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COLLECTIONS

OF THE

Worcester Society of Antiquity,

VOLUME XIII.

WORCESTER, MASS.:
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY.
1894.
U. S. A. CXVIII.

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(Part 1 of Vol. XIII.)

No. XXXIX.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Worcester Society of Antiquity,

FOR THE YEAR

1891.

WORCESTER, MASS.:
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY.
1892.
U. S. A. CXVI.

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LOCAL HISTORY AND GENEALOGY.

ANCIENT MANUSCRIPTS, PUBLICATIONS, AND ENGRAVINGS.

RELICS, COINS, AND CURIOSITIES.

MILITARY HISTORY.

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Admitted in 1890–91.

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

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Silas Warren Hobbs,	Worcester.
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William Fenno Tucker,	Worcester.
Charles Martin Thayer,	Worcester.
Horace House Dayton,	Worcester.
Ray Woodville Greene, M. D.,	Worcester.

CORRESPONDING MEMBER.

Rufus Alexander Grider,	Canajoharie, New York.

PROCEEDINGS

PROCEEDINGS

For 1891.

225th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, January 6th.

Present: Messrs. Abbot, Arnold, Crane, Dickinson, Davidson, G. L. Estey, Gould, Hosmer, Hubbard, Harrington, Lynch, G. Maynard, Meriam, Otis, Pellett, F. P. Rice, Rockwood, Stiles, W. J. Stone, Sumner, members; H. G. O. Blake, N. F. Heard, E. C. Pellett, C. A. Wall, and Misses Lucy and Sarah Chase, visitors.—26.

The President read his Annual Address as follows:

Gentlemen of the Worcester Society of Antiquity:

As you have seen fit to compliment the entire list of officers of the Association by a re-election to service for the year just opening before us, it may properly be inferred, that for the present, a least, no charges are to be preferred against them for dereliction of duty, or infraction of the prescribed

rules of the Society. It is hoped that in the general conduct of matters relating to the future prosperity and well-being of the Association, you will ever hold yourselves in readiness to respond to the demands that may come, and through wise council and prudent action, guide every undertaking to a successful issue.

Many of you are aware that the subject which has filled our minds and hearts during the past eight or ten months has been to provide ways and means for a building, or home, in which we might feel that our treasures were comparatively safe; a commodious and conveniently arranged structure where we might display our books and historical relics to a reasonable advantage; where we could work, not for ourselves alone, but for those who may come after us.

With such a home, the Society would be far better equipped to perform the service for which it was instituted.

Your committees having in charge the perfection of building plans, and the accumulation of money with which to meet the expense of construction, have given attention to their work with gratifying success. The completed plans provide for a main building 38 feet front by 65 feet in depth, with an ell or side projection 26 feet front by 33 feet deep. On the front at the point where the projection and main part join, a tower 13 feet front by 10 feet deep will be constructed, the base of which will form the porch or main entrance. This tower is to be carried up to a reasonable height above the roof of the main building.

The first or Library floor, will be six feet above the sidewalk and reached by a flight of granite steps at the base of the tower. Under this main floor and at the rear end, we have a basement room 19 by 25 feet square, which is to be used for the heating apparatus and storage; directly in front of this there will be a light and airy room 10 feet in height, with an area of 35 by 42 feet, connecting by an archway with another room in the ell 16½ by 25 feet in size, both of which will be used for the Museum. As these floors are to be but four feet below the sidewalk, with their foundations resting on coarse gravel,

it is confidently believed that no trouble will arise from dampness.

In approaching the main entrance from the sidewalk we pass up the steps, under the archway of the tower, and crossing the threshold of the main entrance, stand in a hall-way 10 by 23 feet square. On our right we find the door opening into the Library room 16 feet in height and 35 by 62 feet square. On our left the door opens into the Librarian's room 15 by 16 feet in size, and connecting with a small storeroom 6 by 13 feet. Directly in front of us we have two flights of stairs, one leading to the Auditorium on the floor above, and the other to the Museum below.

Ascending the stairs, we reach the Auditorium, which is directly over the Library room, and of the same size, 35 by 62 feet. It will be finished to the rafters, the height being 16 feet on either side, and about 33 feet to the apex of the roof in the center of the room. Leading out of the Auditorium will be found an ante-room 8½ by 12 feet, also a reception room 16½ by 25 feet in size, with toilet rooms attached. The reception room can be reached by a door from the upper hall-way at the entrance to the Auditorium. Leading from this upper hall-way another door opens to a flight of stairs, on ascending which we enter the publication room, situated over the reception room.

It is proposed to construct the main walls of the building, from the stone foundation already completed, to the belt or Library floor, termed the underpinning, in broken ashlar, the material to be Milford pink granite, backed with red brick. All above the belt is to be of red brick with pink granite trimmings. The walls are to be laid hollow and bonded with galvanized wire ties, thus preventing, so far as is possible, the conduction of moisture to the inner portion of the wall. The partitions in the projection are to be set with studding and filled solidly with brick and plastered, leaving no space in which fire might start or be allowed to run. The floors are to rest on girders extending from wall to wall, and to be com-

posed of 2 x 4 spruce set on edge and thoroughly spiked to each other, the under side of the floor to form the ceiling of the room below, which together with the girders will be thoroughly coated with patent sheathing lath, and plastered. By this arrangement you will understand that your committee have been giving special attention to safety against fire; and they believe, should their plans be carefully executed, the risk from internal conflagration will be comparatively light.

It is designed to have very little wood-work exposed to view in either of the rooms, even the conventional base, door and window casings will be absent, smooth plastered walls with rounded corners serving as a substitute in nearly every instance. At some future time should the Society desire it, the plainness can be relieved by frescoing.

It is not my purpose to present a complete description of our proposed building, but merely to give a general idea of what your Committee has accomplished, as well as what you might expect in the future as a result of their labors. The maturing of such plans require much time for investigation and careful consideration, not only as to construction, but materials to be used in that construction. The excavations and stone foundations were completed to the satisfaction of all parties interested, so far as the Committee are aware, by Mr. Peter Kenney during the past autumn, and the walls have been protected from storm and frost by board coverings, and banking with gravel upon the inside. The bricks have been engaged, and it is the intention of your Committee to have the work proceed as early in the coming spring as practicable.

The Committee for raising funds have still quite a task on their hands owing to the fact that the building plans have been enlarged, thereby adding materially to the cost of the structure from what was originally contemplated. But the success which attended their early solicitations has given them courage for a continuance of the work. About one-half of the required sum has been pledged from members of the Society, and there are yet some to be heard from, who we know will do what

they can at this opportune time, when the possibilities of the Society can be so easily assured, and our strength of power and usefulness so greatly enlarged.

During the coming winter your Committee intends visiting friends of the Society, those who take an interest in Worcester and her varied institutions, with the firm belief that their generosity may be enlisted in our behalf.

Notwithstanding so large a share of our time during the past year has been devoted to providing the ways and means for a Library Building, something has been accomplished in the line of historical work, and several interesting and highly instructive papers have been read before the Society. Under the head of local history of special value may be mentioned the one by Mr. John E. Lynch on the Dudley or Pegan Indians, also a paper by Nathaniel Paine, Esq., "Worcester Illustrated," and one by Rev S. D. Hosmer, on the Origin of Street Names. The report of an address delivered before the Philadelphia Historical Society on the subject, "John Fitch, the Inventor of Steam Navigation," was read and proved to be of considerable interest.

More than the usual number of memorial addresses have come to us, one by Rev. Dr. Perkins on the late Rev. A. P. Marvin, one on the late Dr. Guillermo Rawson, another on the late Lieut. F. G. Hyde; and by the Rev. Carlton A. Staples, one on the late Rev. Adin Ballou. Hon. Clark Jillson contributed one on the late Joseph A. Howland. Thus in the midst of our joys, while exultant over our future promise, we are suddenly called to drink deep from the cup of sorrow. The first and the last of the persons whose deaths have been mentioned, died before the year 1890 came in. Three of these have deceased within the year, Guillermo Rawson, M. D., of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, Rev. Adin Ballou of Hopedale, Mass., and Lieut. Fred. G. Hyde of Woodstock, Conn. Dr. Rawson and Rev. Adin Ballou were men of marked distinction, power and influence; each lived active and useful lives, and by their manly and noble qualities left

behind them monuments more precious and satisfying to their friends and compatriots than those of chiselled marble. Lieut. Hyde was stricken down while in his prime, surrounded by all the advantages and opportunities that education and social position could bring. The foundation upon which his monument was to rise had been laid through twelve years of active service in the United States Navy. Suitable tributes to the lives and characters of these deceased brothers have been offered in the interesting memorials read before the Society, and which will appear in the Proceedings for the year 1890.

Our Field Day at Old Concord proved a rare treat. To be sure we had taken a whole year in which to prepare ourselves for the anticipated pleasure, and the disappointment experienced in not going there on a previous occasion may have given us keener susceptibilities, and sharpened if possible our appreciation of that grand old historic town, for it seemed literally filled with objects worthy not only of one visit, but of half a dozen. Few towns in this Commonwealth can exhibit such a collection of historical treasures, and no town has a more enviable reputation for the part performed in the movement for separation from the mother country. For from the tragic events of that famous nineteenth day of April, 1775, grew a mighty inspiration, lasting throughout the entire subsequent contest with its loss of 70,000 lives and $135,000,000 to the young republic. The kindly welcome extended to us by the officers and members of the Concord Antiquarian Society was an exceedingly pleasant feature of the trip, and especially George Tolman, Esq., their Secretary, who did so much to make the day both profitable and enjoyable, we shall ever hold in the highest fraternal esteem.

Thanks to our untiring worker, Mr. Franklin P. Rice, great progress has been made in our publishing department. Previous to the close of the year 1890 our Society's publications, including the Proceedings for the year, numbered 4,250 pages. This, together with the work now in press, will complete the tenth volume, and a total of about 4,600 pages,

a considerable portion of which is composed of the early Records of Worcester. It is gratifying to all interested in this last named portion of our work to know that we have met with such uncommon success, the credit for which is due to Mr. Rice, whose systematic methods, generous heart, thorough knowledge, and careful personal connection with the undertaking, tend to ensure accuracy, not only in transcription, but in reproduction in print.

Reference to the report of our Librarian will convince you that the Society has a goodly number of valuable and thoughtful friends who have sealed their friendship by substantial gifts. We have received during the year from 223 donors, 243 bound volumes, 1,034 pamphlets, 433 papers and manuscripts, 27 articles for the Museum, 27 maps, 4 photographs, 8 framed pictures, and 2 portraits done in oil. Publications have been received and exchanges made with 42 kindred societies and libraries. Our mother institution, the American Antiquarian Society, kindly remembered us with several valuable contributions, including portraits of Daniel Goulding and Peter Willard; also 11 volumes of the publications of Isaiah Thomas. These imprints will be a material help towards furthering our efforts in making a collection of the publications of that sturdy patriot and prominent defender of the cause of our national independence. Among the generous contributors outside the membership of the Society, beside the American Antiquarian Society, we find the names of Mrs. F. R. Macullar, Mrs. Charles Prentice and Mrs. J. C. Davidson. We now have a grand total for the Library of 7,428 bound volumes, 20,403 pamphlets, and 2,376 articles in the Museum.

By the great volume of revelations that have recently been given the public through various lines of thought and research, we are made to feel that the world is moving on apace. There seems to be no halt in the general march. Careful and scrutinizing investigations after the truth are being carried forward in every direction, whether it be in the interest of history,

anthropology, archæology, or any other of the many sciences to which the attention of man is drawn. As the outcome or profit of such investigation the vision and undertaking of humanity is broadened and deepened. We see more clearly; old ideas, and false notions, if we had them, are crowded out; new and more stable ideas and beliefs step in to take their places; a higher plane of thought is reached and we stand one step nearer the truth.

In the line of historical research we may point to two recent publications that deserve to receive special attention. First the "Narrative and Critical History of America," edited by Justin Winsor, Librarian of Harvard College; the other, "The Genesis of the United States," edited by Alexander Brown. They are from the Riverside Press of Houghton, Mifflin & Company, Cambridge, Mass., and are works of great historical value. The authors are entitled to receive the gratitude of every true lover of history, and the pecuniary endorsement of a grateful people. Let us hope that they may gain their reward.

Within the past few days we have been apprised of the death of that zealous and now famous explorer and investigator, Dr. Schliemann, who has contributed so much to help and encourage the students of archæology. We trust that the success which attended his researches may give encouragement to others to continue the grand work to which he lent so much time, wisdom and treasure.

The Librarian reported 143 additions.

Mr. George Maynard, by request of the Librarian, translated portions of a pamphlet on the "Antiquities of Costa Rica," by Dr. H. Polakowsky.

Maj. F. G. Stiles, with remarks appropriate to the occasion, presented a portrait of Col. Reuben Sikes, which he had painted from an outline sketch.

Mr. C. A. Wall read a brief account of the early staging business connecting Worcester with other places. Mr. Sikes was a pioneer, and was for many years identified with several stage lines in New England and New York.

The thanks of the Society were voted Maj. Stiles for his gift, and to Mr. Wall for his remarks.

The President announced the names of the members of the Committee to select and mark historical sites, as follows: Daniel Seagrave, William H. Bartlett, Benjamin J. Dodge, Nathaniel Paine, Alfred S. Roe.

The meeting was then adjourned.

226th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, February 3.

Present: Messrs. Abbot, Arnold, Boyden, G. F. Clark, Crane, Davidson, Dickinson, T. H. Gage, Jr., Gould, Harrington, Hosmer, G. Maynard, M. A. Maynard, Meriam, Otis, Pellett, F. P. Rice, Rockwood, Sawyer, Staples.—21.

Dr. Francis Loring Banfield and Frederick L. Hutchins were admitted as active members.

The Librarian reported 280 additions.

On motion the following report was adopted:

The Committee appointed at the meeting of December 4th to consider the eligibility of members of the Standing Committee on Nominations to re-election, would report that it seems undesirable to take any formal action in the matter such as would be involved in changing the By-Laws; but in their opinion it is for the best interests of the Society that members of this Committee be frequently changed, and that such a precedent be established.

Rev. George F. Clark was then introduced and read a valuable and interesting paper upon the Rival Chiefs of Acadia.

THE RIVAL CHIEFS OF ACADIA.

BY REV. GEORGE F. CLARK.

The name "Larcadia" is first found on a map of the new world made by Girolamo Ruscelli, a learned Italian, in 1561. It was placed on his map mid-way between Passamaquoddy and Penobscot bays. It is of Indian origin and means a fish called the Pollock. The name was subsequently variously spelled, viz.: "L'Arcadie," "L'Aecadie," "la Cadie," Acadia, &c. In the year 1603, Pierre Du Guast de Monts petitioned the French king for permission to colonize La Cadie, which was defined as extending from the fortieth to the forty-sixth degree of north latitude. This would include all the territory from Philadelphia to some distance above the city of Montreal. In due time his petition was granted, and De Monts was made Lieutenant General of the whole region; and to him and his associates was given the exclusive trade in furs and all other merchandize. The boundaries of this country were subsequently narrowed down so as to embrace only what is now New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and a considerable portion of the State of Maine. The western limits were sometimes placed at the mouth of the Kennebeck river, and at other times a few miles further east.

Monsieur de Monts sailed from France for the new world April 7, 1604, and discovered what is known at the present time as the harbor of Annapolis, in Nova Scotia. From thence he continued his voyage to the mouth of the St. Croix river, near which on an island he built a fort and commenced a settlement. But after a short stay, not being fully satisfied with that locality, he in 1605 returned to Annapolis harbor, subsequently for many years called Port Royal, and erected a fort and prepared for a permanent settlement. His colony seems to have flourished there for a few years at least.

The English king, however, by right of discovery, laid claim to the country of Acadia; and on the strength of that claim, Captain Samuel Argall, of Virginia, afterwards its Deputy Governor, sailed thither in 1613 and burned, on his way, the buildings at St. Croix, and then proceeded to Port Royal and destroyed the fort and all monuments and vestiges of French power; and thus brought the country under the dominion of England. Hence James I. of England, during the latter part of his reign, made a grant of all Nova Scotia, or New France, as previously called, including what is now New Brunswick, to Sir William Alexander, afterwards Earl of Stirling. This grant was confirmed by Charles I. in 1625, and Alexander was empowered to create an order of knights bearing the title of "Baronets of Nova Scotia." Alexander fixed his residence at Port Royal, built a fort and assumed the governorship of the country. The French king, however, in 1627, granted to the Company of New France a considerable portion of Acadia. This company was founded by Cardinal Richelieu, and one of the conditions was that the country should be settled on a large scale, and that the Catholic religion should be maintained, and that Huguenots and foreigners should be excluded. In these grants of land by England and France, to different persons, no very definite bounds were announced, so that sometimes the grant of one infringed upon that of another, because those making them had no correct knowledge of the territory thus disposed of. And even the same government occasionally made conflicting grants, and thus caused considerable trouble, as we shall see further on.

About the time of the grant to the Company of New France, Claude Estienne de la Tour, a French Protestant, procured from Louis XIII. of France, a grant of considerable territory on each side of the St. John's river, north of the Bay of Fundy, in New Brunswick. He soon succeeded in ingratiating himself into the favor of Sir William Alexander, and procured the privilege of building and improving within the limits of his patent. He erected a fort and established

himself at the mouth of the St. John's river. So captivated was Alexander with la Tour that he gave him and his son Charles la Tour, in 1629 and 1630, a patent of the territory from Cape Sable to La Héve, a few miles westerly of the present city of Halifax, embracing about a third of Nova Scotia. He also conferred upon both father and son the title of "Baronet of New Scotland," in consideration of their "great merit, and of services rendered the English crown."

Charles I. of England, in 1629, relinquished his claim to the country of Acadia, or Nova Scotia, to the French, though a complete restoration did not take place until 1632.

Isaac de Razillia, a Knight of Malta, was selected to take possession of Acadia from the English, and was authorized by his sovereign to cause the Scotch and all the English people to leave the country. The family of Razillia was allied to that of Cardinal Richelieu. The new governor established his residence at La Héve, and appointed as his lieutenants Charles de Menon Chevalier Sieur d'Aulney de Charnessy, and Charles St. Estienne Sieur de la Tour, and Baronet of Nova Scotia, according to his English title, and a son of Claude de la Tour. The former was to have command of all the country west of the St. Croix river as far as the French claimed; and the latter was to have charge of all the country east of the St. Croix river. About 1634 the Company of New France "having knowledge of the zeal of the said la Tour for the Catholic religion, granted him extensive tracts of land at Cape Sable, La Héve, Port Royal," &c. His headquarters were at Fort St. John, built by his father, where he carried on an extensive business.

After the death of Razillia, in 1635 or 1636, the government of the whole Acadian province devolved upon his two lieutenants, d'Aulney and la Tour, both claiming equal rank and authority. These two rival chiefs, as they now became, were bold, aspiring, reckless men, each determined, if possible, to rule or ruin, and hence a quarrel at once arose between them, resulting in some measure from the conflicting claims to

grants of land. Both also had become fur traders with the Indians; and the interference of one with the other, in the market, doubtless exasperated their feud. The forts at Port Royal, St. Croix, La Héve and Penobscot were held by d'Aulney, who is said to have had "five hundred men, two ships, a galley and three pinnaces well provided;" and la Tour held the forts at the mouth of the St. John and Cape Sable. Port Royal, La Héve, &c., were within la Tour's grants, while the fort at St. John's was within the boundaries of d'Aulney's patent.

The trouble between these rival chiefs reaching the ears of the French king, Louis XIII., he addressed a letter Feb. 10, 1638, to d'Aulney, who seems to have held the first place in the king's favor, defining the boundaries of the two conflicting claimants. He said to d'Aulney, "You shall be my Lieutenant General on the coast of Etchemins, beginning from the middle of the terra firma of the French Bay (probably Chignecto), thence towards Virginia and Governor of Pentagöet; and that the charge of Sieur de la Tour, my Lieutenant General on the coast of Acadia, shall be from the middle of the French Bay to the Strait of Canseau. You are not empowered to change any arrangements in the settlement on the River St. John, made by the said Sieur de la Tour, who will direct his economy and his people according to his judgment; and the said Sieur de la Tour shall not attempt to change anything in the settlements of La Héve and Port Royal, nor in the parts thereto belonging."

This was doubtless intended to settle the controversy between the two rivals, but it did not have that effect; for d'Aulney was a Catholic and "made large calculations upon the countenance and assistance of Richelieu and partisans at home," and also of the Jesuit missionaries in his province. But la Tour was a Huguenot Protestant, or a Catholic by turns, as best suited his selfish interests. Yet just then entertaining very confident expectations of favor from the Puritans of New England, his theology was in harmony with theirs.

The Plymouth colony people disliked d'Aulney, on account of his having rifled their trading post at Penobscot, and also because of his Catholicism, and desired his removal to some locality more remote, and hence sided with la Tour.

The French king was at this time at war with Spain, and the civil wars of the Papists and Huguenots at home, afforded him but little opportunity to settle the troubles between his quarrelsome lieutenants. But the French government seems very soon to have given its support to d'Aulney and opposed the claims of la Tour.

A royal letter, dated Feb. 13, 1641, addressed to d'Aulney relative to the difficulties, said, "I send an order to the Sieur de la Tour, by an express letter to embark and come to me, as soon as he receives it, which if he should fail to obey, I order you to seize his person, and to make a faithful inventory of all that belongs to him; a copy of which you will send here. For this purpose you will employ all the means and forces you can, and you will put the forts that are in his hands in those of persons faithful and well disposed to my service, who may answer for the same." Ten days later the king revoked la Tour's commission, as Lieutenant General, dated Feb. 11, 1631, on the ground of alleged misconduct. But la Tour refused to obey the injunction to return to France, attributing the order of arrest to false reports about himself. He therefore retired to his fort at St. John, resolved to defend himself. Having lost favor with the French he made overtures to the Massachusetts Colony for aid, claiming to be a Protestant, though he generally had Catholic priests at his fort. Hence in November, 1641, he sent Rochete to Boston, with the following proposals to the government: First, that there should be free intercourse and commerce between her traders and himself. Second, that she agree to render him the assistance needed in prosecuting the war against d'Aulney, or in removing him from the Penobscot. Third, that he should be allowed the privilege of receiving return cargoes of goods from England through the colony merchants.

To the first of these propositions Massachusetts readily acceded, but declined an acceptance of the others until Rochete should show some authority from la Tour to negotiate such a treaty.

On the 22d of February, 1642, d'Aulney was again ordered by the home government to seize la Tour's forts, &c., he not having returned to France, and his forts not having been taken possession of as directed.

The Massachusetts colony, while probably quite favorably disposed towards la Tour, and doubtless inclined to help him all they could against d'Aulney, nevertheless desired not to offend the latter, because they wanted to carry on trade with both parties. But they found this rather a difficult task, and hence to some extent they incurred the animosity of both these rival chiefs.

On the 6th of October, 1642, la Tour sent a shallop and fourteen men to Boston, again desiring aid against his opponent, and renewing proposals for a free trade with the colony. He, however, received no assurance of assistance, yet some merchants were allowed to send a pinnace to trade with him at St. John. On its way down, the pinnace stopped at Pemaquid, and found d'Aulney there, who was greatly enraged at this seeming aid to his enemy, and sent a letter by those aboard to the Governor at Boston, with a copy of the order for him to arrest la Tour, and threatened to capture any vessels sent to the relief of his rival. In the spring of 1643, d'Aulney attempted to crush la Tour, and with two ships, a pinnace and five hundred men, he entered the St. John's river and blockaded la Tour's fort, and endeavored to starve him into a surrender. But his beleaguered enemy was expecting some supplies from Europe, and therefore kept a watch from the top of his fort, with a glass, for the coming of the expected vessel. In due time it appeared in the distance. A signal from the fort was given for it to remain outside. During the night la Tour with his wife escaped by running the blockade, and boarding the waiting vessel, sailed directly to Boston; but

d'Aulney still ignorant of their escape continued the blockade.

On the 12th of June, 1643, la Tour arrived at Boston harbor in the ship with one hundred and forty men, and landed on Governor's Island. It so happened that Gov. Winthrop, with some of his family and others were at the island, and was introduced to the reckless Frenchman, whom he received with courtesy, though probably a little uncertain as to the purpose of la Tour's visit.

He must have felt somewhat apprehensive of danger as there was no garrison at the island, and he was at the mercy of the French. A messenger was forthwith despatched to the town notifying the people of the state of affairs on the island. Finally la Tour explained his situation and informed the governor that he came seeking help against his Catholic rival. In a short time several boat-loads of men came down from the town to guard and escort the governor home, and with him and la Tour returned to Boston. During the night the wily Frenchman found lodgings at the house of Captain Gibbons. The next day the governor and the magistrates held a consultation with la Tour, who produced documents, some of which recognized him as "the king's Lieutenant General in Acadia." This put a new aspect upon matters, for the colonists were not aware that his commission had been revoked in 1641, and therefore supposed it to be still in force. "Most of the magistrates and some of the elders were clear that he was to be relieved, both in point of charity, as a distressed neighbor, and also in point of prudence, as thereby to root out, or at least weaken, an enemy, or a dangerous neighbor." At a subsequent meeting the governor proposed two questions. First, whether it was lawful for true Christians to aid an anti-Christian? (for la Tour's profession of protestantism was not credited). Second, whether it was safe for them in point of prudence? After due consideration it was decided to do no more than to write to d'Aulney demanding satisfaction for his hostile behavior and language, justifying the civilities offered previously to la Tour, and declaring that they should maintain the commercial rela-

tions that had been agreed upon with him. The Massachusetts government generally distrusted la Tour because he was supposed a few years before to have rifled the trading house at Machias. He seems to have remained some time at Boston, and was treated with considerable attention, yet there was also a strong opposition to d'Aulney. Thomas Gorges, deputy governor of Maine, wrote to Governor Winthrop, June 28, 1643, desiring assistance to be given la Tour, through fear of finding "d'Aulney a scourge." He intimated, if thorough work could be made and d'Aulney could "be utterly extirpated he should like it well." The trade with la Tour was deemed too valuable to be lost, so that while the colonists, as a government, declined to give assistance, they permitted the chartering of vessels at Boston, and the enlistment of volunteers. Four ships were fitted out by private persons, seventy men joined the expedition, with the munitions of war, it being understood that the pillage and spoils obtained should be divided between the parties. The expedition sailed about the middle of July, 1643.

During all this time d'Aulney remained, perhaps somewhat impatiently waiting before la Tour's fort, with the hope of starving him out. He must, therefore, have been greatly surprised when he beheld la Tour's fleet approaching with hostile intent. He forthwith abandoned his fruitless blockade, and during the cover of night escaped to Port Royal, though some affirm to Penobscot. From various circumstances I think the latter supposition is incorrect. When he found his rival had escaped, la Tour immediately gave chase. An unsuccessful attack was made upon d'Aulney's fort. Failing to dislodge him, some of la Tour's forces went to d'Aulney's mill, some six miles distant, and burned it and destroyed other property. In this engagement some thirty New Englanders took part, and three Frenchmen on each side were killed. A vessel was taken belonging to d'Aulney laden with moose-skins, beaver and other furs. These were divided in equal proportions to la Tour, to the ships, and to the Bostonians.

The latter returned home with small reward for their labors, and la Tour retreated to his fort at St. John.

Soon after this disaster d'Aulney went to France, probably to fortify himself with new credentials, and to intrigue against his opponent. While absent, his antagonist made a descent upon and captured the fort at Penobscot, which he held only for a brief space, for his rival soon returned with orders to arrest la Tour, and gained possession of his fort. Madame la Tour was in France, while d'Aulney was there, interceding for her husband but without avail. The king issued a peremptory order for la Tour to present himself in Paris, within three months. His wife was permitted to send a ship laden with provisions to supply his post; but it was to carry no munitions of war, and she was forbidden, under pain of death to join him. If he disobeyed the summons d'Aulney was directed to seize him and send him home. In 1644 la Tour was again in Boston soliciting help from Governor Endicott. The governor however was too politic to give direct assistance. Madame la Tour in disobedience of the king's orders embarked in the ship laden with provisions for her husband with the intent of joining him at the fort. But the ship for some reason came direct to Boston, in Sept. 1644, having narrowly escaped capture by d'Aulney, who fell in with it on his return from France. Madame la Tour, on her arrival brought an action in Boston against the master and consignee of the vessel which brought her over, for not performing their part of the agreement, as they were six months on the voyage, and had not carried her to her fort as they might and ought to have done. The jury gave her two thousand pounds damages, and an execution was laid upon the cargo. The authorities being undecided about assisting her in her passage to her husband's fort, she took the goods assigned her, and hired vessels to convey her home, and safely arrived at St. John, Oct. 6, 1644.

About the time of Madame la Tour's departure from Boston, an agent of d'Aulney, "one Marié, supposed to be a friar, but habited like a gentleman," made his appearance

there. He showed the French king's commission to d'Aulney, also the verification of the sentence against la Tour, "as a rebel and traitor," together with an order for his and his wife's arrest and transportation to France. He complained of the wrong done last year in assisting la Tour, but proposed terms of peace, etc. He was informed that the Massachusetts authorities were sorry when they heard what had been done, as they had given no such permission. Marié told the magistrates that he must pursue Madame la Tour and capture her, though she was in a Massachusetts vessel, as she was known to be the cause of her husband's contempt and rebellion. It does not however appear that he made any attempt to follow her. Finally Governor Endicott and the magistrates made substantially the following agreement with Monsieur Marié Oct. 8, 1644. The government promised to keep firm peace with Monsieur d'Aulney, and all the French under his authority in Acadia, and Marié, in behalf of d'Aulney, promised that he and all his people should keep firm peace with the governor and magistrates, and with all within their jurisdiction, and that it should be lawful for all, both French and English, to trade with each other; and if any occasion of offence should occur, neither party should attempt any hostile demonstrations, against each other, until the wrong be first declared and satisfaction failed to be given; provided that the governor and magistrates be not bound to restrain their merchants from trading in their ships with any persons, French, or others; provided also that the full ratification of this agreement be referred to the next meeting of the commissioners of the united colonies of New England for its continuation or abrogation. The commissioners having considered the matter, on the 2d of Sept., 1645, ratified the treaty between the parties, and for greater security sent a special messenger, Mr. Bridges, to obtain a renewal of d'Aulney's assent to it. But he refused to give it until the new controversy that had arisen should be settled.

In May, 1646, the Massachusetts General Court appointed the lieutenant-governor and two others to go to Penobscot and treat with d'Aulney. But he wishing to avoid the expense of entertaining the committee, suggested that the negotiations should take place at Boston. Accordingly, the former agent, Monsieur Marié, and two associates, came to Massachusetts Sept. 20, 1646. The French embassy was entertained with much ceremony. They were escorted to and from the place of conference, and were cared for at the public expense, the governor being always with them at their meals. Being obliged to pass a Sunday in Boston, probably through fear, as they were Catholics, that on that day they might do something scandalous, they were politely informed "that all men either came to the public meetings, or kept themselves quiet in their houses." The French, therefore, remained in the governor's house until sunset, when they had the liberty of a private walk in his garden, and thus gave no offence to the Puritans. For two days after their arrival the French flag floated at the mast-head of their pinnace. But at the courteous intimation of the governor they lowered their colors. The difficulty seems to have been satisfactorily adjusted.

Yet in spite of this treaty, la Tour received supplies from Boston, and d'Aulney threatened the governor with the displeasure of the French king, and with reprisals on the English shipping. He did, in fact, seize a Boston vessel, stripped the crew of their clothing, kept them prisoners on an island six days, then put them into a boat without a compass or arms to guide or defend themselves, and sent them adrift towards Boston.

The Massachusetts authorities were thus taught that it was not a wise course to play a double part for the sake of a good trade with each of the combatants. Accordingly they withheld aid from la Tour, and a peace offering of a valuable sedan, belonging to the Viceroy of Mexico, recently captured on a Spanish prize ship, was sent to d'Aulney.

In reply to the complaints of d'Aulney, the governor and

council sent him a letter from Salem, wherein they accuse him of "many injustices which sundry of our people and friends have at several times suffered from you and your's since your coming into these parts." They declare that what was done "the last year," by Massachusetts people in connection with la Tour, was done by them as volunteers without the "command, counsel or permission of the Massachusetts Government." They also give the following particulars wherein they considered themselves, friends and confederates, to have been injured by him, for which satisfaction had not been given: First, your taking of the goods of Sir Richard Saltonstall Knight, and imprisoning his men who were shipwrecked on the Isle of Sables, eight years past. Second, your taking of Penobscot, from those of our nation and league of Plymouth. Third, your refusal to traffic with us at Port Royal, and threatening to take our vessels going beyond Pentagöet, and the staying of one of our vessels, though afterwards you released her. Lastly, your granting of commissions to take our vessels and goods, this last autumn, as above mentioned.

"To the above said particulars we desire and expect your clear and speedy answer, that we may understand how you are at present disposed, whether to war or peace." They further declare that they had not granted the request of "Sir de la Tour," but had expressly prohibited all the Massachusetts people from acts of hostility against him (d'Aulney), unless in self defence.

To this missive, the irascible Frenchman, in a letter to Governor Endicott, dated at Port Royal, Oct. 21, 1644, replied in substance as follows: First, that Capt. Rose was alone to blame for the loss of Saltonstall's goods, by the shipwreck, that the year ensuing a thousand crowns, which were in the coffer, were returned to him; and for the cables and sails saved from the wreck he was given seven or eight hundred buttons of massive gold, taken from one of the suits of the commander, and that it was a poor return for such kind-

ness to deceive the owners about the losses he had put them to, etc.

Secondly, that when Razillia, the governor, came to the country, he was ordered to withdraw Port Royal from the hands of the Scots, and also to clear the coast unto Pemaquid and Kennebeck, of all foreign persons whatever. I, myself, was ordered to attend to this matter, and I gave Thomas Willet, at Pentagöet, "to understand, with as much civility as I could, that he had no right there;" that an inventory of his goods was taken, and I gave him a bill for them, payable on demand. That a month after he came with an armed vessel, and without asking for his pay, made an attack upon the place. Hence I have cause to complain, having received a thousand detriments for my kindness. I did him no wrong to force him to depart, seeing he possessed another's right. I asked a reason of the then governor of Massachusetts, who said he knew nothing of it, and that he desired "to maintain free commerce between the two nations." * * "See I beseech you if, after the carriage of matters in this sort, either I ought or could have done otherwise."

I think I have answered your third article by the end of this second. It was done to avoid the disorders which formerly have fallen out, until there might be further clearing of intentions one of another.

Fourth, I might go for a senseless beast, if, after all these acts of hostility, without the least occasion, I had not given such commissions to those who commanded in my absence. "Behold the truth in its brightness as I have known it." He then proceeds to ask how the governor intended "to act for the future towards Sieur de la Tour."

In another letter to the governor of Massachusetts, dated at Port Royal, March 31, 1645, d'Aulney again complains of attentions shown to la Tour, before they had informed him (d'Aulney), whether they would be at peace or war with him. He also complained of the arrangements to convey Madame la Tour with three ships into the river of St. John, and said,

"I know not how you will name such kind of dealings; as for me, I should rather perish than to promise that which I could not perform." In reply to the Massachusetts government that they had given satisfaction to a demand of his, he said, "If you call that satisfaction unto a governor for the king, after sending with strength of arms even unto this port without declaration of war, or giving any other reason than by lively force to kill his men, burn one mill, slay cattle and carry away a barque laden with peltry and other goods, to say that your English, who have done such acts of hostility were not sent by you, pardon me sir, if you please, if I tell you this is the mocking of a gentleman to render such answers." Furthermore he adds, "But will you that I tell you that is not the winding up of the business. The truth is, you thought by surprising me, to swallow me up without justice or reason on your part, but pretended and colored over. Believe it sir, that if you had come to the end of your designs, you have to deal with a king who would not so easily have let you digested the morsel, as you might be given to understand." And he closes the missive with more big talk of the same character.

Once more in a letter from fort St. John, of Nov. 3, 1645, d'Aulney asked Mr. Winthrop, who was president of the New England commissioners, to "declare to me sincerely and without any equivocation, the first of spring and no longer, whether you will give satisfaction or not, as I have ingenuously signified to your delegate Mr. Bridges, and he promises in the meantime to commit no aggression until I have your consent or negative."

Now let us go back a little in the history of matters. Soon after Madame la Tour's safe arrival at the St. John's fort from Boston, October 6, 1644, her husband left her in command and went as is generally supposed to Boston. His wife being a strong protestant greatly disliked the friars that for selfish reasons la Tour kept constantly at his fort. So after his departure she ordered them to leave; and knowing the character of the woman, they went with-

out delay. Yet being incensed at this summary dismissal from their sinecure position they went directly to d'Aulney, a devoted, though perhaps not a very devout Catholic, and informed him of the state of affairs at la Tour's fort, he himself being absent, and his wife being in command of the small garrison. On learning these facts d'Aulney determined to capture the fort and soon appeared before it and made a desperate effort to carry it by assault. But he little knew with whom he had to deal. The resolute woman in charge most valiantly resisted the assault, and defended the fort with so good effect that her assailant's frigate soon became disabled and almost unmanageable. Hence after having twenty of his men killed and thirteen wounded, he retired beyond the reach of her guns and repaired damages. This done, and having secured reënforcements he returned and renewed the attack upon his female antagonist. Nothing daunted, she with a handful of men heroically resolved to defend the fort to the last extremity. And she carried out her determination with so much spirit during the first three days of the siege, that her antagonist felt compelled to keep at a respectable distance. On the fourth day however, which was Easter Sunday, 1645, the brave woman was betrayed by a mutinous Swiss, in the fort, whom d'Aulney by some means had bribed, or won over to his interest. But Madame la Tour when she found that her ungallant opponent had succeeded in getting inside of the outer palisade ascended the rampart at the head of her little garrison, and met the assailants with a furious onslaught. Not expecting such a vigorous and bold resistance, d'Aulney supposed the garrison was greater than he had anticipated, and dreading the result of being twice repulsed by a woman, he proposed an honorable capitulation, which Mrs. la Tour accepted, in order to save the lives of her gallant men, who had fought against a much larger force. On entering the fort, and finding so few defenders the infamous villian who had gotten possession, was so chagrined at having signed a formal treaty with a woman who had no means of defending the place

except her courage, that he pretended to have been deceived in the terms of capitulation, and declared that he was not bound to observe them; and he forthwith proceeded to hang all the survivors, with the exception of one man, whom he spared on condition that he should be the executioner of his comrades. Madame la Tour was an unwilling witness of this inhuman work. For in order to degrade if possible a spirit he could not subdue, and to give her the appearance of a reprieved criminal, the vile wretch compelled her to appear at the gallows with a halter around her neck. The terrible strain made upon her nervous system in the defence of the fort, and the dreadful fate of her household and soldiers, together with the total wreck of her fortune, so affected the brave woman that she died a few days after the surrender. The fort contained ordinance stores, furs, merchandise and plate to the value of ten thousand pounds which the successful captor appropriated to his own use.

Having driven his rival from the field d'Aulney remained the chief ruler of the country during the remainder of his life. It is stated that at different times he had built four forts, sometimes residing at one and then at another. These forts were probably at Port Royal, La Héve, St. Croix and Penobscot, and they were furnished with a complement of soldiers and "sixty great guns," and other requisite material of war. Having become master of the situation, the boy king, Louis XIV, Feb. 16, 1647, re-appointed and confirmed him as "governor and our lieutenant general" of Acadia. He was to command upon the sea and land, to maintain the king's authority, to settle all affairs civil and military; to trade in furs with the savages, and to build forts, towns, etc. In this commission it was declared that the appointee had used commendable diligence under his late commission, "both to the conversion of the savages, in the said country, to the Christian religion and faith; and the establishing of our authority in all the extent of the said country, having built a seminary under the direction of a good number of Capuchin friars, for the

instruction of the savages' children; and by his care and courage driven the foreign protestants out of the Pentagöet fort." And "again by force of arms put under our power the fort of the river St. John, which Charles of St. Estienne, Lord de la Tour was possessed of, and by open rebellion, endeavored to keep against our will." This was a strong commendation; and yet a few years later a new revelation seems to have dawned upon the king's mind.

As to the manner of d'Aulney's death there is some discrepancy. One authority says that he and a servant were upset in a canoe in the sight of some Indians, who went to the rescue of the imperilled men. The servant was taken into the boat and saved. But one of the Indians recognized the lordly chief, and remembering that previously he had received a severe caning from the governor, repeatedly held his head under water, and probably without intending to do so finally caused his death by drowning. On the contrary Mr. Palfrey states that while out fishing in a boat he was frozen to death in the spring of 1650. In either case his death was of a tragic character, as had been his whole administration of affairs in the province. Charles de Menou Sieur d'Aulney de Charnessy was the son of René and Nicolle (de Jauserrand) de Menou and was probably born in Paris, as his father is known to have resided there. He is said to have been married twice. By his last wife, who after his death wrote her name "Jeanne Motin," he had one daughter, Maria de Menou, who subsequently became the canoness of Paussay, and gave Port Royal to her half brothers and sisters, confirming the gift in her will in 1691. By both wives he is reported to have had seven children. His sons, probably by first wife, were all slain in the service of the French king. After his death his father was put in command of the country, during the minority of d'Aulney's son. But probably his term of office was short. The character of d'Aulney is sufficiently indicated by his atrocious conduct at the capture of la Tour's fort. "The principles of his great and boasted honor" says Williamson,

the historian of Maine, "were uniformly the servants of passion or interest. He furnished the natives with fire-arms and ammunition, and taught them the great power and use of the gun. His priesthood consisted wholly of friars, who made the savages believe that the Catholic rites and ceremonies were the essentials of religion, and that the dictates of the missionaries were equivalent to the precepts of divine authority." It has been affirmed that he stopped the progress of colonization in Acadia by the arbitrary course he pursued. He was of a hard and haughty character, and treated the inhabitants as slaves, not allowing them to make any profit from trade. In a communication to the Massachusetts government in 1644 la Tour said "He is a man of artifice, and who, knowing that you esteem good men, will assume all the grimaces and similarities of piety (but not in essence) who will strive to give you the impression that you ought to abandon me." He also accused him of burning the monastery church, of having at one time been imprisoned by Razillia for misconduct etc. All of which may be true, though stated by an enemy.

After the capture of his fort at St. John la Tour went to Newfoundland and unsuccessfully sought aid of Sir David Kirk. He then went to Boston where some merchants furnished him with a vessel manned by French and English under a captain of another race, with goods to the value of four hundred pounds. He also borrowed over two thousand pounds of sergeant-major Gibbons, for which he mortgaged most of his property in Acadia. He however made a characteristic return for this assistance, for when off Cape Sable in the midwinter of 1647 he took forcible possession of the ship, and set on shore all the English who were with him and left them to their fate. In this miserable condition they wandered along the shore for fifteen days, when a party of Indians, more humane than the Frenchman, provided them with a shallop and provisions together with an Indian pilot, and after a long and perilous voyage they reached Boston. We next hear of

this villain at Quebec in 1648 where he was received with great honor, and salutes were fired. Where he was from that time until the death of d'Aulney is uncertain. Some suppose he was in the vicinity of Hudson's bay. Possibly he might have gone to France seeking to gain favor from the king. For, some months after the death of his old enemy he was restored, February 27, 1651, to the good graces of Louis XIV who commissioned him "governor and lieutenant-general representing the king's person in all the countries, harbors, coasts and confines of Acadia."

In this commission it is stated that la Tour "for forty years usefully devoted all his attention to attaching the savages of that country to the Christian faith," and that in former attempts to render good service to the crown by driving off "foreign religionists," (meaning New Englanders) he "had been thwarted by the late Charles de Menou d'Aulney de Charnessy, who had abetted his enemies in charges and surmises, which they had not been able to substantiate" and of which la Tour had been acquitted on the 16th of that month. This was a most wonderful change of opinion on the part of the king after he had commissioned d'Aulney in 1647, four years previously. Having returned to Acadia as the governor, on the 23d of Sept. 1651, Madame d'Aulney restored to him the fort at St. John. But as the grants of land to him and d'Aulney, in some instances, covered the same territory, he subsequently went to Madame d'Aulney, and told her that the best way to settle the dispute was for them to be married. Having deliberately considered the matter, as was eminently proper, she consented to a union of hearts and hands and also of lands, and laying aside her widow's cap she became Madame la Tour. The date of the marriage I have not learned, but the marriage contract was signed Feb. 24, 1653. From this contract which is a long document, it appears that la Tour had sons by his former wife, and the document was in reference to the real estate possessions and the support of the children of the two parties. Thus la Tour

recovered the lands he had so long claimed. He was greatly indebted to creditors in Massachusetts, but gave them no relief. After his second marriage he was seldom absent from his province. His authority however was of short duration; for in 1654, Acadia was captured by the English during the administration of Oliver Cromwell. A year or two later the deposed chief appeared in England urging his claim to Nova Scotia under the grant of Sir William Alexander, and showed the French warrants for his arrest for harboring Huguenots, as a reason why his claim should be allowed.

In 1656 la Tour, Thomas Temple and William Crowne, received a grant of land in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia including Penobscot, or what is now Castine, Me. La Tour sold his right to Temple, and is supposed soon after to have died. This William Crowne, just mentioned, was among the first settlers of Mendon, Mass. and was the first town clerk and chairman of the board of selectmen, and for some years was the most prominent man in that town.

Charles St. Estienne de la Tour was born about 1592, and as has been stated was the son of Claude St. Estienne de la Tour. He married his first wife, Frances Mary Jaquelins about 1625. She was a bold, resolute, amazonian woman, ready for any emergency as we have shown. By her he had one daughter Jeanne de la Tour who went to France where she was subsequently married. What became of his sons by his first wife we have not learned. By his second wife he had five children. From what we have learned of him it is very evident that he was a miserable, reckless, intriguing villain destitute of honor and honesty; and in religion, if he had any, a most consummate hypocrite, ready to do anything however base that would serve his ambitious and selfish projects. Thus we have sketched the career of these rival chiefs, who seem to have had few redeeming qualities about them.

Remarks from Messrs. Hosmer and Meriam followed the reading of the paper.

Mr. Rice called attention to the death of George Bancroft, and made remarks at some length upon the man and his works, relating some interesting anecdotes.

227th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, March 3d.

Present: Messrs. Abbot, Arnold, Banfield, Blake, Crane, Curtiss, Davidson, Dickinson, J. L. Estey, Forehand, Gould, Harrington, Hosmer, Hoxie, C. R. Johnson, G. Maynard, Meriam, Pellett, Staples, Stedman, Sumner, Tucker, C. G. Wood, members; and H. G. O. Blake, H. H. Chamberlin, Z. W. Coombs, Master Arnold and Miss M. P. Dickinson, visitors.—28.

Messrs. Marvin M. Taylor and Charles A. Allen, both of Worcester, were admitted active members of the Society.

The Librarian reported 129 additions.

Mr. Henry H. Chamberlin read a paper upon "The Age of Pericles and the Acropolis." It was listened to with much attention.

Remarks upon the subject of the paper were made by Messrs. Johnson, H. G. O. Blake, Abbot, Stedman, Hosmer and Dickinson.

The thanks of the Society were voted Mr. Chamberlin for his paper.

The meeting was then adjourned.

228th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, April 8th.

Present: Messrs. Abbot, Arnold, Blake, Crane, Dickinson, J. L. Estey, Forehand, Gould, Hosmer, Hubbard, G. Maynard, Meriam, Otis, F. P. Rice, Rockwood.—15.

Messrs. John S. Brigham, James Logan and W. H. Raymenton, M. D., were admitted as active members of the Society.

The meeting was then adjourned to Natural History Hall, where, before an audience of about fifty ladies and gentlemen, Mrs. Abbie L. Sumner read an interesting and instructive paper on "Prehistoric Language." Illustrations were used by the speaker in explanation of her subject, and she was attentively followed to the end. A vote of thanks was passed at the close of the lecture.

Mr. Francis E. Blake of Boston, presented the following statement in relation to

LUCY KEYES, THE LOST CHILD.

A few years since a paper was read before this Society by A. P. Marble, Esq., relating the story of "Lucy Keyes, the Lost Child of Wachusett Mountain," and it seems proper that any farther contributions on the same subject should be presented before the same association.

The *main* facts you will probably recall.

In the year 1755, Lucy Keyes, some five years old, a daughter of Robert Keyes, strayed from her home on the easterly side of Wachusett Mountain, and, although diligent search was made for many days by friends and others from the neighboring towns, nothing was heard of the child.

This story with its pathetic accompaniments has appeared in several historical sketches of the town of Princeton, but it assumed a new shape and complexion when it was published in the proceedings of the Centennial Celebration of that town in 1859.

The pith of the new story as then published by Prof. Everett, was this:—

In the year 1827, 72 years after the loss of the child, Mrs. Cornelia Brown, a Princeton girl living in New York State, wrote a letter giving account of an alleged confession of the murder of the child, by an old man named Littlejohn, just before his death, and in 1859 this Mrs. Brown confirmed her previous statement, saying that she received the story from her sister, who in turn had it from a third lady who listened to the confession.

From this material there have been several articles written, including one in the Old and New Magazine by W. T. Harlow, Esq., of your city, and one by Mr. Marble, to which I have referred, all of which contain more or less padding, generally *more*, and the details will not allow very close scrutiny.

The substance of these romances, briefly stated, you will remember:

The loss of the child, the sufferings of the parents, the anxious and prolonged search, the journeys of the father among the Indians, his impoverished condition, and the final giving up in despair,—all of which is true.

Then the scene is transferred to the town of Deerfield, New York, to a period many years later.

A feeble old man by the name of Littlejohn is dying,—he calls for witnesses and confesses that he was once a neighbor of Robert Keyes, that the two quarrelled about the bounds of their estates in Princeton,—that while yet angry he found the Keyes girl straying from home,—that he killed her,—concealed the body and joined in the search for her; and with this confession upon his lips the miserable old man died.

Let us look briefly at the facts.

Prof. Everett refers to *Mr.* Littlejohn, Mr. Harlow to *John* Littlejohn, Mr. Marble to *Tilly* Littlejohn. As I know that Tilly lived in Princeton, and proof of the residence there of any other Littlejohn is wanting, I must assume that he is the man. Time will not allow me to show how I have traced this man, and identified him all the way along from his birth to the grave.

Did Tilly Littlejohn murder his neighbor's child?

The child strayed from home Monday, April 14, 1755.

1. Tilly Littlejohn was born in Lancaster, 1735, and if we have no proof that he was on the 14th of April, 1755, a resident of Lancaster, we have proof that he was such only nine days later, when he was recorded as a servant or apprentice to Jonathan Wilder.

2. Mr. Littlejohn could scarcely have quarrelled with Mr. Keyes about bounds of land in Princeton as stated, as he did not own any land near Mr. Keyes or any where else at that time, and could not have owned any as he was not of age.

3. If he had been there, and if he had quarrelled with Mr. Keyes, would not his disappearance nine days later and his enlistment in the army have created such suspicions of guilt as to lead to discovery and conviction?

4. Four years after the loss of the child he did buy a part of the Keyes farm, where he lived for a number of years, and brought up a family. It is possible, but you would not say probable, that the man who murdered Lucy Keyes on this spot would return and make there a home for his bride and his children.

5. Tilly Littlejohn was *not* an *old* man when he died,—only fifty-eight.

6. He never lived in Deerfield, New York, or vicinity.

7. He did not die in Deerfield, New York, but yielded up the ghost in the quiet town of Sterling, Mass., in 1793, where to-day you may see his grave-stone with an inscription recounting his virtues as a "loving husband, a tender father and generous friend;" a case I have no doubt where the epitaph tells the truth.

8. Grandchildren living to-day who were brought up with their grandmother, who survived her husband many years, affirm that they never heard a hint of wrong doing by their grandfather, and never heard of any of the ladies named in connection with the alleged confession.

I am informed that Mrs. Brown, whose letters furnished this strange story, was a woman of marked intelligence, of integrity and personal worth. She stood so high in the estimation of her acquaintances that it is impossible to do otherwise than believe that *as far as she was concerned*, her statement was correct. Although I think the facts here presented are sufficient to show that the charge against Mr. Littlejohn is "not proven," the character of the informant and the circumstantial details of the "confession" make the mystery so much the greater, and the problem the more difficult to solve.

[Mr. Blake is preparing for publication a more complete statement of the case which will include some facts obtained since this paper was presented.—Ed.]

The meeting was then adjourned.

229th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, May 5th.

Present: Messrs. Crane, Davidson, Dickinson, J. L. Estey, Hosmer, G. Maynard, M. A. Maynard, Meriam, Otis, Pellett, F. P. Rice, Rockwood, Staples, Tatman, M. M. Taylor.—15.

Franklin P. Rice was appointed Secretary pro tem.

Messrs. Aaron S. Taft, Corwin M. Thayer and Zelotes W. Coombs, all of Worcester, were admitted to active membership.

Mr. Rufus N. Meriam read some portions of the following paper, which is here printed in full.

JOHN AND THOMAS TOTMAN

(AND THEIR DESCENDANTS).

BY RUFUS N. MERIAM, A. M.

The history of town, city, or state is largely composed of the individual history of its inhabitants. To gather and preserve such history, especially of a local nature, in addition to events of a more general and public character, was a prime factor in the formation of this Society; hence I have thought it proper to present in detail, so far as I have been able to obtain it, the genealogical record of two families, by the name of Totman, who were among the early settlers of Massachusetts, but seem not to have become as numerous in their descent as many others, or as prominent in their public life. There seems, also, to be no record or tradition of any blood connection between these two families. Thomas and his desendants, both in the early records and later orthography, is always *Totman*, while John in the early records is indiscriminately Totman, Tatman, and Titman, and of more recent date it is uniformly Tatman.

First. Thomas.

The early records of these families, especially that of Thomas, like those of many others, are incomplete. The first notice we have of Thomas from the records of both Plymouth and Scituate is, he removed from Plymouth to Scituate in 1660, and the Hon. William T. Davis, in his "Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth," says, "by wife Mary had Stephen and perhaps others." He married Mary previous to March 7, 1664-5, for on that date, as the Plymouth Colony Records show, he was before the Court on a charge of "having carnal coppulation with his now wife before marriage," and fined £10, which was afterwards reduced to £5, on his statement that it occurred after the agreement of marriage had taken place.

April 24, 1666, a coroner's jury of twelve were summoned to ascertain the cause of his wife's sudden death, who found that she died from eating a poisonous root which she had gathered, thinking it to be like what she had previously gathered and eaten.

From the dates of the last two paragraphs it must be inferred that Stephen was their only child; and by the following it is probable he did not again marry.

May 6, 1678, another inquest was held to ascertain the cause of his death, and the jury reported, "wee doe declare that wee find no other thing or cause but only wilful absenting himself from food to be the cause and means of his death."

Stephen,[2] (Thomas,[1]) m., in Scituate, ———, and had Stephen,[3] b. Oct. 11, 1691, who d. in infancy; Samuel,[3] b. July 20, 1693; Stephen,[3] b. May 27, 1695, who d. young; Mary,[3] b. Nov. 6, 1696; Christian,[3] b. Jan. 17, 1699. He removed to Plymouth and by 2d wife, Dorothy ———, had Elkanah,[3] b. 1703; Thomas, [3] b. 1705; Lydia,[3] b. 1708; and Stephen, [3] b. 1711. She received property by will of Thomas Rollins, dated Dec. 12, 1681.

Samuel,[3] (Stephen,[2] Thomas,[1]) b. July 20, 1693, m. 1st, in 1714, Deborah Buck, and had Simeon,[4] b. 1716. He probably m. 2d, in 1727, Experience Rogers; and had Joshua,[4] b. 1727, who m. Elizabeth Rogers; Samuel,[4] b. 1729; Deborah,[4] b. 1732, who m. Moses Barrows; Hannah,[4] b. 1734; Joshua,[4] b. 1737, who m. Elizabeth Sutton, Dec. 29, 1776, and served in Col. Bailey's regiment in the Revolution; and Experience,[4] b. 1744, who m. Walter Rich. I think there must be some mistake in the record of one of these Joshuas, as there would not likely have been two of the same name who lived to marriageable age. The record is from Plymouth.

Elkanah,[3] (Stephen,[2] Thomas,[1]) b. 1703, m. 1st, 1727, Sarah Churchill, and had Priscilla,[4] b. 1728; Joshua,[4] b. 1730; Elkanah,[4] b. 1732, who d. in infancy. He m. 2d, Elizabeth ———, and had Elkanah,[4] b. 1734; Sarah,[4] b. 1735; Elizabeth,[4] b. 1738, who m. Thomas Mitchel; Joseph,[4]

b. ——; Dorothy,[4] b. 1744; and Abiel,[4] b. 1746. All b. in Plymouth.

Thomas,[3] (Stephen,[2] Thomas,[1]) b. 1705, m. 1729, Lucretia Rose, and had, in Plymouth, Ebenezer,[4] b. 1731; John,[4] b. 1733, who m. Elizabeth Harlow; Mary,[4] b. 1734; and Elizabeth,[4] who m. Crosby Luce. He afterwards moved to Marshfield, where he had Seth,[4] b. July 16, 1738, and Stephen,[4] b. Feb. 13, 1739 (?).

Joshua,[4] (Elkanah,[3] Stephen,[2] Thomas,[1]) b. 1730, m. 1752, Joanna Scarit, (or Elizabeth Ward, or both,) and had in Plymouth, Joshua,[5] b. 1753; Betty,[5] b. 1756; Elkanah,[5] b. 1758; and Thomas,[5] b. 1760. He afterwards removed to Colrain, where he doubtless had other children, whose b's were never recorded, for Samuel Totman, b. in Colrain, June 19, 1777, had a brother Stoddard, and brothers Joshua, Calvin and Caleb. Samuel m. Dec. 29, 1801, Dorothy Workman, b. Sept. 18, 1777, and d. March 4, 1816. He d. Feb. 29, 1856. They had 3 daus. and 1 son b. in Colrain, 1 dau. b. in Truxton, Cortlandt Co., N.Y., and 1 son b. in Cincinnatus, N.Y. The daus. all d. before 1885, when the eldest son was living in Hubbard, Trumbull Co., Ohio, and the youngest, Edsel Samuel, at Solon, N. Y. Stoddard lived in Colrain, where he m. and had a family, and where he d. July 9, 1845, followed by his w. Dec. 2, 1847. One of their sons, Jonathan, m. and had a son, Joshua B., who m. in July , 1846, and now resides in Conway. Jonathan m. a 2d w. Oct. 2d, 1860. One of Stoddard's daus. m. a Mr. Call, one m. a Mr. Bosworth and d. in Truxton, and one of his grandsons d. in Syracuse, N. Y. Joshua, son of Samuel, d. in Fredonia, Chatauqua Co., N. Y. Caleb and Calvin d. in Oswego Co., N. Y. One of their sisters m. a Mr. Crocker, and lived in Ohio; and they also had a half sister by the name of Durham. (Does not this go to show that Joshua[4] was twice m.?)

Edsel Samuel Totman, youngest son of Samuel, b. in Cincinnatus, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1811, m. Anna Maria Madole, b. March 1, 1813, and had 1 son, David Maydole, b. at Free-

town, Cortlandt Co., N. Y., Oct. 18, 1848, who m. May 18, 1881, Mary Emily Johnson of Fredonia, N.Y. He grad. at Y. C. in 1872, and from the Med. Dep. of Syracuse U. in 1876, and in 1885 was a practising physician in Syracuse. E. S. Totman, from whom I received most of the above information, says he does not remember the name of his grandfather, but was told by a grandson of Stoddard that he came from Germany. (So much for tradition.) He further says that C. S. Smith, in writing to him for information, states that his grandfather was Levi Totman, and his g. g. f. Asa Totman, whom I have been unable to trace.

Joseph,[4] (Elkanah,[3] Stephen,[2] Thomas,[1]) b. ——, m. 1764, Elizabeth Curtis, and had, in Plymouth, Sarah,[5] b. 1765; Hannah,[5] b. 1767; and Joseph,[5] b. 1770.

Ebenezer,[4] (Thomas,[3] Stephen,[2] Thomas,[1]) b. 1731, removed to Marshfield and m. Nov. 27, 1752, Grace Turner of Scituate, the m. being recorded in both places. He settled in Scituate, where he had Thomas,[5] b. Nov. 20, 1753; Stephen,[5] b. April 5, 1756; Lucy,[5] b. Dec. 19, 1758; Lydia,[5] b. July 29, 1761; and Hannah,[5] b. May 10, 1773.

John,[4] (Thomas,[3] Stephen,[2] Thomas,[1]) b. 1733, m. Elizabeth Harlow and had, in Plymouth, John,[5] b. 1759; Reuben,[5] b. 1766; and Asaph,[5] b. 1769.

Stephen,[5] (Ebenezer,[4] Thomas,[3] Stephen,[2] Thomas,[1]) b. April 5, 1756, m. Hannah (Waite ?) and had, in Scituate, Stephen,[6] Jan. 13, 1778; Hannah,[6] b. Dec. 26, 1779; Isaac,[6] b. Sept. 7, 1781; Ebenezer,[6] b. Sept 2, 1783; Fanny,[6] b. June 26, 1785; Charles,[6] b. Feb. 26, 1787; Polly,[6] b. Feb. 16, 1789; Lydia,[6] b. Sept. 26, 1791; Harris Miner,[6] b. Oct. 19, 1793; Benjamin Turner,[6] b. Feb. 12, 1795; Thomas,[6] b. July 7, 1797; and Sally,[6] b. Nov. 25, 1798. He d. Sept. 27, 1830.

Thomas,[5] (Joshua,[4] Elkanah,[3] Stephen,[2] Thomas,[1]) b. in Plymouth in 1760, m. Oct. 1, 1782, Rachel, dau. of Samuel and Dorothy (Martin) Rice of Rutland, b. Oct. 7, 1762. They resided in Loraine, Jefferson Co., N. Y., where he d.

April 16, 1815, aged 52, and in Aug., 1856, his wid. was living there with her son, Sylvester, in her 94th year. They had Samuel,[6] b. Mar. 20, 1784; Thomas,[6] b. June 15, 1786; Relief,[6] b. Sept. 5, 1788: Dorotha,[6] b. May 5, 1791; Calvin,[6] b. Oct. 11, 1793; William,[6] b. Jan. 26, 1796; Rachel,[6] b. May 20, 1798; Ward,[6] b. Oct. 26, 1800, d. April 1, 1803; Ward,[6] b. Aug. 12, 1803; and Sylvester,[6] b. Aug. 29, 1806.

Stephen,[6] (Stephen,[5] Ebenezer,[4] Thomas,[3] Stephen,[2] Thomas,[1]) b. Jan. 13, 1778, m. Lydia ———, and had, in Scituate Stephen,[7] b. Mar. 20, 1798, m. Oct. 16, 1816, Lucy Damon of Scituate; Lydia,[7] b. April 15, 1800, d. July, 1802; Nancy,[7] b. Feb. 21, 1802; Susannah,[7] b. April 18, 1806; William,[7] b. Mar. 24, 1807; Gridley,[7] b. May 18, 1810; Isaac R.,[7] b. Feb. 7, 1812; Lydia,[7] b. Oct. 7, 1814; Lucinda,[7] b. July 7, 1816, and Caroline L., b. Oct. 18, 1817.

Hannah,[6] (Stephen,[5] Ebenezer,[4] Thomas,[3] Stephen,[2] Thomas,[1]) b. Dec. 26, 1779, m. Abijah, son of Abner and Mercy (Newhall) Cheever, b. in Lynn, Aug. 2, 1780, and d. Sept., 1859. She d. April 6, 1826. Their ch. were Elizabeth Ann,[7] George Nelson,[7] and Maria Louisa.[7]

Isaac,[6] (Stephen,[5] Ebenezer,[4] Thomas,[3] Stephen,[2] Thomas,[1]) b. Sept. 7, 1781, m. Mary, dau. of Sylvanus and Elizabeth (Brooks) Clapp of Scituate, b. Sept. 5, 1781, and had, in Scituate, Mary,[7] b. Sept. 12, 1808; Isaac,[7] b. May 23, 1811; and Lydia Brooks,[7] b. April 13, 1815.

Capt. Charles,[6] (Stephen,[5] Ebenezer,[4] Thomas,[3] Stephen,[2] Thomas,[1]) b. Feb. 26, 1787, m. Sophia ———, and had, in Scituate, Charles,[7] b. May 7, 1813; George,[7] b. Jan. 25, 1815; Sophia Davis,[7] b. Dec. 23, 1816; Horace,[7] b. Nov. 21, 1818; and Dorcasina,[7] b. Dec. 11, 1820. He d. July 2, 1825, aged 38.

Benjamin Turner,[6] (Stephen,[5] Ebenezer,[4] Thomas,[3] Stephen,[2] Thomas,[1]) b. Feb. 12, 1795, m. Nov. 23, 1820, Eunice Otis of Scituate, and had Benjamin Otis,[7] b. Aug. 12, 1821; Betsey Ann,[7] b. July 25, 1823; Alexander,[7] b. Jan. 1, 1826, d. Nov. 19, 1887; William Warren,[7] b. Dec. 2, 1829;

David Otis,[7] b. Sept. 20, 1832; James Bartlett,[7] b. April 23, 1834; and Jesse Lee,[7] b. Aug. 11, 1839. He d. Feb. 27, 1866, aged 71 yrs. 18 days, and his wid. d. July 3, 1881, aged 85 yrs. 1 mo.

Thomas,[7] (Stephen,[5] Ebenezer,[4] Thomas,[3] Stephen,[2] Thomas,[1]) b. July 7, 1797, m. Oct. 1, 1826, Ruth Cushing of Scituate, and had Benjamin Cushing,[7] b. Nov. 24, 1821; David Wade,[7] b. May 5, 1827; Thomas Cushing,[7] b. Dec. 25, 1828; Sarah Bowker,[7] b. Jan. 12, 1831, m. July 4, 1848, Enoch C. Newcomb; Charles Henry,[7] b. Jan. 11, 1833; Gustavus,[7] b. May 13, 1835, and John C.,[7] b. June 23, 1842. Benjamin and Thomas were b. in Hingham, the others in Scituate.

Thomas,[6] (Thomas,[5] Joshua,[4] Elkanah,[3] Stephen,[2] Thomas,[1]) b. June 15, 1786, m. ———, and had Asahel,[7] b. Oct. 27, 1821, m. Nov. 18, 1847, Martha Adkins, and had Henry Mason,[8] b. Dec. 18, 1852.

Rachel,[6] (Thomas,[5] Joshua,[4] Elkanah,[3] Stephen,[2] Thomas,[1]) b. May 20, 1798, m. Oct. 20, 1817, Jesse, son of Asa and Lucy Smith Rice, and grandson of Samuel and Dorotha (Martin) Rice. He d. before 1854, and his wid. m. Michael Berg. They lived in White Creek and Lowville, N. Y. Their ch. were Rosetta,[7] b. July 7, 1818, d. unm. May 12, 1855; Ward,[7] b. May 20, 1820, m. May 2, 1848, Abigail Joiner; resided in Bristol, N. Y., and had Ellen A.,[8] b. April 2, 1849; Eugene,[8] b. July 10, 1852; and Charlotte,[9] b. Oct. 18, 1854; Eli,[7] b. Mar. 25, 1822; Richard,[7] b. May 16, 1824, John,[7] b. May 9, 1830; and Caroline,[7] b. Oct. 20, 1833.

When about 8 years old, Asa Rice was riding horse to plow among corn at Rutland, June, 1755, when the Indians, having shot his grandfather Rice at the plow, took him prisoner and carried him to Canada, from whence he returned after several years. (His. of Rice family.)

Benjamin Otis,[7] (Benjamin Turner,[6] Stephen,[5] Ebenezer,[4] Thomas,[3] Stephen,[2] Thomas,[1]) b. Aug. 12, 1821, m. Dec. 18, 1843, Betsey Capen Totman, and had Lelia F.,[8] b. Sept. 21,

1853, d. Oct. 23, 1854; and Emma Lydia,[8] b. June 20, 1860, d. April 23, 1861. He d. Sept. 29, 1860, aged 39 ys. 1 mo. 16 days, and his wid. d. Sept. 2, 1864, aged 35 ys. 2 mos. 25 days.

James Bartlett,[7] (Benjamin Turner,[6] Stephen,[5] Ebenezer,[4] Thomas,[3] Stephen,[2] Thomas,[1]) b. April 23, 1834, m. Mar. 26, 1857, Laura A. Packard, and had Aubry Weston,[8] b. Sept. 1, 1863; and Nellie Packard,[8] b. Oct. 26, 1873.

Jesse Lee,[7] (Benjamin Turner,[6] Stephen,[5] Ebenezer,[4] Thomas,[3] Stephen,[2] Thomas,[1]) b. Aug. 11, 1839, m. 1st, Jan. 12, 1868, Mary Frances Clark, and had Lilian Frances,[8] b. Jan. 27, 1869; and Mary Jessie,[8] b. May 29, 1871, d. July 22, 1871. His w. d. June 10, 1871, and he m. 2d, ———, and had Homer Sanderson,[8] b. Aug. 12, 1876.

David Wade,[7] (Thomas,[6] Stephen,[5] Ebenezer,[4] Thomas,[3] Stephen,[2] Thomas,[1]) b. May 5, 1827, m. Dec. 16, 1854, Catherine Sulivan, and had Katie Frances,[8] b. June 5, 1856.

The following marriages are also recorded in Scituate. Jan. 25, 1868, Elmer Herbert Totman of Weymouth to Mary Frances Stetson. Nov. 30, 1882, George Bartlett Totman to Nora Richardson Bates, both of Scituate. Sept. 24, 1882, Everett Ellis Chandler of Duxbury, to Laura Alice Totman of Scituate. Jan. 1, 1885, Charles Bartlett Totman to Jennie Ives Clapp, both of Scituate.

Second. John.

The earliest record I find of John Totman, or Tatman, is contained in Hotton's list of emigrants from England, who had taken the oath of allegiance, dated June 22, 1632, and certified by Capt. Mason, who had engaged to take them to America. This was a company of 33 men, and their families, who embarked on the ship Lion, which arrived in Boston Sept. 16, 1632, and were designated as "The Braintree Company," or "Mr. Hooker's Company," as "they were associated together by a common sympathy with the views and opinions of the Rev. Thomas Hooker, and under his influence,

at his persuasion, or by his advice, embarked their all in the great venture, and put the wide Atlantic between themselves and the home of their forefathers."

Most of the company located at once in the old town of Braintree, but the Court soon ordered their removal to Newtown (Cambridge).

As Mr. Hooker did not arrive till a year later, William Goodwin one of the party, was chosen ruling Elder. Here they remained till 1635, when the congregation, consisting of about 100 men, women, and children, with Mr. Hooker, their pastor, at their head, "emigrated more than one hundred miles through a howling wilderness to Hartford. They had no guide but their compass. On their way they subsisted on milk, for they drove before them one hundred and sixty head of cattle. They were obliged to carry Mrs. Hooker on a litter. They began a plantation and called it Newtown, which was afterwards exchanged for Hartford." (J. W. Barber in his "Interesting Events of History of the United States," published at New Haven, 1829, presented a lifelike picture of the party passing through "the howling wilderness,") *

On his debarkation it appears that Mr. Totman at once separated from the company and located at Roxbury, where his name appears upon the church records at that early date. Tradition says he came from Wales.

The first settlement of Roxbury was made in 1630, and in the land records his possession is described as follows: "John Totman, his house and lot thereunto adjoining nine acres and a half, more or less, upon the highway leading from his house to the great pond, South, and Northeast upon William Curtis and John Ruggles, Jr., and in the nooks next Boston, being the tenth lot lying between John Perry, his heirs, and William Lewis, ten acres and a half, and in the thousand acres near

* A daughter of Rev. Mr. Hooker became the wife of Rev. John Wilson, Jr., first minister of Medfield, who, as stated by Rev. Mr. Staples at our field-day gathering. at Medfield, offered the first prayer at a funeral in New England.

Dedham six acres and a half, and one acre of fresh meadow, lately the meadow of Samuel Finch, lying near John Weld's house; and one acre of salt marsh, lately William Curtises, upon William Gary west, upon Samuel Finch north, and upon the sea east."

His place was known as "Totman's Rocks," (the rocky nature of the soil giving the name, Roxbury, to the town,) being "near the corner of Centre and Cross Streets, where the pump stands," or did stand in 1848, and "his house was on the highway leading to the pond beyond William Curtis'." Upon a loose leaf in the "Ancient Transcript" of the Roxbury record, date between 1638 and 1640, "being by nearly ten years the oldest record in the Town Books," says Mr. Ellis, the town historian, is "A note of ye estates and persons of ye inhabitants of Roxbury," among which appears,

"Acres,	Persons,	Estate,
6 2 0	John Tatman 2	6 0 0"

He was admitted freeman May 2, 1638. May 22, 1639, Jasper Gun, Robert Seaver, Abraham Howe, John Tatman and Ralph Sary, upon their petition, had leave granted them by the General Court of Mass. "to continue in the houses they have built and do dwell in, though they be above half a mile from the meeting house." (The law, regulating the distance dwellings should be built from the meeting house, was on account of danger from Indian attacks, as it could readily be made a rendezvous for defence.)

In the church records, the earliest ones kept by Rev. John Eliot, its pastor, the name is spelt indiscriminately, Totman, Tatman, and Titman. In these records, under date of 1632, or 1633, it is somewhat doubtful which, is the simple name "John Totman;" and as the new arrivals, in addition to other matter, "are recorded," remarks Mr. Ellis, "after the style of the remarkable events in some of our almanacs," I presume this was to note that fact. Under date of 1640 is found "—— Totman, wife of John Totman." Her name was Johannah

———, and they were probably married about this time. She d. Sept. 29, 1668, and he d. Oct. 28, 1670, leaving all his property by will, dated 30: 7: 1670, and proved 17: 9: 1670, to only son Jabez. Will recorded in Boston.

Jabez,[2] (sometimes Jabesh on the records.) (John,[1]) b. Nov. 19, 1641, m. Nov. 18, 1668, Deborah Turner, b. 14: 11: 1648, dau. of John and Deborah (Williams) Turner, who was dau. of Robert and Elizabeth (Stolhan) Williams of Roxbury, who came from Yarmouth, Eng., in April, 1637, with Deborah and 3 other ch. Deborah Totman was mentioned in her grandfather's will, (1685) but she d. before him. The marriage of Jabez is the only one of a Tatman on the Roxbury records. Oct. 11, 1670, Deborah "owned the covenant," and he "confessed and joined to full communion," April 20, 1679. She d. May 31, or June 1, 1689, and he d. April 16, 1705.

When lots were drawn for the "Woodstock lands." in Feb., 1695–6, he drew lot No. 48, in the second range, "*in the right of his father-in-law, Davis,*" and in the seventh range 44 acres. From the above record it appears that he was twice married, and there is but little doubt that his second w. was Elizabeth, dau. of William and Alice (Thorpe) Davis of Roxbury. William Davis, who, by tradition, came from Wales about 1635, settled in Roxbury as early as 1642. He was b. in 1617 and d. Dec. 9, 1683. He m., 1st, Elizabeth ———, who was bur. May 4, 1658, and he m., 2d, Oct. 21, 1658, Alice Thorpe, who was bur. Feb. 24, 1667, and he m., 3d, Jane ———, who d. in Watertown, May 12, 1714. He had 16 ch.; 3 by Elizabeth, viz: John, b. Oct. 1, 1643, who settled in Roxbury, and whose son Samuel settled in Oxford; Samuel, b. Feb. 21, 1645, who lived in Northampton, Deerfield, and Northfield; and Joseph, b. Oct. 12, 1647, who settled in Roxbury, and most of whose descendants settled in Woodstock, Conn., Oxford and Dudley. The ch. of Alice were William and Elizabeth, twins, bap. June 14, 1663, of whom William d. Dec. 18, 1678, aged 15; Matthew, bap. Jan.

24, 1664, who settled in Woodstock; and Jonathan, b. Feb. 2, 1665, who also settled in Woodstock. The ch. of Jane were 9, of whom Ichabod settled in Roxbury, and his son Benjamin in Dudley, whose son Benjamin, Jr., in Oxford, m. Sybil Rocket, the first female child born in Oxford.

The Roxbury church records say, under date 12:24:1667, "Alice, wife of William Davis, died in childbed undelivered," and under date 4d. 12mo. 1667, "strange noises were heard in the air like guns, drums, vollies of great shot, at Weymouth, Hingham, &c. This winter many women died in childbirth, not being able to be delivered, as ——— Craft, Alice Davis in our town, and several in other towns."

The will of William Davis is dated Dec. 6, 1683, three days before his death. He gave to his dau. Elizabeth "a certain bill of £12 and a trunk that was her mother's together with all the things in it," valued in Inventory at £16. To his sons, Matthew and Jonathan, £20 each. To his three eldest sons, who had already received their portion of the estate, "five and sixpence to buy them some good books to remember me with." All the rest of his estate, which consisted largely in lands, he bequeathed to his w., making her sole executrix, to dispose of for her needs, and to have "full power and authority over it as I myself might have if I continued. And furthermore my desire is that there should be two Over Seers chose who my wife see good." One of the witnesses to his will, one of the "Over Seers" appointed by the Court, and one of the appraisers of the estate, valued at £429: 3: 0, was Jabez Totman (not Tolman, as given in the Davis genealogy,) which is conclusive to my mind that he whose w. Deborah d. in 1689, and who in 1695–6, drew the lot of Woodstock land "in the right of his father-in-law, Davis," had in the mean time m. his dau. Another inference in regard to the fact of this marriage may be drawn from the traditional Welch origin of the two families. As Mr. Davis made no provision in his will for the ch. by his 3d w., it is reasonable to infer from the condition of the grant to her, that

he intended she should provide for them the same as he would have done if he had longer lived.

The ch. of Jabez and Deborah Tatman were: Joanna,[3] b. Sept. 28, 1670, bap. Jan. 8, 1670–1, and d. Aug. 2, 1722; Deborah,[3] bap. Aug. 10, 1673; Elizabeth,[3] b. Dec. 9, 1675, bap. Dec. 12, 1675, and d. Nov. 30, 1678, "of the pox." [Mr. Ellis says, "1678 the small pox raged terribly."] Aug. 31, 1679, an infant, "newly born," was buried. Mary,[3] bap. Dec. 12, 1680, and was bur. Aug. 7, 1681; Mahitabel, bap. April 2, 1682, and was bur. Sept. 15, 1682; Sarah,[3] b. Nov. 9, 1683; bap. Nov. 11, 1683, and d. June 16, 1685; and John,[3] b. Oct. 13, 1685, [town records,] bap. Oct. 18, 1685, [church records]. The church records also give his name simply, without indicating, for what purpose, under date of Oct., 1711.

The will of Jabez, dated Feb. 26, 1703, proved June 7, 1705, names daus. Joanna and Deborah, and only son John; val. of estate £400: 5: 0. John was not of age when his father's will was proved, 1705, but a deed of his in 1712 is recorded, and a deed of John and w. Mary, and sister Deborah, May 3, 1737, of Roxbury, and a deed of all three Feb. 9, 1637–8, then of Worcester, acknowledged in Worcester, and recorded in Boston, showing that they had in the mean time removed to Worcester. It is a singular fact that only the two eldest daus. lived to mature age, and neither of these were ever married.

John,[3] (Jabez,[2] John,[1]) b. Oct. 13, 1685, m. "July ye 5th, 1709–10," Mary, dau. of Nathaniel and Mary (Aldis) Richards of Dedham, b. Feb. 28, 1690–1. Her f. was son of Edward and Susan Richards, b. in Ded. 25: 11: 1648, and her mother was dau. of John and Sary Aldis, b. in Ded. 29: 9: 1657. They had, in Roxbury, Mary,[4] b. Nov. 8, 1711; Elizabeth,[4] b. July 18, 1713; Jabez,[4] b. May 15, 1715; Sarah,[4] b. June 20, 1718, d. July 23, 1721; John,[4] b. July 20, 1721; and Nathaniel, b. Jan. 10, 1725.

In 1732 he bought of Nathaniel Jones 200 acres in what is now Quinsigamond Village, Worcester, and removed there with his family in 1737.*

April 16, 1739, the town voted to allow him £2, for one poll tax over-rated, May 20, 1740, he was allowed one shilling for killing one rattlesnake. Main record April 19, 1742, he was allowed 3 shillings for 12 bird's heads. In laying out roads in his neighborhood his name appears several times upon the record.

After they came to Worcester, or possibly before, and b. never recorded, they had a dau. Hannah, who m. Samuel Lawrence. May 4, 1752, he deeded land to Samuel and Hannah Lawrence, who mortgaged the same back to him May 18, 1752, which was probably afterwards discharged, as he mortgaged the same to Daniel Ward in 1754. He d. between Feb. 6, 1760, and Mar. 10, 1760, dates of his will and entry at Probate, in which he names his w. Mary, sons Jabez and Nathaniel, and dau. Hannah, which were probably all that were then living. He gave to his sons, Jabez and Nathaniel, 5s. each, being in addition to what he had already advanced to them, to complete their full share: to his dau. Hannah Lawrence, all his household stuff and stock, viz: "a mare and two cows, saving my wife Mary shall have the use of same during her natural life," to his son Nathaniel, and son-in-law Samuel Lawrence, "my cart and wheels equally between them." Samuel Lawrence sole Executor. Witnesses, Daniel Biglo, Jacob Smith, and Nathan Perry. He was not able to sign his name and made his mark.

Feb. 23, 1763, Samuel Lawrence sold his land in Worcester to Gardner Chandler, Mary, wid. of John Tatman, signing a release. He was son of Daniel Lawrence of Killingly, Conn., and probably g. s. of Samuel of Cambridge and Killingly.

* Nathaniel Jones was son of Noah, and had a son Phineas, and g. s. John, who together kept the "Jones Tavern," or "half way house," on the Leicester road, for 75 years. John Jones d. of cancer Mar. 17, 1865, at his residence, 662 Main Street.

In 1742 his father gave him a tract of land known as "Moosup," and in 1759 Joseph Lawrence, by power of Attorney, gave a deed to Stephen Squires of Killingly, for Samuel Lawrence of Worcester, Worcester Co., Mass., the interest of Samuel in lands that fell to him by death of his brother John, late of Killingly.

The Worcester records give the following: "Married Jan. 2, 1752, N. S., Samuel Lawrence of Pomfret and Hannah Tatman of Worcester, by Rev. Thaddeus Macarty." Births of ch. by town records; Samuel,[4] b. Sept. 30, 1752; Edward,[4] b. Oct. 15, 1754. The Old South church records give the following baptisms of their ch.; Samuel, Jan. 28, 1753; Edward, Oct, 20, 1754; Daniel, June 12, 1757; Lucy, July 8, 1759; no name, Nov. 8, 1761; Simeon, April 10, 1763; James, May 5, 1765. No other trace of this large family has yet been found, except that Samuel Lawrence joined the Old South church Jan. 28, 1753, by letter from Rev. Mr. Williams of Pomfret, though some now living remember seeing one of his sons who occasionally called at the old Tatman homestead, but his christian name is forgotten, and I find but a single reference to him in the town records, which is under date of May, 1753, when the town "voted that ye affair of Samuel Lawrence Relating to ye way going across his land for ye Benifitt of Danil Biglo be Continued over to ye next meeting."

Jabez,[4] (John,[3] Jabez[2] John,[1]) b. in Roxbury, May 16, 1715, came to Worcester with his parents in 1737, and m. for his 1st w. Sarah (Sally) Gookin, bap. Oct. 21, 1722, who was the mother of his children. Their births as recorded in Worcester are; Daniel,[5] b. April 21, 1744; John,[5] b. May 5, 1746; Jabez,[5] b. Dec. 17, 1748, who probably d. young; Sarah,[5] b. May 1, 1751; Lydia,[5] b. Oct. 22, 1753.

His name first appears upon the town records as a signer to the following petition.

"Province of the Massachusetts Bay. }

To his Excelcy Govrner Shirley the honble Counsel

& Representives in Generl Court assembled at Boston March 31 : 1743.

The Petition of the Subscribers Dwelling on or Interested in Lands lying between the Towns of worcester and Sutton in the County of worcester humbly Shews that your Petitioners have always attended on the publick worship of God with our friends of worcester that we have always payd Province and County Taxes there and no where Else.

That on our Petition to the Town of worcester in march Instent at the annual meeting they ware pleased to Express their willingness to Receive us as per our Petition & their Vote Copies whereof accompeny this will appear.

Whearfore your Petitioners humbly pray your Excy & honrs would be pleased in your grate Goodness to annex ys together with the Lands Lying between worcester and Sutton Commonly Called the Gore to the Town of worcester there to doe Duty & Receive Priviledge & as in Duty bound shall ever pray.

John Barber	Eph[r]aim Curtis
Thos Richardson	Jabez Tatman
Danil Boyden	mathias Rice
Jonas woodard	Timo Green "

" Worcester, ss.

I Certifie that the Petitioners within mentioned have from their beginning payd Province and County Taxes to the Town of Worcester Jonas Rice, T. Cler of
march 29 : 1743. worcester."

The above petition was granted by the General Court Apr. 5, 1743, and approved by the Gov.

At an adjourned town meeting May 20, 1745, Jabez and his father, with others of that district were allowed their portion raised by tax for the support of schools, " to Instruct & Teach their Children in ye best manner that may be." Mar. 18, 1765 he was chosen Constable, but procured Samuel Eaton to serve in his stead, which the town accepted. Mar. 1, 1773,

he was chosen highway surveyor and collector of highway taxes. June 1, 1779, he and his son John were put upon the "'List to Serve as Jurors at the Inferior Court of Common Pleas and Court of General Sessions of the Peace, to be held from time to time in the County of Worcester." Oct. 2, 1786, he and his son John, with 32 others, petitioned the selectmen to call a town meeting to choose delegates "to meet in Convention at Mr. Nathan Patch's at Worcester on the Second Tuesday of November Next by adjournment from Paxton."

In his will, dated Mar. 25, 1780, proved July 7, 1807, he made the following provisions: "Wife Mary (2d w.) to have one-half my dwelling house, six bushels of rye meal and six of Indian meal, yearly, to be furnished by my Executor; one hundred and twenty lbs. of good pork; one hundred and twenty lbs. of good beef; two bushels of potatoes; two bushels of turnips; one half bushel of beans; twenty good cabbage heads yearly, every year of her natural life, to be furnished by my Executor; improvement of one-third part of my garden, and privilege of keeping one cow, summer and winter, with pasturage in summer and hay in winter; a good saddle horse and tackling, to ride as she shall have occasion; a sufficient quantity of firewood, to keep one good fire, cut for the fire and delivered at the door; thirty lbs. of flax from the swingle; eight lbs. of sheep's wool, all to be provided and delivered at my dwelling house by my Executor. Also three bbls. of cider, and apples through the summer as she may have occasion to use them; four bbls. of good apples for winter, and one-half a bushel of malt to be provided yearly as aforesaid; one cow for her own disposal, she to take her choice out of all I shall have at my decease; one-third part of all my household furniture and within door moveables, my silver can only excepted. To my son Daniel five shillings, if he shall be found living at my decease, otherwise to go to his heirs. To my granddaughter Sarah Curtis, daughter of my daughter Sarah Curtis, deceased, one cow of a midling value. To daughter Lydia Rice, wife of Thomas Rice, Jun., one cow of midling value,

or the value in money. To my dutiful son John Tatman all my homestead farm, houses, buildings, lands, tenements, and heredataments, in Worcester or elsewhere; all my stock of cattle, horses, sheep, swine, and every kind of live stock; also my silver can, and all my wearing apparel, and household furniture; and all and every kind of estate and property, real, personal, and mixed, except otherwise bequeathed; and I appoint my son John sole executor."

Witnesses: Samuel Clark, Paul Gates, and Nathan Baldwin.

After the death of his 1st w. Sarah (Gookin) he m. 2d Sept. 23, 1761, in Oxford, by Duncan Campbell, J. P., Mary Dudley, probably dau. of Samuel Dudley of Sutton, b. Feb. 22, 1716, but said to be of Worcester at the time of her marriage. He d. Mar. 13, 1807, in his 92d year. The dates of his wives' deaths are uncertain.

The Gookins were originally from Kent Co., Eng.; whose pedigree we find as follows: Arnold, son Thomas, g. son John of Ripple Court, two of whose sons, Daniel and Vincent, went over to Ireland, and Vincent once represented County Cork in Parliament.

In 1620 Daniel Gookin received a grant from Parliament to take a colony of settlers to Va., where they arrived in 1621 and settled at Newport News. In religious belief they were Episcopalians, and about 1642–3, the Puritans of Boston sent missionaries to convert them to "a more excellent way." In this they were partially successful, but the majority of the colony became so incensed they forced them to leave. Daniel m. and had a family in Eng., among whom was Daniel, Jr., b. about 1612, who became one of the converts, and cast in his lot with the missionaries. He bought a ship and took the persecuted party to Boston, where they arrived May 10, 1644, and almost immediately he and his wife were received into the church. In reference to this a quaint old poet says:

> "Gookins was one of *these*; by Thompson's pains,
> Christ and New England, a dear Gookins gains."

He soon after went to Ipswich, but that place being abandoned on account of the Indian troubles, he returned and settled in Roxbury, and removed his church relation there, under the pastoral care of Rev. John Eliot, and became his firm friend and fellow laborer in his efforts to Christianise the Indians. He was one of the original Proprietors of Worcester and received several land grants there, but never settled there. He was appointed Supt. of all the Indians who had submitted themselves to the government, and besides holding other important offices, in 1681 he received the appointment of Maj. General of the Province. He d. in 1687, at the age of 75 yrs., in Cambridge, where he finally settled about 1647.

He m. and had 3 sons, Rev. Daniel, Samuel, and Rev. Nathaniel. Samuel m. 1st, Mary ——, by whom he had several ch., the youngest of whom was Daniel, b. about 1687–8. She d. and he m. 2d, Hannah (Stearns), wid. of Thomas Biscoe of Watertown, Sept. 28, 1708. Samuel was Sheriff of Suffolk, and afterwards of Middlesex Counties. His son Daniel m. July 9, 1716, Sarah, wid. of John Biscoe, son of Thomas and Hannah, and had in Cambridge, Sarah, bap. May 11, 1718, who d. young; Mary, bap. April 24, 1720, Sarah, (w. of Jabez Tatman,) bap. Oct. 21, 1722; and Samuel, bap. Jan. 31, 1724–5. He was Sheriff of Worcester Co. from 1731 till his death in 1743. In 1733 he had a house lot granted him at the corner of Main and Park streets, Worcester, where he resided. His sword, account books with the Court, and other mementoes are still in possession of his descendants.

Nathaniel,[4] (John,[3] Jabez,[2] John,[1]) b. in Roxbury Jan. 10, 1725, came to Worcester with his parents, and m. 1st, Dec. 17, 1747, Mercy Rice of Worcester, by Rev. Thaddeus Maccarty, being the first marriage entered on the records of the Old South Church, with the exception of that of Josiah Holden and Abigail Bond who were married the same day, if not at the same time. He settled where the old brick tavern, or boarding-house, stands, in Quinsigamond Village. In 1753–

54 and 64 he was chosen hog reeve. The births of the following children are recorded in Worcester: Nathaniel,[5] b. Nov. 23, 1748, and Ephraim,[5] b. July 28, 1751; who probably died before their father as they are not named in his will. He also had a son Reuben,[5] a son Ebenezer,[5] a dau. Marcy,[5] and a dau. Mary,[5] whose births I can find recorded neither in Worcester or Barre. His 1st w. died and he m. 2d, Dec. 2, 1762, Rachel Adams of Worcester. He removed to Barre Plains sometime previous to 1770, where he owned a house, land, and a grist mill which he managed himself until he became very aged, when his dau. Mary came and cared for him during the last years of his life. Several years ago individuals who were well acquainted with him placed a headstone at his grave bearing the following inscription: "Nathaniel Tatman; died Nov. 14, 1825, aged 104 years 10 months 5 days." By referance to the date of his birth in the Roxbury Records it will be seen that there is an error of 4 years and one day, which probably arose from the fact that he had forgotten his own age; and in the winter of 1821 he attended church, and was seated in the pulpit during the service, in honor of his reaching, as was supposed, his 100th birth-day, which individuals still living well remember. His will is dated Mar. 2, 1816, and proved Mar. 7, 1826; in which he gives to his son Ebenezer, dau. Marcy Woodman, and dau. Mary Ward, one dollar each; wife *Mary*, (by this it seems he had a 3d w. though I can find no other record of it,) to have the personal estate, and the surviving sons of dau. Mary Ward all his real estate. His son Reuben, b. about 1753, married but had no children. He d. Feb 18, 1799, in the 46th year of his age, as recorded upon his gravestone, which is the only one except that of his father in the family lot, although there are five distinct graves in the lot. He gave or sold this cemetery land to the inhabitants of Barre Plains. The house he owned and occupied is now in possession of Mr. Austin F. Adams, who writes me: "I believe there are none of the (Tatman) descendants now living in this vicinity." Ebenezer never married, but lived, and

probably died, in Barre. Marcy married a Mr. Woodman, and Mary m. June 3, 1804, Calvin Ward of Paxton, and had several children. Mercy Rice was dau. of Ephraim and Sarah (Whitney) Rice of Weston and Worcester, g. dau. of Ephraim and Hannah (Livermore) Rice of Watertown and Sudbury, g. g. dau. of Thomas and Mary ——— of Sud. and Marl., and g. g. g. dau. of Edmund the emigrant.

Daniel,[5] (Jabez,[4] John,[3] Jabez,[2] John,[1]) b. April 21, 1744, never married, went South and d. there. It was reported he left some property, but none of his relatives here ever took the trouble to look the matter up. In 1769, he was chosen hog reeve.

John,[5] (Jabez,[4] John,[3] Jabez,[2] John,[1]) b. Mar. 5, 1745, m. Nov. 22, 1784, Lucy Dudley of Sutton, b. Aug. 2, 1761. She was the dau. of David, the eldest of triplets, (David, Jonathan and Abigail,) ch. of Samuel, and g. ch. of Francis, supposed to have been a relative of Gov. Thomas Dudley. Mary, the 2d w. of Jabez,[4] was a sister of the triplets. At the March meeting, 1774, the town accepted the report of the selectmen of a "Private way Laid Out to accommodate John Tatman beginning at the Corner of said Tatman's Land On the Road Leading to Sutton and Extending Northerly One Rod on the land of Samuel Goddard and from thence Running in Said Goddards Southwesterly four Rods till it strikes Said Tatmans Land said Road to Lye on the Southerly Side Said line." Mar. 4, 1782, he was chosen highway surveyor and collector of highway taxes. April 7, 1783, the town "Voted that John Totman Josiah Perry & the farm whereon Samuel Clark now lives be annexed to Saml Curtis' Quarter so called, & that said persons respectively be Entitled to the same advantages as tho' they had heretofore belonged to that quarter to which they are now annexed."

Their ch. were John,[6] b. Nov. 8, 1785; Sarah,[6] b. and d. in infancy; Rachel,[6] b. and d. in infancy; and were bur. at the East end of the old common; Daniel,[6] b. May 14, 1793; Reuben,[6] b. Oct. 12, 1795; Lewis,[6] b. about 1797, who lived

to be upwards of 40, but never married. From infancy he was subject to fits, and was found dead at Woonsocket, R. I. and buried on the spot. One thing by which his friends identified his body was a pair of shoes made by himself, crimped, without seam. A short time before his death he had been in the poor-house at Walpole.

John,[5] d. Oct. 2, 1833, aged 88, and his w. d. Feb. 8, 1830, aged 69. In his will, dated May 15, 1829, proved Nov. 26, 1833, he mentions his w. Lucy, and sons Reuben, Lewis, John, and Daniel; Reuben, John, and Daniel Exc.

Sarah,[5] (Jabez,[4] John,[3] Jabez,[2] John,[1]) b. May 1, 1750, m. Aug. 25, 1771, William Curtis, and had Sarah,[6] mentioned in her g. f's. will.

Lydia,[5] (Jabez,[5] John,[3] Jabez,[2] John,[1]) b. Oct. 22, 1753, m. Nov. 26, 1778, Thomas Rice, Jr., b. in Worcester, Mar. 17, 1753, s. of Thomas and Judith, g. s. of Ephraim and Hannah (Livermore) of Watertown and Sudbury, g. g. s. of Thomas and Mary of Sudbury and Marlboro, and g. g. g. s. of Edmund, who came to this country about 1639 and settled in Sudbury and Marlboro, where he d. May 3, 1663. Lydia d. in May, 1805, aged 51, and he m. 2d, Nov. 16, 1809, wid. Eliphal (Putnam) Learned of Oxford, b. in Sutton, July 8, 1762, and d. in Worcester, Sept. 25, 1845, aged 83. He d. Dec. 10, 1837, aged nearly 85. Eliphal was the eldest dau. of Dea. Amos and Sarah (Swift)* Putnam of Sutton and Worcester, who lived at what is now Jamesville, near where the toll gate on the turnpike stood, and bro. of Gen. Rufus Putnam, pioneer in the settlement of the Western Reserve, Ohio. The ch. of Thomas and Lydia Rice were: Thomas,[6] b. Oct. 14, 1779, a merchant, who d. at Eastport, Me., June 13, 1813; Sarah Tatman,[6] b. Feb. 23, 1781, and d. Mar., 1807, unm. Judith,[6] b. Nov. 5, 1782, m. June 9, 1807, Haffield Gould and d. Mar., 1808.

* Sarah Swift was dau. of Samuel and Eliphal Swift of Milton and Boston, and half sister of Dr. Foster Swift, the father of Gen. Joseph Gardner Swift, U. S. Army.

Mr. Gould d. at Hardwick, Sept., 1850, aged 78; Lydia,[6] b. July 18, 1785, d. in 1806, unm; Polly,[6] b. Dec. 5, 1789; Daniel Tatman,[6] b. Jan. 24, 1794. By his will, dated Jan. 12, 1833, and proved Feb., 1838, he gives his w. the use of one-third of his real estate during her lifetime; $4000.00 to be put at interest and the interest paid to son Daniel in such sums and at such times as his executors should deem best, and the balance of estate to be divided among his nephews and neices, whom he specifies. Walter Bigelow and Alpheus Merrifield Executors. Daniel Tatman[6] Rice m. Sarah Green, a lineal descendant of Gov. John Leverett, Pres. of H. C., some of whose furniture she inherited, and which is now owned by her son Daniel[7] who resides in Leicester. They had 4 ch., 3 sons and 1 dau., all of whom d. unm. except Daniel[7] who is m. and has 1 son. Daniel[6] d. July (bur. 25), 1869 in Leicester, and his wid. d. in Worcester, Nov. 8, 1889, aged 75 ys. 10 mos. 26 ds. He had a very sensitive nature, and was rather peculiar in his thoughts and modes of life. When a young man he had a strong desire for a liberal education, and the refusal of his father to grant his request greatly disturbed him. Sometimes when he became exasperated with others he freed his mind by writing doggerel poetry. Two notable examples are that about Elder Peter Roger of Greenville to the tune of Captain Kidd, beginning:

"My name is Elder Peter, mark it well, mark it well;
My name is Elder Peter, mark it well;
My name is Elder Peter, and I am one strange creature,
And I'm a Baptist preacher, mark it well."

And the other entitled "The House of Beans in trouble," which he had printed.

Haffield Gould was b. in Millbury, resided in Worcester, where his wife Judith d. S. P., aged 25, and in Pelham where his 2d wife Betsey d. July 8, 1815, leaving 1 son Ira. He then removed to Hardwick and m. 3d, Lydia, dau. of Samuel Ruggles, Oct. 26, 1817, who had 3 ch. and d. Mar. 10, 1850. He was a farmer, lived on Ruggles Hill, and was selectman 14 years.

John,[6] (John,[5] Jabez,[4] John,[3] Jabez,[2] John,[1]) b. Nov. 8, 1785; m. Dec. 6, 1822, Prudence, dau. of Benjamin and Hannah (Streeter) Davis of Oxford, b. Aug. 7, 1802, and d. Aug. 25, 1880. He died April 8, 1870. He was a member of the Worcester Artillery Company which marched to Boston, Sept. 11, 1814, under Capt. Graves, to repel British invasion, and remained in camp at South Boston till Oct. 31, when they returned to Worcester, for which service his wid. received a pension. Their ch. were Lucy.[7] b. Sept. 15, 1823, m. May 25, 1842, Samuel Hopkins, son of David and Mary Matilda [Knap] Burbank of Worcester, and are now, [1891], living on a portion of the old homestead at Quinsigamond. They have no ch. Sarah,[7] b. Jan. 15, 1826; Emily,[7] b. Mar. 18, 1828; Charles,[7] b. Feb. 19, 1830; Nancy,[7] b. Sept. 24, 1834, m. Oct. 24, 1857, Joseph, son of Andrew Gates. She was his 1st w. and died without issue Oct. 25, 1859, aged 25 ys. 1 mo. 1 dy.; John Augustus,[7] b. Oct. 24, 1836; Samuel Davis,[7] b. June 24, 1841.

Daniel,[6] [John,[5] Jabez,[4] John,[3] Jabez,[2] John,[1]] b. May 14, 1793, m. Jan. 10, 1815, Olive Davis, sis. of Prudence, w. of his bro. John, b. Mar. 26, 1797, who d. April 23, 1884, aged 81 ys. 28 ds. He d. Nov. 17, 1865, aged 72 ys. 5 mos. 24 ds. They celebrated their golden wedding Jan. 10, 1865, Their ch. were Olive,[7] b. June 24, 1816; David Dudley,[7] b. April 14, 1819; Benjamin Davis,[7] b. April 18, 1822, d. Feb. 1, 1839; Stephen,[7] b. Aug. 29, 1826, d. Oct. 14, 1826, and was the first to be buried in the lot set apart by his grandfather for a private cemetery at Quinsigamond, all previous burials of the family having been made at the east end of the old common; Luther Davis, b. Nov. 15, 1831, d. April 18, 1832; Rufus Daniel,[7] b. Dec. 22, 1834.

Reuben,[6] [John,[5] Jabez,[4] John,[3] Jabez,[2] John,1] b. Oct. 12, 1795, m. April 7, 1825, Mary Ann Wiser of Ward, now Auburn, b. Mar. 6, 1803, in Braintree, and had, Levi,[7] b. April 30, 1826; Henry,[7] b. Feb. 21, 1830, d. July 23, 1848, aged 18 ys. 5 mos. 2 ds. Reuben James,[7] and Mary Jane,[7]

twins, b. Feb. 29, 1836. Mary Jane d. June 1, 1855, aged 19 ys. 3 mos.; Martha Ann,[7] b. Nov. 6, 1838. Reuben,[6] d. June 18, 1865, aged 70, and his wid. d. Oct. 19, 1887, aged 84 ys. 7 mos. 13 ds.

Sarah,[7] [John,[6] John,[5] Jabez,[4] John,[3] Jabez,[2] John,[1]] b. Jan. 15, 1826, m. 1st, Jan. 15, 1850, James Sullivan and had Julia Emma,[8] b. April 27, 1852, m. June 30, 1881, Nathan Gardner Burbank, [his 2d w.] bro. of Samuel H. who m. Lucy Tatman, and has Florence Meriam,[9] b. June 16, 1883; Horace Nathan,[9] b. Sept. 6, 1885; Mildred Ellis,[9] b. Nov. 11, 1887; Frederick Tatman,[8] b. Feb. 12, 1856, m. Jan. 2, 1884, Ellen Jane Phelan, b. in Eastport, Me., and has Sarah May,[9] b. Feb. 14, 1885; William Lincoln,[9] b. July 30, 1887. Albert Butler,[8] b. Mar. 20, 1858, d. Oct. 20, 1859, aged 1 yr. 7 mos. James Sullivan was b. Dec. 20, 1825, came to this country with his parents, and d. in Worcester, Aug. 11, 1859, from being overheated while at work in the boiler room at Fox's mill. He was once office boy for Daniel Webster in Boston, where his parents resided, of whom he gives in his memorandum the following interesting account.

"My father was born in the small village of Floxford, Ireland, about one-half mile from Killbriton where my mother was born, which was in 1798. They were born about the same time. They grew up in close intimacy, and were schooled as the rest of the rustics of that time and age, collecting sea muck among the picturesk rocks of Floxford, where cupid, as it seems, has his votaries as well as in the rosy bowers of the east, or the green valleys of Itily. When they were about 18 years of age my mother's sister Ellen was to be married to a worthy young man of the place. In accordance with due cerimonies of a rustic wedding, they must get the consent of parents and invite all interested friends to join in a cavalcade, of man and his spouse on each horse, and thus march to the priest and get married. The music and dancing, &c. at the above marriage kindled the spark of our heroes into a flame, and they resolved on immediate union. Accordingly on the follow-

ing night they went to the priest privately, as they thought, to get married, but his reverence declined, on the ground that he wanted their parents' consent, and their near relationship, their fathers being something like second cousins. But those doubts and difficulties were soon removed. The relationship was soon dissolved by giving the holy father a crown, or so, and the other difficulty was removed by saying that one of the parties was at home ill, and the other away on business. Thus they were married, and in secret, as they thought, but in this they were mistaken, for their marriage was announced by loud hussas by some of their prying companions who were watching from without. When their proceeding came to the ears of their much offended parents they were sorely persecuted, especially by my father's side, they not liking the match. They even tried to disolve the marriage on the ground that my mother gave her spouse a drink, and finally they were obliged to separate until such time as they were of proper age, but in two years they were allowed to do for themselves. They labored hard to get a subsistance; a poor piece of land they got as a marriage dower being their only resource; yea, so hard were they pressed, and so industrious were they, that my mother went into the field in three weeks after giving birth to her first born, being so weak that she was obliged to sit down every few moments to regain new strength. They thought over their hard lot with tears in their eys, and they resolved to come to America. They left their native land in the spring of 1819. They landed in Pictou, N. S., after a short and pleasant passage. From there they went to Truro, where they got employment with a farmer. My mother seemed to like the people and the country very much indeed. My mother's business was that of attending a dairy, and she gave great satisfaction by introducing the Irish mode of making butter, and letting the calves to the suck before milking, instead of after milking. My father liked at first, but he felt very much embarrassed by not knowing what was said to him, not knowing a word of English. Finally, after staying in the

country eight months, they left Fort Belcher on foot for St. John's, in order to go home, where they arrived after many perils in fording rivers, and hairbreadth escapes from savages, and engaged a passage in a brig, loaded with lumber, bound for Cork. For the first week they had pleasant sailing; but after that it came on very boisterous, rough, and the crew not being sufficient to work the vessel my father assisted them. It became so rough that the vessel capsised, and lay three days with her yards in the water, the men clinging on to the upper side, while my mother with her child and another female were shut under hatch. When the vessel tipped over my mother was in her berth. The first knowledge she had of danger was by the water sprouting onto her from a new spring-leak near her. She jumped from the bed, took the blankets that covered her and applied them to the leak, and sat on them. In this condition she remained for three days, with water to her middle, with her young child knawing her breast and crying for food. When the vessel righted the men proceeded to open the hatch, in order to commit the lifeless bodies, as they supposed, to the deep. They were obliged to smash the hatch with the axe, it had so swollen by being under water." They afterwards returned to America and settled in Boston, where they died a few years since. The above account James received from his mother.

Sarah m. 2d, June 25, 1865, Rufus Nichols Meriam, b. at Oxford North Gore, Jan. 14, 1818, son of Samuel and Nancy Tyler (Nichols) Meriam, and a descendant in the eighth generation from William of Hadlow, Kent, Eng. He grad. at D. C. in 1844, A. B. and A. M. in 1847. After her 2d marriage her children were legally adopted, April 5, 1867, and the name of Julia Emma changed to Emma Julia Meriam, and Frederick Tatman to Frederick Tatman Meriam. They reside in Worcester.

Emily,[7] (John,[6] John,[5] Jabez,[4] John,[3] Jabez,[2] John,[1]) b. Mar. 18, 1828, m. April 12, 1849, Rufus Nichols Meriam, A. M., of Oxford, and had Lilla Nancy,[8] b. Oct. 24, 1861, d.

Aug. 24, 1862. Emily d. June 21, 1863, and he m. 2d, her sis. Sarah. He is author of a history of the Meriam family, and many short articles that have been published, and compiler of this history. His occupation has been a manufacturer of machinery.

Charles,[7] (John,[6] John,[5] Jabez,[4] John,[3] Jabez,[2] John,[1]) b. Feb. 19, 1830, m. Nov. 28, 1856, Elmira Ann, dau. of George and Mehitabel (Goodwin) Wiggin. Mehitabel's grandfather, Col. James Goodwin, was an officer in the Revolution. Elmira A. was b. in Sandwich, N. H., May 10, 1836, and d. in Sturbridge, where he is a farmer, Dec. 5, 1888. Their ch. were: Henry Wilmar,[8] b. at Quinsigamond, Feb. 2, 1860, m. at Warren, Dec. 20, 1882, Flora Adelle Bemis, b. at Warren, Feb. 10, 1860, and have Wilmar Alexander,[9] b. in Worcester, Jan. 11, 1887; Charles Abelbert,[9] b. at Plainfield, N. J., June 16, 1888. Emily May,[8] b. in Worcester, Sept. 6, 1863, m. Jan. 5, 1882, Arthur William Marsh, b. at Sturbridge, Aug. 25, 1858, and had Earnest Arthur,[9] b. Mar. 24, 1883, at Sturbridge, and d April 10, 1883; Leon Austin,[9] b. at Southbridge, Nov. 25, 1885; Norman Leslie,[9] b. at Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 1, 1887; Clarence Hamilton,[9] b. at Lake View, Worcester, Sept. 11, 1890. Charles Herbert,[8] b. in Worcester, Mar. 1, 1868, d. July 20, 1869. Lucy Maria,[8] b. in Worcester, Jan. 18, 1870. Cora Lelia,[8] b. May 8, 1872. Charlie Nelson,[8] b. Aug. 28, 1877. Elmer Archie,[8] b. July 12, 1879. Aug. 12, 1864, Charles, having enlisted, started for the war and was stationed at Fort Stevens.

John Augustus,[7] (John,[6] John,[5] Jabez,[4] John,[3] Jabez,[2] John,[1]) b. Oct. 24, 1836, m. 1st, Mar. 18, 1869, (by Rev. Merrill Richardson,) Delia Eliza, dau. of David and Elmira (Stebbins) Johnson of Northfield, b. there Mar. 7, 1839, who d. June 6, 1876, s. p., and he m. 2d, July 25, 1878, in Putnam, Conn., by Rev. B. F. Bronson, Sarah F., dau. of Joseph W. and Elizabeth (Whipple) Carpenter of Putnam, b. there May 13, 1846, who d. Jan. 14, 1883. They had 1 ch., Elizabeth P.,[8] b. Jan. 9, 1883, and d. Jan. 12, 1883; mother

and child bur. in same coffin. He m. 3d, April 16, 1885, in Sturbridge, by Rev. Martin Luther Richardson, Harriet E., dau. of Lemuel L. and Eliza [Congdon] Holmes of Sturbridge, b. there July 20, 1847. He was Executor of his father's estate, and lives on a portion of the old homestead, and is a foreman in the galvanizing department of the Washburn and Moen Mfg. Co's Mill at Quinsigamond. In 1890 he was chosen deacon of Plymouth Congregational church, and in 1891 was made H. M. of the A. B. C. F. M. by the generosity of the church.

Samuel Davis,[7] [John,[6] John,[5] Jabez,[4] John,[3] Jabez,[2] John,[1]] b. June 24, 1841, m. Nov. 26, 1862, Elizabeth Wiggin, sis. of Elmira A., w. of his bro. Charles, b. Nov. 26, 1842, and have Alice Alberta,[8] b. Mar. 2, 1864, who m. Jan. 20, 1886, Arthur E. Hayer, a carriage painter at New Worcester, and have Edith,[9] b. Oct. 15, 1886, and Myron Tatman,[9] b. April 29, 1890; Sarah Leora,[8] b. Aug. 31, 1870. After a life of pain and suffering, which she bore with remarkable patience and Christian fortitude, death came to her release April. 1, 1892, at the age of 21 years, 7 months. He lives on the old homestead, and is a machinist in the W. and M. Mfg. Co's Mill. He enlisted in the civil war Aug. 13, 1864, and was stationed at Fort Warren.

Olive,[7] [Daniel,[6] John,[5] Jabez,[4] John,[5] Jabez,[2] John,[1]] b. June 24, 1816, m. Oct. 2, 1846, Joseph Prouty of Spencer, and had Frank Tatman,[8] b. Oct. 2, 1849, m. July 3, 1873, Emma Brewer of Spencer, and had Sidney Dexter,[9] b. Dec. 19, 1875; Elton,[9] b. June 25, 1882; Ralph,[9] b. June 27, 1885. John Rufus,[8] b. Mar. 2, 1853, d. young, aged 8 or 10 days, d. not recorded.

David Dudley,[7] [Daniel,[6] John,[5] Jabez,[4] John,[3] Jabez,[2] John,[1]] b. April 14, 1819, m. Jan. 20, 1847, Jane Hunt, dau. of David and Jane [Smith] Yeomans, b. in Norwich, Conn., and b. not recorded. When 15 or 16 years of age, while assisting to put a pump in a well, he was struck on the head, fracturing the skull so as to necessitate its being trepaned, and

in April, 1849, he was injured at the little pond, then existing at Lincoln Square, Worcester, while carting water, which disabled him for a year. They had 1 ch., Ramond,[8] b. Feb. 6, 1852, m. July 30, 1874, Ella Spurr, b. in Charlton, Mar. 21, 1851; no ch. He served as dry goods clerk several years in Worcester, went to Providence, R. I., in the employ of Gov. Ladd, who, on account of his superior good judgment in the selection of saleable dress goods, took him with himself to Europe for that purpose. In the autumn of 1890 he left Prov. and became connected with a large dry goods firm, formed at that time in Indianapolis, Ind. David d. July 21, 1886.

Rufus Daniel,[7] (Daniel,[6] John,[5] Jabez,[4] John,[3] Jabez,[2] John,[1]) b. Dec. 22, 1834, m. 1st Nov. 10, 1862, Alice Partridge,[8] dau. of Ephraim and Lucinda (Partridge) Willard, b. in Oxford Nov. 3, 1841, d. Dec. 20, 1863, s. p.; m. 2d Dec. 11, 1867, her sis. Susannah Elizabeth Willard, b. in Worcester Aug. 14, 1846, and had, Marion Elizabeth,[8] b. Jan. 5, 1870; Edna Louise,[8] b. June 16, 1872, d. Apr. 20, 1876. Susannah d. Apr. 29, 1877, and he m. 3d, Jan. 27, 1882, her sis. Ellen Lucinda Willard, b. in Dudley May 13, 1839. He lives on a portion of the old homestead at Quinsigamond, and is a machinist at the Washburn & Moen Co.'s mill.

Levi,[7] (Reuben,[6] John,[5] Jabez,[4] John,[3] Jabez,[2] John,[1]) b. Apr. 30, 1826, m. Nov. 1, 1864, Lucy, dau. of Henry Gates. He d. Aug. 19, 1881, and she m. 2d, ——— Hartwell of Groton. Their ch. were Gilbert Henry,[8] b. Nov. 4, 1864; Lewis James,[8] b. June 10, 1866.

Reuben James,[7] (Reuben,[6] John,[5] Jabez,[4] John,[3] Jabez,[2] John,[1]) b. Feb. 29, 1836, m. Dec. 21, 1863, Susan Maria, dau. of Charles and Susan (Butler) Taylor, b. Oct. 9, 1835, and has Mary Elizabeth,[8] b. Mar. 16, 1866. She is clerk at the City Hall. Charles Taylor, b. Dec. 16, 1871. He is a member of The Worcester Society of Antiquity, and will enter the Harvard Law School the coming fall. R. James is Vice-

Pres., Treas. and Director of the First National Fire Insurance Co. of Worcester.

Martha Ann,[7] (Reuben,[6] John,[5] Jabez,[4] John,[3] Jabez,[2] John,[1]) b. Nov. 6, 1838, m. by Rev. Merrill Richardson July 24, 1861, David Johnson, jr., bro. of Delia Eliza, 1st, w. of her cousin John A. Tatman, and had Carrie J., b. Mar. 20, 1862, who d. Mar. 9, 1873; Ida,[8] b. Mar. 27, 1864; William A.,[8] b. Nov. 9, 1866, m. Aug. 20, 1888, by Rev. E. Davenport of Conn., Edith E. Murray; David Albert,[8] b. Aug. 16, 1869; Reuben Tatman,[8] b. Sept. 26, 1873; and Frederick H.,[8] b. Aug. 17, 1880. They live on a portion of the old homestead, and his occupation is watchman.

The ancestry of the following I have not been able to learn. Daniel Totman of Charlestown published to Charlotte Winn Apr. 23, 1807:

Lucretia Totman of Hardwick, pub. to Miles, son of Gershom and Lydia (Besse) Cobb Dec. 30, 1826, who was b. in Hardwick Nov. 25, 1798. Their son, Amory B. Cobb, m. 1st, Fanny ———, and had Crilla Acrona, b. Aug. 22, 1857, d. Nov. 3, 1857; Fanny Alline, b. July 10, 1859, d. Aug. 12, 1859; 1st w. d. July 16, 1859, aged 32, and he m. 2d, Martha ———, and had a dau. b. Sept. 18, 1863, d. Oct. 18, 1863; Fanny Louisa, b. June 10, 1865; Emma Jane, b. Sept. 6, 1867. He is proprietor of the Unionville House, Unionville, Conn. Dau. Lydia m. Apr. 23, 1849, Luther Marsh of Holden; had a dau. who m. Alfred H. Richardson of Gilbertville, and d. Nov. 13, 1863, aged 35. Son Aretas d. Mar. 13, 1851, aged 19; son Andrew d. Apr. 27, 1855, aged 22; son Prior d. Feb. 25, 1857, aged 21. Miles Cobb was a farmer of Gilbertville, where he d. Feb. 5, 1882, and his w. d. Feb., 1879, aged 81.

Henry Totman, bro. of Lucretia, lives in Petersham, unm.

Nancy Totman of Hardwick m. Aug. 7, 1828, Samuel D. Anderson of Ware.

Lydia Totman of Hardwick m. June 2, 1833, Loertes Evans, and d. Oct. 23, 1838, aged 25.

Lucy H. Totman of Hardwick m. Mar. 17, 1846, Loren Shaw, and had Charles Henry, b. July 22, 1850.

In 1876 V. Tatman & Co., were milliners at Wilmington, Del. J. J. Totman served in the Mass. Heavy Artillery, Co. C, and d. May 14, 1865, aged 19; as inscribed on the Soldiers' Monument at Weymouth.

Seneca S. Totman, aged 45, worth $100,000, killed himself in his cell, in the Medina Co., Ohio, jail, by stuffing a handkerchief into his throat Feb. 6, 1888. He shot his cousin, Thomas C. Brigg, also a wealthy farmer, in Aug. 1886, and had been sentenced to 7 years in the penitentiary.

Joseph Tatman and Ida Sherwood, two mites of humanity who have been on exhibition in Boston, have filed their intentions of marriage in the city office at Boston, and are to be married Saturday afternoon. The groom is 42 inches tall, and weighs 55 pounds, while the bride is 36 inches tall, and weighs 40 pounds. (N. E. Home Journal, Mar. 3, 1888).

Marion E. Totman of Fairfield, Me., b. Sept. 18, 1861, m. Aug. 6, 1881, George B., son of James H. and Henrietta (Clifford) Freeland of Boston, b. Aug. 15, 1859; clothing dealer.

Some of the Tottinghams of Woburn go by the name of Totman, which is a misnomer.

230th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, June 2d.

Present: Messrs. Abbot, Coombs, Crane, Davidson, Dickinson, J. L. Estey, Gould, Hosmer, Hubbard, C. R. Johnson, G. Maynard, Meriam, Otis, Pellett, Raymenton, F. P. Rice, Staples, Corwin M. Thayer, Tucker, members; and H. G. O. Blake, Dr. W. H. Burnham of Clark University, and Rev. Mr. Lewis of Deerfield.—22.

Mr. Joseph Brewster Knox was admitted an active member.

The Librarian reported 440 additions.

The Secretary read an interesting paper upon "The Life and Meditations of Marcus Aurelius."

A letter from Mr. Albert A. Lovell of Medfield was read, inviting, in behalf of prominent citizens, the Society to visit that town on the occasion of its annual Field Day, and assuring a cordial welcome. After some debate this invitation was accepted, and Saturday, June 20th, fixed as the day. The meeting was then adjourned.

FIELD-DAY IN MEDFIELD.

Saturday, June 20th, the day selected by The Worcester Society of Antiquity for its visit to Medfield, dawned with unpromising aspect for the pleasure-seeker. A northeast storm had succeeded on Wednesday the excessive heat of the first part of the week, and after three days the clouds still hung low, with other indications presaging a continuance of unfavorable weather. The cordial invitation of the citizens of Medfield, and knowledge of their elaborate and extensive preparations for the pleasure and comfort of their guests, had nerved the Worcester committee to extraordinary exertions, and their efforts to muster a large company were rewarded with good success. A party of fifty-eight assembled early at the Union Station, well defended against exigencies of the elements, by a sufficiency of waterproof wraps, overcoats, rubber shoes and umbrellas, and with spirits undaunted by the difficulties before them. Happily the day passed without rainfall, though fog and underfoot damp detracted much from anticipated out-door pleasure.

The names of the members of the Society comprising the party that left Worcester at 8.55 are given below. Many were accompanied by ladies.

E. B. Crane, Walter Davidson, T. A. Dickinson, L. A. Ely, J. L. Estey, G. L. Estey, A. K. Gould, H. W. Hubbard, C. B. Eaton, Hon. Phinehas Ball, George F.

Daniels of Oxford, A. G. Mann, W. H. Sawyer, A. S. Roe, Rev. Calvin Stebbins, J. C. Otis, Hon. Clark Jillson, Herbert Wesby, J. C. Pellett, Addison Palmer, George Maynard, C. G. Wood, A. A. Barker, Corwin M. Thayer, F. P. Rice, George Sumner, George E. Arnold, Stephen Salisbury, W. J. Stone, Samuel E. Staples, Richard O'Flynn, R. N. Meriam, F. A. Blake, H. H. Chamberlin, and others.

At South Framingham the following joined the Worcester party: Rev. S. D. Hosmer, Francis E. Blake of Boston, Henry F. Wing of Grafton, Rev. H. H. Paine of Ashland, Rev. George F. Clark of West Acton, and Rev. C. A. Staples of Lexington.

Arrived at Medfield the company were welcomed by the local Committee of Arrangements composed of the following gentlemen: Albert A. Lovell, Esq., Col. E. V. Mitchell, Prof. W. S. Tilden, James Hewins, Esq., Joseph A. Allen, Esq., J. B. Hale, Esq., Rev. W. W. Hayward, Rev. N. T. Dyer, Dr. J. H. Richardson, Hamlet Wight, George L. Hurll and W. W. Mitchell. A large number of townspeople were also in attendance, and were profuse in their attentions to the guests. A pleasant episode was the distribution of beautiful and fragrant roses and other flowers among the Worcester party, and the large assembly at once proceeded to the First Parish Church, in the vestry of which an address of welcome was delivered by Albert A. Lovell, Esq., President of the Day.

MR. LOVELL'S ADDRESS.

The Committee of the citizens of Medfield have authorized and directed me, to extend on their behalf, to the members of The Worcester Society of Antiquity and its friends, a hearty and cordial welcome to their town. They take a just and honest pride in the early settlement of the town, the puritan principles of its founders, and the typical New England character of its people, which has been maintained from the beginning to the present day. Situated on the western border of Norfolk County, separated from grand old Middlesex by the Charles River, some two miles distant from the spot where we are now assembled, it was in its early days the outpost or frontier of the Massachusetts Colony toward the Nipmuck country.

The town of Medfield is an offshoot from the town of Dedham, or Contentment, as the early settlers of that town desired it to be called, in their petition for incorporation in 1635. On the 14th of November, 1649, a committee of the inhabitants of Dedham was appointed for the managing and transacting of whatever business might pertain to the forming of a village near the meadows bordering on the river. Several meetings of the committee were held, and provision was made for the division of lands, the valuation of cattle for the purpose of tax rates, the establishing of boundary lines, the laying out of home lots, and providing that search should be made for clay for public and common use. Everything being in readiness the inhabitants of Dedham, on the 11th day of January, 1651, surrendered jurisdiction over what was afterwards known as Medfield, and in May, 1651, by an act entitled "Medfield's Power" the General Court recognized, sanctioned, and granted to Medfield all the powers and privileges which appertain to towns according to law. Those of the inhabitants of Dedham who designed joining the colony which should

settle in Medfield, on the 14th day of the 9th month in the year 1649 drew up and signed an agreement as to their town government, which has been known as the Medfield Compact. A peaceable and happy community was sought to be established, and one or two extracts from this compact will show that Contentment was what was sought, although the General Court had refused them that name for their original settlement. The Preamble of the Compact was as follows:

"Forasmuch as for the further promulgation of the Gospel, the subduing of this part of the earth amongst the rest given to the sons of Adam, and the enlargement of the bounds of the habitations formerly designed by God to some of his people in this wilderness, it hath pleased ye Lord to move and direct, as well the much Honored General Court, as also the inhabitants of the town of Dedham, each of them in it, to grant such a tract of land in the place called Boggastow and the adjacent parts thereabouts, as is adjudged a meet place for the erecting and settling a town, we the persons whose names are under written, being by the inhabitants of Dedham selected, chosen, and authorized for the ordering and management of the said town or village to be erected, for the due settling thereof, as also for the preventing of questions, mistakes, disorders, and contentions that might otherwise arise, do order and resolve as followeth" etc.

The first article of the compact calls for obedience in all parts or points of the town government, under a forfeiture by the grantee, of all lands in the new town.

The second article reads as follows:

"That if differences, questions, or contentions shall fall out or arise in any manner of way in our Society, or betwixt any parties therein, that they shall really endeavor to resolve and issue the same in the most peaceable way and manner, by reference, arbitration, or some other the like means, before it shall come to any place of public judication except it be in our own town."

Article third —"That we shall all of us in the said town

faithfully endeavor that only such be received to our Society and township as we may have sufficient satisfaction in, that they are honest, peaceable and free from scandal and erronious opinions."

Article fourth relates to the letting or assigning of lands to others than those already admitted as members of the Society or township.

With these founders of Medfield, religion was the corner-stone of their civil, as well as ecclesiastical government. "The Lord is our judge," "The Lord is our Law giver," "The Lord is our King," was the basis of their creed. And when they planted their little commonwealth on these plains and meadows, and when they drew up the third article of their compact providing that only such should be admitted to town fellowship as were acceptable, they had in mind the terms of their charter, by which their lands were held exclusively their own, and they claimed the right to receive or exclude strangers at their own discretion. The principle of prohibiting the harboring of persons whose religious views were considered dangerous, or the letting to such, a lot or house, as specified in Article 4 of the compact, was zealously opposed by Sir Henry Vane, but defended by Gov. Winthrop, who claimed that the intent was to preserve the welfare of the body, and that intent he was sure was lawful and good.

Now can we imagine any person possessed of an ordinary degree of intelligence, who would not in a moment discern from the reading of this compact, that the signers thereof were either Pilgrims or Puritans? And as our Pilgrim fathers signed their compact for civil government in the cabin of the Mayflower, before their feet touched Plymouth Rock, so did these Puritan fathers of Medfield sign their compact for local government before they placed their feet on Medfield soil. And as we look back from the present through the years that have intervened between then and now, and mark the steady stream of liberty and light which has been flowing in broadening currents for nearly three centuries, we fully discern

that these founders of our local Church and State builded better than they knew. Here they built their homes, sowed their seed, reaped their harvests, and worshipped God in simplicity and with thankfulness for his mercies and his bounties.

Thus "Medfield founded in puritan faith, its people peaceably disposed, of one mind and heart, lived together in unity and the fear of God." *

But dark days of trial were approaching. King Philip had determined on the destruction of the English settlements. Swansea, Taunton, Middleboro, Dartmouth, and Lancaster had already felt his savage wrath. Medfield, standing on the outpost, knew its turn must come. Four days after the burning of Lancaster, Mr. Wilson, the ever-watchful minister of the town, despatched a letter to Gov. Leverett and Council, setting forth the imminent danger of Medfield, and imploring that "some considerable assistance be sent to its relief before it be too late: by the soonest, by the soonest that possibly can be, lest Medfield be turned into ashes and the smoke of it amaze such as shall behold it." In answer to this supplication, a force of eighty infantry, and twenty horse, were sent and quartered in the town and with the train band numbering about one hundred men under Lieut. Henry Adams, sufficient force was supposed to be present for protection; and sufficient force there was; but a false and fatal feeling of security, a reaction from the strain of anxiety under which they had been borne down, lulled them to sleep and they fell the victims to surprise. On Sunday, February 20, 1675, the people assembled in the meeting house for worship, and as they separated to return to their homes, Indians were observed lurking in the outskirts of the village and with many, a night of anxiety followed. But the general feeling was of security, owing to the presence of the soldiers sent by the Governor and Council. Morning came, and Samuel Morse went to his barn to feed his cattle. He uncovered the leg of an Indian in his hay mow. Going to the house to get his wife and children to the garrison

* From address of Hon. Robert R. Bishop.

he hurried thither with them and looking back saw his house and barn in flames. The burning of that house was the signal for the general attack. Isaac Chenery, assured that danger was impending, rose before day, and taking his wife and three children hurried to a swamp and hid them under the shadow of a great rock, while he mounted a hillock to see the torch applied to his barn and the Indians breaking down the doors of the house.

Turning round to imaginary troops he shouted for them to come on, when the Indians fled in haste toward the town. The attack now being general, Henry Adams, a member of that family which has since furnished two presidents of the United States and whose handwriting is in our old town book as Town Clerk, rushed from his house to take command of his men but was shot in his doorway. Elizabeth Smith fleeing to the garrison was killed, and her child flung in the air and left for dead, but he lived to a good old age. Thomas Mason and his wife and two sons and a small child started for the garrison, but the father and two sons were slain. John Fussell, an old and infirm man was burned in his house. John Bowers and his son and Johnathan Wood were killed. Joseph Cooper and Edward Jackson, soldiers, were also killed. Margaret and Samuel Thurston, Daniel Clark and Timothy Dwight were mortally wounded. Eighteen lay dead, thirty-two houses were burned, besides barns, mills, and other buildings. During the progress of the attack the great gun kept for the purpose, was fired to summon help from Dedham, when the Indians taking alarm fled across the river, burning the bridge behind them but leaving this notice: "Know by this paper that the Indians that thou hast provoked to wrath and anger will war these twenty-one years if you will. There are many Indians yet. We come three hundred at this time. You must consider that the Indians lose nothing but their lives. You must leave your fair houses and cattle." *

* This notice was probably written by "James the printer" a most interesting Indian character. He was taken when a child into the

One more death remains to be recorded. Elizabeth Adams, in the morning a wife, but in the evening a widow, was lying in an upper room in the house of Rev. Mr. Wilson, to which she had fled for refuge. A soldier's gun was accidentally discharged in the room below, and she was numbered with the dead.

As the tornado suddenly appears, darkens the sky, and with wild fury carries destruction in its path leaving wreck behind, so the wild fury of Indian madness swept over this town, leaving death and ashes, suffering and desolation. The sun of that winter day went down, witnessing on these plains a sorrow which could not be comforted, despondency, discouragement, and gloom.

But let us change the thought, and look towards the light which never fails to follow darkness.

In 1755 Hannah Adams was born in this quiet town. To her belongs the honor of being the first American woman who attempted to enter the field of literature, or who devoted her life to literary pursuits. And when we consider the condition of American literature in her time, if indeed it can be said that there was such a thing as American Literature; when we

Indian School at Cambridge and later was apprenticed to learn the art of printing, but ran away before his term expired. He joined Philip and led a company against the colonists.

On the first of July 1676, he, and a hundred followers, under a promise of pardon surrendered themselves.

He was Eliot's most valuable assistant in printing the Indian Bible. In 1683 this worthy man wrote thus to a friend in London in reference to a revised edition of this book—"I desire to see it done before I die and I am so deep in years that I cannot expect to live long; besides we have but one man, viz: the Indian printer, that is able to compose the sheets and correct the form with understanding."

James was sometimes teacher, both at Nassanawisit and Chaubunagungamaug, and worked at printing, after the war, and in company with Mr. Green, printed the Indian Psalter in 1709. "Printer became the surname of the family, and his reputed descendants have lived in Grafton, until within a very few years past.

PIERCE.—*History of Grafton.*

consider how almost unobtainable were references and authorities, what an untrodden path she had to pursue, especially in her History of New England, and that the greater part of her facts were of necessity obtained from original sources, we can in some degree realize the difficulties she was obliged to overcome.

Believing that a work upon a comprehensive plan which should give a history of the various religions of the world was much wanted, she compiled one which was published in three parts. Part I. contained An Alphabetical Conpendium of the Denominations among Christians. Part II. a brief account of Paganism, Mohamedanism, Judaism and Deism. Part III. An Account of the Religions of the Different Nations of the World. This work went through four editions in this country and was republished in England. She also wrote a History of New England which was adopted as a text book in schools and also by Harvard College, and wrote also The Evidences of Christianity and Letters to my Nieces.

I will quote from the language of the Hon. Robert R. Bishop in an address delivered by him at the Dedication of the Town Hall in Medfield.

"Hannah Adams drew her materials from original sources and she acquired a national reputation. She took the place in America which Hannah More held in England. Tell it therefore if you will, but tell it not in the birthplace of Hannah Adams, that a woman cannot serve her country, or bless her age, and that she is not entitled to the education of a man."

Hannah Adams was the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Clark) Adams and a granddaughter of Henry and Mary (Lovell) Adams, this Henry being the son of Lieut. Henry Adams who was killed in his doorway at the time of the burning of the town. Inheriting literary propensities she devoted herself to this pursuit from a pure love of it. She was disappointed in realizing the return from her History of New England which she had reason to expect, by the publication of another work of a sim-

ilar character at the same time. Her friends felt that she had been wronged in the matter, but she bore the disappointment uncomplainingly. Her later years were spent in Boston, and the leading men of the city contributed to her wants. She was eccentric in many ways, as pioneers and persons of genius are sometimes said to be, but eccentricity is in many instances preferable to the continual revolution in a perfect circle.

Her portrait was painted by Harding for the Boston Athenæum and her features bear the distinguishing marks of strong character and mental activity. She was buried in Mount Auburn, her grave being the first in that city of the dead.

Another child of Medfield demands more than passing notice. One whose name is known from Greenland's icy mountain to India's coral strand. Another, whose ancestor was killed on that fatal day of 1675.

One who at the age of 18 years was the leader of the choir of the parish which has so kindly invited us to its home to-day.

It is unnecessary to speak the name of Lowell Mason.

At the age of twenty he journeyed to Savannah, Georgia, with horse and wagon and engaged in working in a store by day and teaching music in the evening. In 1817 he came north and married Abigail Gregory of Westboro and returned to Savannah and became teller in a bank, but devoted his leisure moments to the teaching of music and to musical composition. In 1827 he was persuaded to settle in Boston by some gentlemen who were deeply interested in improvements in Church music. He was conductor of the Handel and Haydn society and in connection with George James Webb established the Boston Academy of music, and in 1855 he received the degree of Doctor of Music from the University of New York, the first instance of such an honor being conferred by an American college.

His last years were spent in Orange, New Jersey, and he died in 1872 at the age of 80 years.

If any one desirous of realizing the wonderful musical activity of this man's mind will consult an article on the Educational Labors of Lowell Mason, published in Barnard's Journal of Education bearing date of Sept. 1857, by W. H. Russell, he will be well repaid for the pains.

But others there are of whom I would take passing notice.

Ralph Wheelock was considered the moving spirit in the founding of Medfield. He was a non-conformist minister, born in the county of Shropshire, England, in the year 1600, and was graduated at Cambridge University, being a member of Clare Hall College, where he received his degree of A. M. in 1631. He was a contemporary at Cambridge of John Milton who took his master's degree in the year following. He was never settled in the ministry after leaving England though he often preached. He went first to Watertown, thence to Dedham and became the leader of the colony to Medfield. He was active in the formation of the church at Dedham, was a local magistrate and "clerk of the writs." He was a member of the first board of Selectmen of Medfield and served in this capacity for five years and was its first school-master. He was representative to the General Court and was also authorized to solemnize marriages in Medfield and Mendon. He was the ancestor of the founder of Dartmouth College and was the ancestor of Miss Mary Morse who is now in her 83d year, one who has always taken much interest in matters pertaining to the history of the town, and the genealogy of its people, and who it is hoped will be present with us in some portion of the exercises of to-day.

Others there are of whom I would gladly speak but the time will not permit.

As Medfield was an offshoot of the town of Dedham, so the town of Sturbridge in Worcester County, was an offshoot of the town of Medfield. The territory included in the present towns of Sturbridge and Southbridge was called by the name of

New Medfield until the incorporation of Sturbridge in 1738. "It was for some time a kind of plantation, where the proprietors or those employed by them went in summer and returned in autumn. For some time after the work of clearing began, no one dared to spend the winter in a place so remote from habitation. *

The same old family names familiar in Medfield are familiar in Sturbridge. Wheelock, Mason, Plympton, Morse, Wight and Fiske. Among those who went from Medfield to Sturbridge was Mr. Moses Marcy from whom were descended William L. Marcy, Governor of New York and Secretary of State under President Pierce, and Charlotte Cushman.

But the limits of time will not allow of much that we might wish to dwell upon.

A word as to the Medfield of to-day. This town contains a population of 1,493. The land is largely plain and meadow, with some high ground on its outer borders, notably Noon Hill and Mount Nebo. It contains three churches, the Unitarian or first church, the Orthodox Congregational, and the Baptist. It has good schools, maintains a public library which has been endowed by some who are no longer with us, but by whose good deeds we remember them. The leading industry of the town is the manufacture of straw goods, and to this industry the town is indebted for its prosperity. The proprietors are Messrs. Searle and Dailey of New York, and Col. Edwin V. Mitchell of Medfield, and to the public spirit of the latter, combined with personal energy and force, the citizens are indebted for many improvements of a public nature. The material used in the manufacture of these goods comes from various parts of the world, but principally from England, France, Switzerland, China and Japan. The product is shipped principally to New York and Boston, from whence it is distributed from the Canadian Provinces to Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In the busy season it gives employment to 800 persons under one roof. The busy season

* Clark's Historical Sermon.

has just closed, and the works are undergoing the annual renovation for the next year's operations, otherwise Col. Mitchell assures me he would be happy to show our visitors the process of manufacture.

But I must not detain you, as I know you desire to devote as much time as possible to the visiting of places of historic interest.

And now why do we visit these places to-day? Is it merely to gratify an idle curiosity; is it to merely enjoy a day of pleasure; is it to indulge in some passing fad that pleases for the moment and then palls upon the taste? Or is it that by visiting these places hallowed by noble deeds, by self-sacrifice and devotion; by the inspiration of divine thoughts expressed in sacred and sublime measures; by woman's efforts and success in proving to the world single handed and alone that her sex is capable of leading us above the sordid and material things of life, we may realize and appreciate in a greater measure the blessings which we enjoy as the result of the labors of those who have gone before us; that we may receive a new inspiration which shall lead us to consecrate ourselves to the duty of preserving the inheritance we have received from our fathers, which shall not only affect our lives but the lives of those who shall come after us, so that when our children shall ask of us, and our children's children shall ask of them the meaning of these things, the answer shall be such as to impress upon them in the fullest degree, what a debt we owe to the Puritan faith, the Puritan spirit, the Puritan devotion, which has been in the past and is at the present hour, the paramount influence controlling the destinies of our whole land! And may that same faith, that same spirit, that same devotion, continue to be the controlling influence throughout all future time so that this land may be in truth, the land of that happy people whose God is the Lord.

At the conclusion of the exercises in the vestry of the church, the bugle sounded, inviting the visitors and townspeople to barges and carriages in waiting, for a drive to various points of interest with which the town abounds. Proceeding through the main street of the village the first stop was made at the old Peak House, and a few rods further on another stop was made at the residence of Miss Mary Morse on the old Morse homestead, the house standing near the site of the house of Samuel Morse, the firing of which was the signal for the burning of the town by King Philip.

From here the party drove around Mount Nebo to the site of the old stockade in the easterly part of the town, which was built by the first settlers as a place of refuge and defense against the Indians. The outlines of this stockade are very distinctly traceable.

From here the drive was past the Adams homestead where Lieut. Henry Adams was killed in his doorway, and thence past the birth-place of Hannah Adams.

Returning through the village the next stop was at Vine Lake Cemetery, which place of burial has been the only one in this town since its earliest settlement. A noticeable structure in these grounds, is a brown stone triform cenotaph, which was erected by the Morse family in honor and memory of those from whom they are descended.

On the central shaft is this inscription:

TO THE
Memory of
Seven
Puritans
who emigrated
From
England
To
America
in 1635—9.

On the opposite face of this central shaft is the following:

Samuel Morse
Col. in Cromwell's Army
D. at the Eastward
Sept. 24, 1688.

Near by, a massive polished granite cube gives much historical and genealogical data relating to the Plimpton family. On one side of this cube is the following:

"John Plimpton came from England in 1637. Was one of the original Settlers of Medfield in 1650. Also of Deerfield in 1673. Was taken Prisoner by the French and Indians in 1677 and Burned at the Stake near Fort Chambley, Lower Canada."

An old stone that attracts the attention of the visitor bears this inscription:

"In Memory of
Dea^{n} Samuel Bullen
who died Jan^{ry} 16th 1692.
Aged 70 Years.
He was the First European
who Settled
in this Town with a Family."

Another is that of

Rev. John Wilson
(First Minister of Medfield)
Died Aug. 23d, 1691, Æt. 70
And in the 41st year of his ministry
In this Town.

The stone bearing the earliest legible date is the one erected to the memory of "Lydia Lovell, 1661."

The town some three years since purchased a large tract of land adjoining, which has been laid out with much taste, and this cemetery is destined to be a most beautiful place, as well as interesting from the continuity of association extending already through two and one-half centuries.

From here the drive was continued, giving the company a view of "The Willows," and through Bridge Street, from which could be seen on the opposite side of

Charles River in the town of Millis, the high land to which King Philip retreated and held high carnival after his destructive visit. On this high land stands a clump of very rare and peculiar trees of the Nyssa species. These trees are called the King Philip group. Thirty trees from eight to eighteen inches in diameter and thirty feet in height, stand in a circle not exceeding eighteen feet in diameter, making a top which at a distance resembles one tree.

Thence through Dingle Dale of witchcraft tradition to North Street, past the Mason spring where Thomas Mason and his sons were massacred, and further on past the birth-place of Lowell Mason, the party arrived at the starting point.

THE DINNER.

Col. Edwin V. Mitchell extended a cordial invitation to all to accompany him to Chenery Hall, where were found covers laid by Seiler of Boston for over two hundred, and an abundant feast in prospect. On the platform was an orchestra which rendered many pleasing selections. The tables were beautifully decorated with flowers. The society is under great obligation to Col. Mitchell for his liberality and personal efforts for the enjoyment of all. Two hundred visitors and townspeople partook of, and did ample justice to the repast, after the divine blessing had been asked by the Rev. N. T. Dyer.

At the conclusion of the banquet, President Lovell rapped to order and invited all to rise and unite in singing "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," the familiar missionary hymn, composed in 1823 by Dr. Lowell Mason, whose old home they had just visited. Prof. W. S. Tilden, a former pupil of Mason, who has taught singing for years, led the impromptu chorus with old-time spirit, and all sang with a will.

President Lovell then added another word of welcome to those he had previously spoken, and introduced President E. B. Crane of The Worcester Society of Antiquity.

MR. CRANE'S REMARKS.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I rise to return in behalf of the Society I represent our thanks for Medfield's hospitable reception to-day. The occasion will impress itself upon our memories, as one of the most enjoyable in the series of our Annual Field-Days. The Worcester Society of Antiquity was formed sixteen years ago with the purpose to create a love and interest for historical research, and to make more accessible the original sources of history, particularly local history. We have been wonderfully successful in our efforts, and have accomplished much in the way of preserving what would have been lost, and in disseminating information of use and value to students of history. We have made it a part of our duty to visit, on these Annual Field-Days different places and towns of historic note within a reasonable distance, not only for the satisfaction and knowledge of ourselves, but also with the intention of infusing into other communities something of our own enthusiasm and love for things old and venerated for their associations with events of note in the past. And we have come here to-day to visit your grand old town with some such purpose in our hearts. Why should you not, here of all other places, have your local historical society, to gather and preserve the precious relics, the mementoes, and the records which your earlier days have supplied so freely?

The Worcester Society of Antiquity has come up from very humble beginnings. Its members were few at first, and their meetings were held at each other's houses. Now it has an honorable and wide reputation for its work, and is rejoicing at the prospect of occupying substantial and elegant quarters of its own within a few months. Its example can be followed in every community, and similar causes will produce similar effects. Once more, I wish to thank you for the kindness and courtesy shown us to-day.

The President:—If there is one man within the whole range of my mental vision who stands pre-eminent as a friend of Art, a friend of Science, a friend of Literature, a friend of Antiquarian Research, a friend of whatever is progressive in human affairs and of every good work, that man I am proud to say is an honorary member of The Worcester Society of Antiquity, Mr. Stephen Salisbury of Worcester, President of the American Antiquarian Society.

MR. SALISBURY'S RESPONSE.

Mr. President:—I am overwhelmed by the flight of imagination in which you have indulged in introducing me. As a member of the Society of Antiquity and a citizen of Worcester, I desire to express my appreciation of the courtesy and good taste manifested in the management for the entertainment of the visitors by our hosts on this occasion. It is gratifying to observe that the inhabitants of Medfield have been quick to recognize and avail themselves of the ability and usefulness of one of my fellow townsmen and charter members of the Society of Antiquity, whose loss is severely felt by them. In looking over this town, we feel quite at home, for we observe strong indications of a love for kindred subjects in the historical treat with which we have been furnished, and in the bronze tablets designating special localties and interesting places.

It is important, by photography and description, to perpetuate the customs and usages of our day, for it is only necessary to consult the memory of the youngest of us to acknowledge that every decade of changes in this country carries to oblivion much that would be very interesting in the future. Our Medfield friends could not do better than study the methods of the Worcester society in their work in this line.

Antiquarian study in this country goes back only to the middle of the last century, and the oldest societies, like the New York Historical Society, the Massachusetts Historical Society at Boston and the American Antiquarian Society at

Worcester, were the creatures of a very few persons. The latter society was due to the long-sightedness of Isaiah Thomas, who foresaw the future value of old documents, books and newspapers, and led a movement for their preservation. Honor to men of that character, to whom we are indebted for the present wide-spread interest in the life and history of the past and indirectly, of course, for our present cordial reception.

The President:—A citizen of Medfield, much interested in its history, recently suggested to many of the residents of the town, the preservation of Indian names having a local application and bearing, aside from the general historical interest of some of them, by designating their estates by these names which you undoubtedly noticed on tablets of bronze, on many of the houses you passed in the journeyings of the morning. He prepared in this connection a paper for the benefit of those who had adopted these names for their estates, and I have requested him to read it on this occasion. I will ask James Hewins Esq. of Medfield to favor us at this time.

A FEW OF THE HOMES OF MEDFIELD, AND WHAT THEIR NAMES SIGNIFY.

BY JAMES HEWINS.

For some time past the writer has had under consideration the adoption of some plan for naming the homes of such of our townspeople as should favor such a scheme, and the response to his efforts in that direction has been most satisfactory. The number joining in the plan has been limited only by the number of suitable names which could be furnished.

It was thought best to adopt Indian names, and only such as had some historical connection with the town, either through the great Massasoit, in whose dominion the territory of Medfield was situated at the landing of the Pilgrims in 1620, or through his son Metacomet, otherwise known as King Phillip, who fifty-five years later, waged war against our fathers.

The Indian names, and the names of owners of estates adopting them, are as follows:

Akkompoin—Edwin V. Mitchell, North Street.

Annawon—George L. Hurll, Canal Street,

Ashamattan—William S. Tilden, Spring Street.

Mantowapuct—Almenia C. and Amelia F. Everett, Main Street.

Mattatoag—Moses F. Clark, South Street.

Metacomet—Francis D. Hamant, South Street.

Miantunnomoh—Samuel Ellis, North Street.

Monoco—Ellen Curtis, North Street.

Mooanum—William R. Smith, South Street.

Nanuntenoo—J. Henry Gould, Main Street.

Petonowowett—George G. Babcock, South Street.

Pokanoket—Alonzo B. Parker, Main Street.

Potok—Thomas L. Barney, Main Street.

Pumham—J. Augustus Fitts, Main Street.

Quadequina—James Hewins, Main Street.

Quanapohit—John H. Richardson, North Street.

Quinnapin—Wilmot W. Mitchell, Main Street.

Quinobequin—George R. Chase, Bridge Street

Sonkanuhoo—Henry M. Parker, Main Street.

Sowampset—Amos E. Mason, North Street.

Tiashq—Albert A. Lovell, Railroad Street.

Wampatuck—William P. Hewins, Main Street.

Watuspaquin—Hamlet Wight, North Street.

Wawaloam—Stillman J. Spear, North Street.

Weecum—William Marshall, Main street.

Weetamoo—George H. Smith, Main Street.

Woosamequin—Elizabeth S., Alice O. and Edward U. Sewall, Main Street.

Wootonekanuske—Jeremiah B. Hale, South Street.

Joseph A. Allen, North Street, has retained his long used name of Castle Hill.

Bronze plates, bearing these names, each 11 by 3½ inches in size, have been procured and placed upon the dwellings of the persons above named.

Let us now consider what these Indian names signify.

The historian says, of the five Indians whom Samoset brought with him to the Pilgrims at Plymouth, on Sunday, March 18, 1621: "They were tall, proper men. They had, every man, a deer's skin on him; and the principal of them had a wild cat's skin, or such like, on one arm. They had, most of them, long hosen up to their groins, close made; and, above their groins to their waist, another leather; they were altogether like the Irish trousers. They are of complexion like our English gipsies: no hair, or very little, on their faces; on their heads long hair to their shoulders, only cut before; some trussed up before with a feather broadwise like a fan; another, a fox tail hanging out."

Of the great Massasoit, or Woosamequin, when he first appeared to the Pilgrims, it is said:—"He was a very lusty man, in his best years, an able body, grave of countenance, and spare of speech; in his attire little or nothing differing from the rest of his followers, only in a great chain of white bone beads about his neck. His face was painted with a sad red, like murrey, and oiled, both head and face, that he looked greasily. All his followers were in their faces, in part or in whole, painted, some black, some red, some yellow, some white, some with crosses and other antic works; some had skins on them and some were naked; all strong, tall men in appearance. The king had in his bosom, hanging in a string, a great long knife."

Such was the appearance of the king and his subjects when they were first seen by white men; a king whose dominion extended over all that portion of Massachusetts and Rhode Island lying between Narragansett and Massachusetts Bays, embracing all of the Cape and the neighboring islands, and extending westward between the Blackstone and the Charles Rivers, a distance never fully determined.

That his dominion included Medfield there can be no doubt, for Chikataubut, the sachem of Mattakeesett, (whose principal residence was at Tehticut, now included in

Middleborough, but who sometimes resided at Neponset), owned the land here, and that he was subject to Massasoit is well established. A claim made by Wampatuck, the grandson of Chikataubut, was recognized by the town and settled by the payment of a sum of money. It is said that even the Nipmucks, whose country embraced the southerly part of Worcester County and a part of Connecticut, were tributary to Massasoit.

It is said that the Indian name of Charles River was Quinobequin, meaning winding water.

Drake says:—"It has often been thought strange that so mild a sachem should have possessed so great a country. That he should be able to hold so many tribes together, without constant war, required qualities belonging only to a few."

Woosamequin was the name assumed by Massasoit to commemorate, in his personal history, the war of the Wampanoags, under his command, against the Narragansetts, under Canonicus, in 1632.

One of the great captains of Massasoit, on learning of his dangerous illness, is said to have exlaimed in anguish:—"My loving Sachem! Many have I known, but never any like thee!" Then he said to some of the English: "While you live you will never see his like among the Indians!" and added that he was no liar, nor bloody or cruel; in anger he was soon reclaimed, easy to be reconciled toward such as had offended him; that his judgment was such as to lead him to accept advice from the common people of his race; and that he governed his people better with few blows than others with many.

Massasoit resided at Sowampset, at the confluence of two rivers in Rehoboth, though occasionally at Pokanoket, afterwards the home of his son Philip. He died in 1661, so that he must have been a comparatively young man at the landing of the Pilgrims. He had two brothers, Akkompoin and Quadequina.

Akkompoin was killed July 31, 1676. He, with other

Indians, were attempting to cross over Taunton River on a large tree that they had felled across the stream, when they were fired upon by some Bridgewater people lying in ambush, and Akkompoin was killed.

Little is known of the personal history of Quadequina. He is described as "a very proper, tall, young man, of very modest and seemly countenance." He held a high position in his brother's government. When Massasoit made his first visit to the English, March 22, 1621, he was accompanied by Quadequina.

Massasoit left three sons, Wamsutta or Mooanum, (called by the English Alexander), Metacomet (called Philip by the English), and Sonkanuhoo, who was killed in the fight in a swamp in Pocasset, July 18, 1675. He also left a daughter, Amie, who married Watuspaquin.

Watuspaquin, Philip's brother-in-law, became one of his most faithful captains. He was known as the Black Sachem, and was chief of the Assowamsetts, a tribe inhabiting a tract of land lying within the limits of what is now the town of Lakeville, and extending into Middleborough and Rochester.

Mantowapuct was a son of Watuspaquin, and Weecum was their daughter-in-law.

Wamsutta first came into notice in 1639, under the name of Mooanum, afterwards (in 1641) changed to Wamsutta, and, fifteen years later, to Alexander. He married, about 1653, Weetamoo, the sister of Wootonekanuske, his brother Philip's wife. He succeeded his father, Massasoit, as chief of the Wampanoags, in 1662, and died the same year.

Weetamoo did not long remain a widow, but soon married Petonowowett. She was called the Squaw Sachem of Pocasset, and had 300 warriors under her. Mrs. Rowlandson, during her captivity, saw much of Weetamoo, and thus describes her: "A severe and proud dame was she; bestowing every day in dressing herself near as much time as any of the gentry in the land, powdering her hair and painting her face, going with her necklaces, with jewels in her ears and bracelets

upon her hands. When she had dressed herself, her work was to make girdles of wampum and beads."

Petonowowett, the second husband of Weetamoo, did not join the Indians in King Philip's war, but went over to the English; and thereupon Weetamoo, with her 300 warriors, forsook her husband and became the wife of Quinnapin, the son of a Narragansett chief. The father of Quinnapin was a nephew of the great Canonicus.

Miantunnomoh was chief of the Narragansetts. He was the uncle of Quinnapin and a nephew of Canonicus, and Wawaloam was his wife.

When the Narragansetts and Nipmucks, during King Philip's war, were encamped near the Connecticut River, and were suffering greatly for want of food, some of the Indians were in favor of peace; but Quinnapin declared he would fight it out to the last rather than become servants to the English. Quinnapin fought in the great swamp fight, in what is now Kingston, Rhode Island, December 19, 1675, and was next in command to Canonchet. Two brothers of Quinnapin were also present with him, one of whom was Ashamattan.

Quinnapin was next to Philip in command at Lancaster, and was doubtless present at Medfield, also.

The story of the sufferings of Weetamoo and her 300 warriors is most pathetic. Driven from place to place, her brave 300 became reduced to twenty-six, and, with this remnant of her band, she was at last overtaken at Mattapoisett, now Gardner's Neck, in Swansea. All were captured except Weetamoo, who preferring death to captivity, attempted to escape upon a frail raft, and was seen no more until her naked body was found upon the bank of the Taunton River.

The writer has been able to find no truer description of King Philip than that of our own Dr. Sanders, who, in his historical sermon, preached January 9, 1817, describes him as "a native prince, deep in counsel, bold in action, and wholly devoted to his people." For nine years succeeding the accession of King Philip, which occurred upon the death of his

brother Wamsutta, in 1662, little is heard of him. He resided at Pokanoket (also called Mount Hope), where now is the town of Bristol, Rhode Island. During that time he became better acquainted with his English neighbors, and learned their weakness and his own strength. He travelled from tribe to tribe, and laid his plans for a war of extermination of the English. The Narragansett chiefs at this time were not conspicuous, and they unanimously entrusted their cause to Philip. Ninigret had grown old. Canonchet was the most conspicuous; Pumham (who is described by Drake as a man of mighty valor, and who was afterwards, on July 25, 1676, slain in Dedham woods by a party of Medfield and Dedham people), was next in rank, then Potok, and, lastly, Mattatoag. Tribe after tribe joined Philip, until the league reached from Maine to Connecticut.

Then came the war, with the events of which you are all familiar.

At Lancaster, February 10, 1676, Philip, at the head of 1,500 Wampanoags, Narragansetts, Nipmucks and Nashaways, led the attack in person; and at Medfield, eleven days later, he was "seen riding upon a black horse, leaping over fences, exulting in the havoc he was making."

The boastful Monoco, too, was at Medfield, and claimed to be the destroyer of the town; but his was the menial office of applying the torch, while his great general issued the orders and directed the assault.

Monoco was a Nipmuck chief, who, at the beginning of Philip's war, lived in Lancaster. He was a great friend of Quanapohit, they having served together in the Mohawk wars.

Quinapohit was a friendly Indian, who served as a soldier in behalf of the English, against his own countrymen.

Potok was one of Philip's captains. His residence was in the vicinity of Point Judith.

Tiashq was one of Philip's captains. Church says: "He was the next man to Philip."

Canonchet, also called Nanuntenoo, was the son of Miantunnomoh, and grand-nephew of Canonicus. He furnished Philip with 4,000 warriors. He was captured April 9, 1676, near the present village of Pawtucket. He would not accept his life when offered to him on condition of his compliance with the English. When told his sentence was to die he answered, "I like it well; I shall die before my heart is soft, or I have said anything unworthy of myself."

Wootonekanuske, the wife of Philip, and their son, about nine years old, were captured August 1, 1676, and were afterwards sold into slavery by our revered, but thrifty fathers.

Broken-hearted at the loss of his wife, the lovely Wootonekanuske, and his only child, Philip, with the remnants of his once powerful army, made his last stand in a swamp at his home in Pokanoket, near Mount Hope; and there on Saturday morning, August 12, 1676, he was slain. As he fell his faithful and aged sub-chief, Annawon, who had served in many wars under the great Woosamequin, shouted: "Iootash! Iootash!" calling on his companions to stand to it and fight stoutly; and, through his exertions, they escaped. Afterwards, on August 28, 1676, Annawon was captured at a place known as Annawon Rock, in Rehoboth.

The Rev. Increase Mather, preaching upon the death of Philip, cheerfully says: "It must have been bitter as death to him to lose his wife and only son, for the Indians are marvellously fond and affectionate towards their children. Thus God brought that grand enemy into great misery before he quite destroyed him." And when our fathers severed the head of the unhappy, ill-fated Weetamoo from her body, and carried it to Taunton, set upon a pole, and some Indian prisoners, seeing it, and being unable to restrain their emotions, broke forth in heart-rending cries of anguish, the Rev. Doctor, describing the event, pleasantly remarks that "they made a most horrid and diabolical lamentation, crying out that it was their queen's head."

May I be pardoned if I close this sketch by quoting the last paragraph of Mr. Miller's "Notes Concerning the Wampanoag Tribe of Indians," read before the Rhode Island Historical Society, March 28, 1876.

He says: "A writer of fiction, many years ago, published a volume entitled 'Mount Hope,' in which Philip and Wootonekanuske are prominent characters. After the sentence of banishment and slavery is pronounced upon the latter and her son, the writer puts them on board a vessel in Boston Bay, bound to the West Indies. As the vessel proceeds on her voyage, on a lovely autumn afternoon, she skirts along the coast of Rhode Island. Wootonekanuske and her boy, always inseparable, stand apart on the deck, and gaze with longing eyes upon Mount Hope, their loved home, now in full view. And the author, with poetic license, also opens to their vision the rocks at the eastern base of the hill, Philip's favorite resort, now so full of sad memories to her who had so often roamed with him over its summit, and reclined at his feet at the base. As the shades of night gather around them, Wootonekanuske folds her boy to her breast and whispers that Metacomet beckons them to the land of shadows,—that the Great Spirit calls them to the happy hunting grounds beyond the setting sun,—and silently, like Bulwer's blind girl, Nydia, mother and son pass over the side of the vessel, and disappear beneath the waves. I have no heart to break the spell. There let them rest."

The President:—Addison, in one of his essays, says "Old books to read, old wine to drink, old wood to burn, old friends to trust."

Goldsmith, in "She Stoops to Conquer" has it:—

"I love everything that is old; old friends, old times, old manners, old books, old wine."

This applies with force to one who is here, for if you will give this man some old wood to burn, and an old book to read, (the older the better), you will have a model for the artist for happiness, contentment and complacency which cannot be equalled on the planet—Hon. Clark Jillson of Worcester.

JUDGE JILLSON'S RESPONSE.

I admit, Mr. President, that I find old books interesting. But I want to say that I have found your grand old town very interesting to me to-day. I am not alarmed at the slow growth of Medfield. This town has furnished lots of brains and character for many other towns. The locality is famous. Here King Philip determined to rule the country. There is no better location for a Historical Society, than this place, so rich in traditions and memories of our forefathers.

The President:—In the making of New England the early ministers acted, it can be said without hesitation, the most important part. And on this occasion we recognize the influence of these pious and devout men. And among those whose memory comes to us as leaders of its thought and directors of its civil and ecclesiastical polity are Cotton, of Boston —of whom it is said "was precocious in youth and distinguished in manhood;" Mather, of Dorchester, "full of zeal and richly furnished by study and reflection, a solid and grave divine;" Hooker, "the light of the Western Churches and the rich pearl which Europe gave to America;" Eliot, "the morning star of missionary enterprise;" Wilson, of Boston, "orthodox in judgment" yet "zealous against known evils;" Flint, of Braintree, "a man of known piety, gravity and integrity;" Mitchell, of Cambridge, "the stay of New England and the gem of the churches;" Allen, of Dedham, "revered as a pastor;" the Younger Eliot, "endowed with gifts of nature and grace;" Davenport, "the pride of two colonies;" Symmes, of Charlestown, and Mayhew of Nan-

tucket, "accomplished scholars;" and added to these may we not place the names of Wilson and Baxter of Medfield. I will call upon Rev. Mr. Hayward of the First Parish Church of this town.

REMARKS OF REV. W. W. HAYWARD.

Mr. Chairman:—It gives me great pleasure to be present on this occasion, and to welcome our friends, from Worcester, to our pleasant town. The committee having the matters in charge have taken us through some of the wildest portions of the town—I was assured however by those in the carriage with me that they enjoyed riding in the woods—through its pleasant valleys, past the cemetery where the forefathers of the hamlet sleep, over the hills and by some of our homes—and we have pleasant homes here—to this place.

You may be assured, friends, that we are glad to greet you. Our town is not entirely devoid of historical interest. Of this fact you must have been aware when you, with many of our own people who to-day for the first time visited that locality, tried to find the remains of the old fort now almost obliterated by the great leveller, time.

I have however been requested to speak of the early ministers of the town, and that is to me a pleasant task, for in this regard the town was highly favored.

When the fathers came to these wilds, they did not leave behind them their regard for sacred things. As soon as they had established their homes they began to look about for one to come among them to break for them the bread of life.

The first minister of the town was Rev. John Wilson, jr., who was born in England, in Sept., 1621. He was the son of Rev. John Wilson, the first minister in Boston, one of the leading men among those who came over with Gov. Winthrop.

Mr. Wilson, jr., was graduated in the first class in Harvard, in 1642, was ordained as assistant pastor with Rev. Richard Mather of Dorchester in 1649, and two years later in Dec. 1651, he came to Medfield, where for almost forty years

he performed the duties of preacher, physician and school master, the three noblest professions that a man can be engaged in. I may however in this presence be under the necessity of admitting that the profession of the law has a high place in the affairs of this world, and will continue to have as long as human nature is what it is.

Probably Mr. Wilson did not continue the practice of medicine and the work of a school teacher until the close of his life, as later on without doubt the colonists were able to relieve him of that part of his work.

He married Sarah, daughter of Rev. Thomas Hooker of Hartford, Conn., and it may not be out of place to say in this connection, that Rev. Thomas Hooker, Rev. John Cotton and Rev. John Davenport, were the three most noted of all the early New England ministers, and at one time an earnest request was sent over from England that they would return to introduce the "New England plan" into the mother country. The influence of such men could not fail to be helpful to the minister of Medfield.

He was highly esteemed by his cotemporaries as a "gracious and godly" man, and was ever actively engaged to promote the welfare of the town. In time of trouble and distress he was a father to his people.

His home was on the spot where we are now assembled. At the time of the burning of Medfield, he wrote several letters to the authorities in Boston and as his house escaped the general conflagration, it became for the time the home of those who were left houseless. It was also a hospital for wounded soldiers. The first prayer ever offered at a funeral in the colonies was by Mr. Wilson at the funeral of Rev. William Adams of Roxbury, in 1665.

The second minister of the town was Rev. Joseph Baxter, who was born in Braintree in 1676, and was graduated at Harvard in 1693. He was ordained as soon as he became of age although he began to preach here in 1694. The town was very fortunate in this selection. He was an able man and continued

to carry on the work so well begun by his predecessor. In one thing certainly he was an improvement. We have a record of his work. If Mr. Wilson left any records they are lost.

Mr. Baxter's home was just beyond the rail-road crossing. You have all had an opportunity of seeing it to-day as it remains without much change after a lapse of almost two hundred years. Soon I fear it will be among the things that were but are no more, but to-day it is to me the most interesting and sacred spot in Medfield.

After an active ministry of almost fifty years Mr. Baxter died May 2, 1745.

His successor was Rev. Jonathan Townsend, who was born in Needham, in 1721, and was graduated at Harvard in 1741. He was ordained in Medfield in Oct, 1745, and continued to serve the town and church as their minister until 1769. He was chaplain in Col. Bagley's regiment at Louisburg, in 1760.* His home was on Frairy street, and it continues to remain in the possession of his family until the present time, as is also the case in regard to the home of Mr. Baxter and of Dr. Sanders, and until quite recently of Mr. Prentiss.

The fourth minister of Medfield was Rev. Thomas Prentiss, D.D., who was born in Holliston in 1747, and was graduated at Harvard in 1766. He was settled in Medfield in 1770, and continued his active and useful ministry until his death in 1814, His home was on North street, and as I have said, it remained in the possession of his family until about two years ago.

His successor was Rev. Daniel Clarke Sanders, D.D., who was born in Sturbridge in 1768. He became pastor of the church in 1815. He was a man of superior ability, was quite influential in the town and the community outside of the town. During his pastorate the first Sunday school was established and many of his discourses were published. His home was on East Main street where his descendants who are in this hall

*His original commission as chaplain was recently presented to the Medfield Historical Society by Miss Mary Morse of Medfield.

to-day continue to reside. His ministry closed in 1829, but he continued to reside in town and held many offices of trust until his death in 1850, including four terms as representative to the General Court. Previous to his pastorate here he had served fourteen years as President of the University of Vermont at Burlington.

These five men have left an influence for good behind them that cannot be measured.

The old church no longer continues to be the church of the town.

There are at the present time three churches, but they are all active, all well appointed and each in its own way is exerting an influence that is helpful in the community.

The President:—In January 1875, 16 years ago, a resident of Worcester interested in matters antiquarian, and slightly touched with Bibliomania, called together three spirits —more wicked than himself—and proposed the formation of a local historical organization, and as he drew up its constitution, he remarked that he was not writing for the present alone, but for a hundred years to come. We always recognize him as the founder of The Worcester Society of Antiquity—Mr Samuel E. Staples of Worcester.

REMARKS OF MR. S. E. STAPLES.

Mr. Staples acknowledged the compliment paid him by the chairman, but would not take to himself the whole honor, but gracefully confessed that he was one of the original members, and had taken much satisfaction in the growth and prosperity of the Society. He then proceeded to state some facts, doubtless well known to many of those present, concerning the musical career of Dr. Lowell Mason, who was born in the town of Medfield, January 8, 1792, where he dwelt until he went to Savannah in 1812, then a young man of twenty years of age. While in that city he was engaged in some business pursuits, and also devoted a considerable portion of his time to giving instruction in music. In very early life he manifested

his musical inclinations, and became quite proficient in playing a number of instruments. In 1821 the Handel and Haydn collection of music was published, having been compiled and arranged mostly by Mr. Mason. Six years later, in 1827, overtures were made to him to return to Boston, which proposal he accepted, and began there the instruction of children in music, much of which was gratuitous. He also was instrumental in introducing the study and practice of vocal music into the public schools, and as a result it is now taught generally in our schools as regularly as the other branches of learning.

His second musical collection was the "Choir," published in 1832. From this book the speaker first learned the rudiments of music

Mr. Mason was a prolific writer upon musical themes and compositions. His published works amount to more than fifty volumes. As a director of music and leader of choirs he excelled all others of his time, though he found in Mr. George James Webb a faithful helper and associate, who labored with Mr. Mason in musical conventions, the first of them being held in Boston, under the direction of these two eminent men. Mr. Mason was the director of music for a number of years at the Bowdoin Street Congregational Church, and subsequently at the Central and Park Street Churches. Messrs. A. N. Johnson and George F. Root were associated with him as directors of these choirs. The choir meetings for rehearsal were not merely meetings for instruction and practice, but were conducted in a serious and appropriate manner, and were closed with devotional exercises.

The Academy of Music in Boston was established by Mr. Mason in connection with Mr. Webb before mentioned. This, with the conventions for musical practice, was intended largely to qualify teachers and others to give instruction and prepare them as music directors in our churches.

Dr. Mason's methods were severely criticized by some, and his compositions considered unartistic and weak. One

critic has said that he did more to popularize music than to elevate the standard. But that is the most elevating that does the most good and we are willing to judge of his work by the results.

In 1855 he received from the New York University the degree of Doctor of Music, the first instance of the conferring of such a degree by an American college.

Dr Mason died in Orange, N. J., Aug. 11, 1872. His valuable library was presented to Yale College for the benefit of succeeding generations.

The President:—The affection of a child for its mother is exemplified by the affection of Medfield for its parent town. I have the pleasure of calling upon the Hon. Erastus Worthington of Dedham, representing the Dedham Historical Society.

MR. WORTHINGTON

in substance spoke as follows:

I desire to express to you, Mr. President, and to those who have extended to us the courtesies and generous hospitalities of this occasion, the thanks of the ladies and gentlemen who have come up here, as representatives of the Dedham Historical Society. It also has given us pleasure to meet your special guests of The Worcester Society of Antiquity, as indeed it is always pleasant and instructive to meet those who are interested in historical investigations.

But this occasion has for us a still deeper significance, by reason of the historic relationship between Medfield and Dedham. During a quarter of a century from the first settlement in the Massachusetts Colony, their history is identical. I know it is usual to speak of Dedham as the parent town, but this does not accurately characterize the relationship. The same emigrant settlers who first came to Bogastow, had previously lived at Dedham. Of this number perhaps the most prominent was Mr. Ralph Wheelock, a graduate of Cam-

bridge, England, who came from Watertown to Dedham in 1638. He was one of the six founders of the Dedham Church, and was deemed to be an eligible candidate for its pastor, but was set aside for another, both as pastor and ruling elder. Whether it was on account of his disappointment, which he bore with Christian submission, or for other good reasons, in a few years he withdrew to Medfield.

The territory of Medfield being included in the grants to the Dedham proprietors, was explored in a very short time after the beginning of the Dedham settlement. Many of the settlers did not long fix their abodes there. While doubtless a leading consideration with them was the formation of a church, according to their own religious opinions, still nothing is more clearly demonstrated by history than the fact that the Puritan coveted broad acres. In the Dedham settlement after giving each married man a house lot of twelve acres, and each unmarried man one of eight acres, additional grants were made to the pastor and other leading men, for special services or as marks of favor, and some of these were located here in Medfield. It should not be forgotten also that the same impulses of immigration which brought them over the sea, incited them to seek new fields for settlement. They lived in an era of colonization, when all along the Atlantic coast, men of different languages, creeds and nationalities were seeking homes.

It is easy to understand therefore that the Dedham settlers should have early found the beautiful plain and broad meadows at Bogastow a desirable place for a village. The meadows were especially attractive in their eyes, since they were cleared, and furnished immediate pasturage for their cattle. And we find that almost from the beginning of the Dedham settlement, larger grants of land here were made to Dedham men. Finally in 1650, the Dedham proprietors granted a tract extending east and west three miles, and north and south four miles, for the accommodation of the new village.

Medfield thus becomes the favored younger sister of Ded-

ham, not widely differing in age, and forming esssentially a part of the same community. And so, I am glad to believe, it has always continued to maintain the most cordial relations with Dedham. The bonds have always been preserved by the intermarriage of their people, by fraternal associations of various kinds, and by that assimilation which comes from a common origin and like conditions of life, and so let us hope it may ever be.

The President:—Historic Lexington, revered by every true American, and its Historical Society are represented here, and I have the pleasure of introducing Rev. Carlton A. Staples of Lexington.

REMARKS OF REV. C. A. STAPLES,

HISTORIAN OF THE LEXINGTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am happy to bring to you the greeting of the society with which I have the honor to be associated. It numbers more than two hundred members, and is doing a good work in gathering up and preserving whatever pertains to our local history. We have already published a volume of proceedings containing many valuable papers upon characters and incidents belonging to the town, and are about to issue a hand-book of Lexington, copiously illustrated. Allow me to express the hope that a similar society will soon be organized in old Medfield, so full of places and objects of historic interest. I assure you that such an enterprise will meet with cordial support from your citizens, and that you will be surprised at the favor with which it is regarded.

Many pleasant reminiscences occur to me in connection with this town. Forty-five years ago I came here on a cold winter's day to take charge of the South District School. Two terms I taught in the old school house there with apparent satisfaction to the parents, the committee and the scholars, certainly with great pleasure to myself. Here I see before me

old and gray-headed men who were my pupils and a number of their children now young ladies and gentlemen. Alas! what a story it tells of my advancing years!

Two facts connected with Medfield history have impressed themselves upon my mind as worthy of mention. In this town a century or more ago, there was an annual tax called "The Faculty Tax" laid upon the people, the like of which I have never met with in the history of any other place. Special skill in any trade or profession was taxed according to its supposed value. Thus the doctor, the lawyer, the carpenter, the mason were taxed for the degree of proficiency shown in their occupation, but no tax was laid upon the Faculty of the minister. It was a curious custom, and so far as I know without a parallel in other communities. The other fact is a most creditable one to the people of the revolutionary period. In a town meeting called at the beginning of the struggle for Independence, when a series of strong resolutions were passed in support of the patriot cause, a series was also passed in condemnation of negro slavery; pointing out the inconsistency of contending for liberty for themselves while they denied it to the African.

All honor to the people of Medfield who at that early day placed themselves on record against a great wrong and outrage upon humanity. I have to confess that Abraham Staples of Mendon, an ancestor of mine, came to this village a few years previous to that action of the town and bought a slave of the inn-keeper here. The bill of sale I have in my possession.

On this spot where we are assembled, I believe, stood the house of Rev. John Wilson, the first minister of Medfield. Here came the Rev. Grindal Rawson of Mendon, to woo the minister's daughter, Susanna. He won his suit, as most ministers do in such affairs, and when the marriage vows had been duly spoken (I think it was in 1685), a committee of the Mendon Church, of which Abraham Staples, an earlier ancestor was chairman, was sent down "to fetch up Mrs. Rawson's goods"—as the record states. They came with a huge ox-cart,

loaded on the goods and perhaps Mr. and Mrs. Rawson too, and drove through the woods up to Mendon, where the remainder of the good minister's life and that of his wife were passed and where their dust still reposes. We have with us, I believe, one of the descendants of Grindal Rawson and Susanna Wilson whose courtship and marriage took place on this very spot. I refer to a dear friend of the President of The Worcester Society of Antiquity.

Allow me, Mr. Chairman, to thank you for the privilege of attending this delightful meeting and to express the hope that we may be permitted to enjoy many similar occasions together in the pursuit of our common studies.

The President:—The New England Historic Genealogical Society has its representative here, and I would say that this man is never so happy and never feels so much at home as when he is nearly buried in a pile of dusty papers in the archives of the State of Massachusetts, Mr. Francis E. Blake of Boston.

MR. BLAKE

responded pleasantly, making some apt allusions to the peculiarities of persons engaged in antiquarian and genealogical researches. He enlarged upon the benefit derived from these studies, and advised his hearers to take up something in the nature of a hobby as a resource of the mind. and a relief from the cares of business. In closing he assured his hearers of a cordial welcome at the rooms of the Historic Genealogical Society in Boston.

The President:—There is one man in Medfield who has forgotten more of its history than all the rest of us ever knew, and I will call upon him to tell us all he has *forgotten*. Mr. William S. Tilden, author of the History of Medfield.

REMARKS OF W. S. TILDEN.

It gives us all, citizens of this old town, great pleasure to welcome the members of The Worcester Society of Antiquity here to-day. It is a most worthy pursuit to keep in memory the history of early days; and especially the men of the past, to whose energy, sacrifices, and stalwart faith we owe the prosperity that waits upon our present time.

It is not my purpose to make any extended remarks on this occasion; I will, however, refer to a name which has already been mentioned here, that of an honored son of Medfield, Dr. Lowell Mason. I can speak with the more freedom of him, having made it the business of my life to carry forward the great work inaugurated by him, instruction in singing in our American public schools.

It is peculiarly gratifying to know that the sons of Medfield, leaving their native town early in life, and attaining in other places wealth, distinction, and an honorable name in their generation, retain to the last a tender regard for the village where their youthful days were spent. Especially was this the case with Dr. Mason; his heart ever yearned toward the place where his eyes first saw the light, and where the never to be repeated joys of childhood and youth were tasted.

After many years of absence, when fortune had smiled upon him and his name and fame were household words throughout the land, he visited with great interest the old homestead where his aged father and mother lived; and caring for their comfort in their declining years, built for them a neat cottage on the old farm (now the residence of Dr. Richardson, which you may have noticed to-day as the barges came down North street) where they passed so comfortably the remnant of their declining years. I remember distinctly the affection with which he spoke of the old home after father and mother were both gone, and of selling the place, thus, as he expressed it "severing the last tie."

It is related of him that during his last months of life, as pain and restlessness held his eyes waking through many a night, he was wont to pass the tedious hours in imaginary visits to the scenes of his youth. Taking one after another of the streets of dear old Medfield as they were in his childhood, he would in fancy call at every house, recount the dwellers in each, and speak of them, every one by name, to those who were by his bedside. I say it stirs pathetic feeling, and awakens new respect and love for one who, eminently successful as he had been in the chosen pursuits of life, thus in his latest period of earthly existence seemed to forget those things in which he enjoyed fame and amassed wealth, and leaped joyfully backward over all to the scenes and the companions of his life in this quiet country town.

And it is not alone in his case that the feeling of love for the early home is shown. There are other Medfield boys, who, having battled successfully in life elsewhere, and attained the means to dwell where they would, chose of all other places the quiet shades of Medfield, where they spent the happy hours of childhood, as the most congenial abode in their declining years.

Allow me in closing to repeat the expression of welcome to our Worcester friends with which I commenced, and to say that we hope sincerely that the acquaintance, so pleasantly begun to-day, may be continued, and that in the future we may meet some day under similar circumstances.

The President:—When the people of Medfield are gathered together on any public occasion they always extend a hearty welcome to their old townsman, Nathaniel T. Allen of the English and Classical school at West Newton.

REMARKS OF N. T. ALLEN.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen. Though a resident of West Newton for more than forty years, Medfield is

my loved home, where upon my ancestral estate during eight generations, the Castle Hill Farm, I expect to spend the sunset of my life. Judging from the longevity of Medfield's citizens, this sunset promises to be reasonably extended.*

Believing in the influence of inherited traits, I will call your attention to one notable characteristic in the original settlers of this town, which has continually shown itself in all the succeeding generations. I allude to their independent, progressive spirit.

Removing from Watertown, that greater religious freedom could be enjoyed, they settled in Dedham, and after several years they pushed out into the wilderness, remaining on the elevated plain overlooking the meandering Charles.

Always a deeply religious community, their freedom-loving spirit was seen in the separation from the old church of a goodly number who founded the Baptist Society, one of the first in Massachusetts, also in the gradual broadening of theological views, so that at the great uprising in the religious life in eastern Massachusetts at the beginning of the present century, the first church naturally found itself in harmony with the liberal element. Here too, for many years the Unitarians and Trinitarians have often united in religious services. Here lived Hannah Adams who, casting aside the impediments which tradition, prejudice and custom had imposed upon women, without the aid of the higher education, by her perseverance, industry and genius took rank among the distinguished authors and historians of her time.

Lowell Mason, the renowned pioneer, in elevating the character of church music and in being the first to introduce singing into our public schools; Eleazer Smith, Col. Johnson Mason (father of Lowell) and James L. Plimpton, prominent among American inventors, the last named who, in addition to that of invention, has the ability to reap the rewards of his genius.

*NOTE.—In the family of Mr. Allen's father of eight children death did not enter for seventy-seven and one-half years.

To these names should be added Lieut. George Derby (John Phœnix) a wit of marvelous brightness. Here too was formed and flourished one of the early anti-slavery societies of the radical Garrison type. Thus in Theology, Moral Reform, Literature, Music and Invention Medfield ranks as a progressive, liberal community.

So long as Medfield sustains schools and churches as heretofore, will its high intellectual, social and moral character remain, and through these influences her children will be induced to return and settle among their old neighbors.

Mr. President, it will give me pleasure to unite with you in forming the proposed Society of Antiquity for Medfield.

The President:—No occasion connected with The Worcester Society of Antiquity would be complete unless we heard from one who stands by it at all times and in all places, Mr. Alfred S. Roe of Worcester.

MR. A. S. ROE

in response alluded to some of the well-known tunes, as Cowper, Boylston, Corinth, America, Missionary Hymn and others, melodies with which the name of Lowell Mason is indissolubly linked. He proclaimed Mason the hymn tune maker without peer; that he was to the melody of our hymns what Watts and Wesley are to the metre and words. He also dwelt, at considerable length, on Medfield as the early home of one of the quaintest of American humorists, George H. Derby, better known to readers of forty years ago as "John Phœnix." His merits were contrasted with those of later claimants for popularity, and certainly the author of "Phœnixiana" had no reason to regret the comparison.

The President:—We are always pleased to hear from one who is present, a descendant of one of the original thirteen who first came to Medfield, and the occupant of the "Allen Homestead" which has been the home of the family contin-

uously from 1673 to the present time. He and all that are connected with him are identified with whatever tends to promote the moral, social and educational interests of Medfield, Mr. Joseph A. Allen.

REMARKS OF JOSEPH A. ALLEN.

Mr. President:

The last thing my daughter said to me this morning was *not* to make a speech if called upon, as there would doubtless be many strangers here who should have all the time—and she is now shaking her head at me. As I respect her judgment, I shall follow her advice, contenting myself with telling an anecdote told of Hannah Adams, whom I distinctly remember.

She and her father were both very eccentric and absent-minded persons. Once, as Hannah was riding to church on a pillion behind her father, she fell off, but was not missed by her father until he arrived at the church and turned to help her dismount.

Fearing she might have fallen and injured herself, he hurried back and found her sitting quietly on the pillion in the middle of the road, entirely oblivious to the fact that she was not still on the horse on her way to church.

This anecdote may be somewhat exaggerated, but it is certainly characteristic of her, and gives us all a pleasant impression of this very remarkable woman.

LETTERS.

BOSTON, JUNE 19, 1891.

ALBERT A. LOVELL, ESQ.
Chairman of Committee.

DEAR SIR: I greatly regret that it will be out of my power to accept your courteous invitation to join with the visiting society and others, in the interesting exercises that will take place at Medfield to-morrow. The occasion must be full of interest to those who come from abroad, and as a son of the town I should like to give myself the pleasure of its enjoyment, and to revisit the old scenes, but it will be impossible. Please accept my thanks for the invitation. Believe me,

Very truly yours,
ROBERT R. BISHOP.

EAST WALPOLE, JUNE 15, 1891.

A. A. LOVELL, ESQ.

DEAR SIR: I thank you for the invitation to attend the gathering to welcome "The Worcester Society of Antiquity" at Medfield on Saturday next. It would give me great pleasure to be with you; but, in accordance with my uniform practice for 50 years, I *must* go to Commencement at Brown University on the 17th. I fear that that, with other unusual engagements this week will use up all my strength. Our daughter is slightly ill just now, but if she is well enough, we will try to drive over.

Very truly,
F. W. BIRD.

P. S. I have an invitation also from Mr. Dickinson of the Society of Antiquity, in which he refers to the invitation of some of the "antiquarians of Medfield." I learned at school, "lang syne" that "antiquarian" is the adjective and "Antiquary" is the noun. *Teste*, Walter Scott, shade of Monkbarns forbid the misnomer.

I admit that the dictionaries call antiquarian a noun and some good writers so use it; and that the similar use of "Epis-

copalian" as an adjective instead of Episcopal is not unusual, but I hold that when the English language has one word for an adjective and another word for the noun, good writers should follow the strict rules of orthography. Pardon the garrulity of an old man. F. W. B.

BOSTON, MASS., JUNE 16, 1891.

A. A. LOVELL, ESQ., Medfield, Mass.

MY DEAR MR. LOVELL: Your cordial invitation to be with you and The Worcester Society of Antiquity on Saturday is at hand. If possible to accept it and be present I shall do so, but at the present writing I am a little in doubt, as with the pressure of duties in the office and those which the present hot and dry spell are forcing upon me on my farm, I am afraid it will not be easy for me to take the time.

Thanking you heartily for the invitation, I am

Yours very truly,

GEORGE H. ELLIS.

AUBURNDALE, JUNE 17, 1891.

MR. A. A. LOVELL.

MY DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your courteous invitation to be present at Medfield next Saturday, on the occasion of the visit of The Worcester Society of Antiquity to that place.

It would give me great pleasure to be present, as I am sure it will be an occasion of great interest, but at present writing I am not at all sure that I can. If possible however I shall be there. With thanks for the invitation I remain

Yours respectfully,

GEORGE M. FISKE.

231st Meeting.

Tuesday evening, July 7th.

Present: Messrs. W. H. Bartlett, Crane, Davidson, Dickinson, J. L. Estey, Gould, G. Maynard, Meriam, Otis, F. P. Rice, Corwin M. Thayer, and two visitors,—13

Franklin P. Rice was appointed Secretary, pro tem.

The death of Benson John Lossing, LL. D., an honorary member of the Society, was announced. Mention of the death of Lyman Brown, an old citizen of Worcester, and a frequent visitor to the Library of the Society, was also made.

Mr. Meriam spoke briefly of Harriet Newell, known for her missionary labors, and of a letter written by her husband to his second wife.

The Secretary read from the Bulletin of the American Geographical Society some notice of three pamphlets by the late George Washington Williams, in criticism of the government of the Congo Free State.

Adjourned.

233d Meeting.*

Tuesday evening, September 1st.

Present: Messrs. Arnold, Coombs, Crane, Davidson, Dickinson, G. L. Estey, J. L. Estey, Gould,

* The 232d meeting was held Saturday evening, July 25th, to authorize the Treasurer to borrow $15,000 upon the property of the Society, to complete and furnish the new building on Salisbury Street.

Hosmer, Hubbard, C. R. Johnson, G. Maynard, M. A. Maynard, Meriam, Otis, Pellett, Perkins, Prentiss, F. P. Rice, Rockwood, Roe, J. A. Smith, Tatman, Corwin M. Thayer.—24.

The Proceedings for 1890 were distributed to the members.

The Librarian reported additions during the month.

Levi B. Chase of Sturbridge, Rev. Sylvanus Heywood of Southbridge, Abram H. Rheutan, Charles B. Eaton, Thomas H. Dodge and Lyman A. Ely of Worcester, were admitted active members; and Rufus A. Grider of Canajoharie, New York, was elected a corresponding member.

Mr. Rice made the following report for the Committee on Publication.

Since the last statement of the progress of the publications, made October, 1890, the Eighth volume has been completed and issued. It comprises the Worcester Town Records from 1784 to 1800, and contains 411 pages, with a very full index. The Proceedings for 1890 complete the Ninth volume.

The publication of the Worcester Records has been advanced so far that its completion is now a matter of easy accomplishment, if the Society will render the necessary aid. A period of one hundred and sixty-five years has been covered, forty-nine by the appropriations of the City Council, which now provide for one-half the cost, leaving to be printed only the Records of sixteen years and the Births and Marriages, to complete the history of the Town organization.

As the Society has the credit of this publication, and has also been supplied with copies from the beginning for its exchanges, free of cost, it seems no more than reasonable that

some aid should now be given the undertaking, as the burden has become altogether too heavy for the publisher, who has received no adequate response to his call for subscriptions towards the other half of the expense. The first volume, under the arrangement with the City much exceeded in cost the estimate, and in no case will the others fall below it.

Before making the motion for the publication of the Eleventh volume, I wish to notice briefly, a strange case of neglect on the part of a great nation which now values its archives as among its priceless treasures. I have reference to the English Records.

Public records, which can be traced in germ before the Conquest, gradually expanded under the Norman and succeeding kings. They enabled the subject to defend and maintain those feudal rights and privileges which were gradually trenching on royal prerogative, and to protect himself from arbitrary exactions; while to the king they furnished precedents which could not be questioned in his calls for military service and taxation. Among the more important classes of records may be mentioned the celebrated Domesday Book, or survey and accounts of all the lands in the Kingdom; Henry the Eight's Survey, and the Survey of the Commonwealth. Another extensive class belong to the Exchequer, and include the Pipe Roll; and there are many others. The oldest existing English records are Tallies in Exchequer, which down to 1834, continued to be used for receipts and matters of account. These were wooden rods, notched on one side to indicate the sum, while on the other side were written the name of the party concerned, the amount paid, and the date. Parchment is the material on which the greater portion of the records is written, though a few are on paper. The earliest are in Norman-French, which continued in use until the time of Henry V., when Latin was adopted, and continued, with the exception of the period of the Commonwealth, to the time of George II.

No systematic attempt appears to have been made to compile, arrange or preserve the public records before the year

1700, though some MS. collections had been made by private individuals, which are still to be found in some of the great libraries of England.

In 1738 Thomas Carte projected a masterly account of materials for a history of England with the method of his undertaking. He proposed to do much of what has since been done under the direction of the Master of the Rolls. He asked for subscriptions to carry on his great undertaking, for in its researches it was to be very great. In 1744 the City of London resolved to subscribe £50 for seven years. In volume 1 of his history, which only came down to the reign of John, published in 1748, he went out of his way to assert that the cure of scrofula or king's evil, was not due to the *regal unction*; for he had known a man cured who had gone over to France and had been there touched by the eldest lineal descendants of a race of kings, who had not at that time been crowned or *annointed*. Thereupon the Court of Common Council by a unanimous vote withdrew its subscription. This Carte left behind him 20 folio and 15 quarto vols. of MSS., which have been of great use to later writers. These are in the Bodleian library.

Another indefatigable worker was Sir Joseph Ayloffe, who in 1763 was appointed a commissioner for the preservation of State papers, and in 1772 he published a valuable work on the national records. He was the projector of Goffe's Sepulchral Monuments.

The fullest examination in recent times was made in 1800, by a Committee of the House of Commons, whose report presents by far the most comprehensive account of the records in existence. A commission was appointed to go on with the work, and renewed six times before 1831. But for some reason little appears to have been done in a practical way to systematize or preserve the records, and a notable controversy began and was continued several years, and was the means of bringing the public records into the present admirable arrangement, by which they are preserved and made accessible to

every one. The Parliamentary Committee of 1837 enumerated among other places of deposit of the most valuable and priceless archives the following: A room in the Tower over a powder magazine, and contiguous to a steam engine in operation; a chapel at the Rolls where divine service was performed; underground vaults at Somerset House; damp and dark cellars at Westminster Hall; and stables at the late Carlton Ride. A state of affairs was divulged which now seems incredible.

"The great bulk of those regarded as miscellaneous records, which comprised records of all periods from Richard I. [A.D. 1189] to George IV., were heaped together in two large sheds or bins in the King's Mews. The dimensions of the larger of these sheds were 14 ft. in height, 14 ft. in width, and 16 ft. in depth; of the smaller 10 ft. in height, 5 ft. in width, and 16 ft. in depth. In these sheds 4,136 cubic feet of national records were deposited, in the most neglected condition, besides the accumulated dust of centuries. All, when the operations of sorting and arranging commenced, were found to be very damp; some were in a state of inseparable adhesion to the stone walls; there were numerous fragments which had only just escaped entire consumption by vermin; and many were in the last stages of putrefaction. Decay and damp had rendered a large quantity so fragile as hardly to admit of being touched; others, particularly those in the form of rolls, were so coagulated together that they could not be uncoiled. Six or seven perfect skeletons of rats were found imbedded, and bones of these vermin were generally distributed throughout the mass; and, besides furnishing a charnel-house for the dead, during the first removal of these national records, a dog was employed in hunting the live rats, which were thus disturbed from their nests. It was impossible to prosecute any measure of assorting whilst the records remained in this position; indeed, a slow process of selecting or separating any portion could not have been thus endured, even by the greatest physical strength, or the greatest stock of patience. The first step taken was to divide the mass into

small and approachable portions. Accordingly, three Irish laborers, besides superintending assistance, together with the dog aforesaid, were employed, during a fortnight, in removing this mass of national records, and placing it in sacks; and nothing but strong stimulants sustained the men in working among such a mass of putrid filth, stench, dirt, and decomposition. In this removal, not less than 24 bushels of dust and the most minute particles of parchment and paper were collected; 500 sacks of national records were filled from these sheds, each sack containing eight bushels; so that from this locality alone 4,000 bushels of every species of record were obtained. From various other parts of the King's Mews about 800 bushels were collected.

"'Was any cat found?' 'A cat was subsequently found; and if the Committee are disposed to see it, I can produce it, as well as the skeletons of the rats.' The witness produced and exhibited to the Committee the remains of a cat and some rats." *

It is not necessary to say that this condition was speedily changed; and from that time every effort has been made to care for and render useful the great mass of the archives of England. Many volumes have been printed, and the work is still going on.

In closing, Mr. Rice again spoke of the difficulty in carrying forward the publication work of the Society in consequence o lack of financial support, and asked for the appointment of a committee to confer with him, and devise the best method for the future. He then moved,

That the Town Records of Worcester, from 1817 to 1832 inclusive, be published by The Worcester Society of Antiquity, to be issued in three parts numbered XXXVI., XXXVII. and XXXVIII., to form when completed the Eleventh volume of the Collections of the Society.

This motion was carried unanimously.

*Penny Magazine.

On motion the following were appointed a committee to confer with Mr. Rice, and report some method for carrying on the publication work: The President, John C. Otis, Clark Jillson, Henry F. Stedman, William H. Sawyer, Charles R. Johnson and William F. Abbot.

After informal discussion in regard to the new building, and the time and manner of the opening or dedication, on motion of Mr. Roe the following were appointed a committee to offer a plan: Alfred S. Roe, Rev. Dr. A. E. P. Perkins, Hon. Clark Jillson, Zelotes W. Coombs, and Mander A. Maynard.

The meeting was then adjourned.

234th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, October 6th.

Present: Messrs. Coombs, Crane, Dickinson, Eaton, J. L. Estey, Gould, Heywood, Hosmer, G. Maynard, M. A. Maynard, Otis, Pellett, Meriam, Rheutan, F. P. Rice, Rockwood, Stedman, Corwin M. Thayer. —18.

James H. Wall, Alfred S. Lowell and Rev. William T. Sleeper, all of Worcester, were admitted Active members.

The Librarian reported 75 additions.

The Committee appointed at the September meeting to present a plan for carrying on the publication work of the Society, offered the following, through the Chairman, Mr. Crane:

The Committee appointed at the last meeting to confer with Mr. F. P. Rice, and devise some plan for carrying on the publication work of the Society in the future, have attended to the duty assigned them, and beg leave to make the following report:—

Your Committee would state, first, That the publication of the Worcester Records has been conducted from the beginning without expense to the Society, and that a sufficient number of all the issues has been supplied for exchanges with other libraries, etc., free; the undertaking having been sustained by private subscription at first, and partly by the appropriations made by the City Government, which cover half the cost of the later volumes.

Second, Your Committee find by comparison, that the yearly Proceedings of the Society have been printed at about half the price paid by other organizations for similar work.

In consideration that willingness has been expressed by Mr. Rice to print the Proceedings for 1891 and 1892 at the same rate paid for the volume for 1890, and to continue the publication of the Worcester Town Records until completed to 1848, your Committee recommend that the Treasurer be authorized by vote to lease to Franklin P. Rice, by legal and sufficient writing, the room called the Printing Room, with the small room in the tower on the same floor in the Society's building on Salisbury Street, with adequate heat, water and light, for the term of five years from the first day of November, 1891.*

The Committee further recommend the passage of the following vote:—

The Worcester Society of Antiquity, mindful of the great benefit derived from its publications, particularly the Record work, in gaining and extending a reputation for useful-

*The members of the Committee were asked to raise in addition one hundred dollars a year for four years, to aid the publication of the Records, this sum and the rent of the rooms being equivalent to about half the deficit, which would have to be met.

ness and activity in its chosen line, in increasing its library, and in aiding to establish a solid foundation and material prosperity, hereby pledges its influence, effort and cordial support to the undertaking of completing the publication of the Worcester Town Records to 1848, including the Births and Marriages.

On motion of Mr. Estey, which motion was seconded, the report of the Committee was accepted, and the recommendations therein contained were unanimously adopted.

Rev. William S. Heywood, of Sterling, was introduced and read a very instructive and entertaining paper on "The Narragansett Townships," which embodied much of original record, and the fruit of a thorough investigation of the causes and process of granting these townships to the soldiers who had engaged in the Narragansett war, or their representatives. At the close a vote of thanks was extended to the speaker for his address.*

The meeting was then adjourned

235th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, November 3d.

Present: Messrs. Abbot, Coombs, Crane, Davidson, Dickinson. Eaton, Ely, J. L. Estey, Fitts, T. H. Gage,

*The paper read forms one of the chapters of Mr. Heywood's forthcoming history of Westminster, and for that reason is not printed in this publication.

Jr., Gould, Hosmer, Hubbard, Knox, Lynch, G. Maynard, M. A. Maynard, Meriam, Otis, Perkins, Prentiss, Raymenton, F. P. Rice, Rockwood, Roe, Seagrave, Stedman, Stiles, Taylor, Tucker, Wesby, Whittemore, members, and four visitors.—36.

Messrs. George E. Barrett, S. W. Hobbs, John M. Russell, W. F. Tucker, and Charles M. Thayer were admitted to active membership.

The Librarian reported 122 additions.

The President made a report for the Committee on Dedication of the new building, outlining the exercises on that occasion.

Interesting remarks in relation to the past history of the Society were made by several members, and attention was called to the fact that this was the last meeting to be held in the old quarters.

The death of Albert Tolman was alluded to in fitting terms, and Hon. Clark Jillson was requested to prepare a suitable memorial.

After some informal discussion with regard to the removal of the Society's effects, and other matters connected therewith, the meeting was adjourned.

OPENING OF SALISBURY HALL.

The Committee having in charge the arrangements for the dedication of the new building of The Worcester Society of Antiquity, judged it best, in consideration of the confused and disordered state of the Library and other collections, incident to their removal, and the long time that must elapse, owing to certain circumstances not foreseen, before they could be reduced to complete order, to recommend that a general and formal dedication be deferred for the present, and that the exercises be confined to brief addresses in Salisbury Hall, the large auditorium over the main Library room. Accordingly, on the afternoon of Tuesday, November 24th, in response to invitations issued, an audience assembled which filled the room to overflowing. On the platform were seated the President, E. B. Crane, Mayor Francis A. Harrington, Hon. Geo. F. Hoar, Rev. Carlton A. Staples of the Lexington Historical Society, President Stephen Salisbury of the American Antiquarian Society and Secretary and Librarian Amos Perry of the Rhode Island Historical Society.

Among those present were many of the most prominent citizens, including Hon. E. B. Stoddard, Col. J. W. Wetherell, Albert Curtis, Wm. T. Merrifield, Nathaniel Paine, Elbridge Boyden, Charles Baker, James A. Norcross, B. W. Potter, Rev. Dr. A. E. P. Perkins, Rev. S. D. Hosmer, City Treasurer, Wm. S. Barton, Librarian Edmund M. Barton of the American Antiquarian Society. Among those from out of town were Rev. A. H. Coolidge and C. C. Denny of Leicester, F. E. Blake of Boston, and Albert A. Lovell of Medfield.

The platform was tastefully decorated with white chrysanthemums, ferns and palms.

The exercises, beginning at 3.15, were opened with a welcoming address by President Crane.

MR. CRANE'S REMARKS.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is my duty, as well as great pleasure, in behalf of The Worcester Society of Antiquity, to bid you welcome to this, their new home. Owing, however, to the unaccountable and unwarranted procrastination on the part of some contractors, we cannot appear to-day in full dress, with our wonderfully interesting curios all in place for your inspection, as we had hoped to do, and for that disappointment must ask your indulgence. But the building we present to you in comparative completion. To say that it meets our entire and unqualified approbation, may convey to you a mere shadow of the sunshine and delight that at this moment fills the heart of every member of the Society. At a banquet served little more than six years since, at the Bay State House, to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the organization of this Society, one of the speakers advanced the remark, that when the needs of the Society imperatively demanded a building, it would be provided. The name of that gentleman is so familiarly associated with every movement tending to develope and foster the public interests of Worcester, that it will occur to you without my repeating it. The sound of those words echoed and re-echoed in the ears of the willing workers of this Society; it stirred them to new efforts; it encouraged them to labor in season, and out of season, for they were sure that to them it was no uncertain sound. The toiling continued, and the fact became more and more apparent, that larger and more commodious rooms must be supplied in order to keep pace with the marvelous growth and development of the Society. The gentleman to whom reference has been made, saw the imperative demand, and October 1, 1889, addressed a letter to the Society, in which he offered to convey as a free gift to the institution a lot of land 80 by 112 feet situated on Salisbury Street, provided it would be acceptable, and that the Society should within ten years from date of gift, erect thereon a brick or stone building

to cost not less than fifteen thousand dollars, to be occupied for the purposes of the organization. The regular meeting of the Society coming upon the same date of the communication, its contents were presented, and by a unanimous vote the proposition and conditions contained therein were accepted, and on the 30th day of April, 1890, the deed of conveyance was placed on record at the Register's office.

Already two committees had been chosen, one for the purpose of raising money with which to build, the other to procure plans for the proposed building. The latter committee presented their report at the regular meeting of the Society June 3d, when the plans, with comparatively slight changes, were adopted and the same committee instructed to proceed with the erection of the building. Accordingly, bids for the work of excavating and laying the foundations were called for, and that portion of the contract was awarded to Mr. Peter Kenney, he being the lowest bidder. August 18, 1890, the first furrow was turned and the labor of laying the foundation proceeded. It was thought best to wait until spring before adding the superstructure But the Building Committee were busy procuring proposals for the work, and among the five contestants, Mr. Addison Palmer, a member of the Society, was the lowest, and a contract with him was signed February 16, 1891, by which he agreed to complete the superstructure in accordance with the plans adopted.

Early in April the work was again taken up and has continued to the present moment, with the result before you. There has been no attempt to flourish with the beauties of architecture, but rather to show a plain, substantial and commodious building, such as might serve for many years the requirements of the Society, and at the same time prove worthy to be given a place among the public edifices of our city. We believe it to be practically fire-proof, more nearly so than any like structure in Worcester. There are no air spaces behind partitions or under floors; all walls are of brick, and nearly all woodwork thoroughly covered with the best of mortar.

Thus you find us equipped for carrying forward the work in which we are engaged. Many, and possibly all of you, know in what that work consists. But it can do no harm to state it from our own standpoint, which is, to encourage, cultivate and develope love for historical studies and research; to preserve for ourselves, and the generations that shall come after us, such historical matters and data as shall come to our hands; and for this purpose we have instituted a Library for the repository of books, and a Museum for the collection of antiques and curios.

The labors attending the duties of the Committee on Plans and Building, imposing as they may have been, could not compare with the shrewdness and skill required for the successful solicitation of funds by the committee having that matter in charge. Demands made on members of the Society were usually met with generous response, in fact less than two hundred dollars, has as yet, been contributed by persons outside the Society. We do not, however, expect such a condition of things to long exist, for we are sure that many of the successful and enterprising citizens of Worcester will be desirous of having their names appear among the promoters of an educational institution of such future promise. To all persons who have contributed towards our funds, we would return most grateful thanks. The names of two of the largest contributors, Stephen Salisbury, Esq., and Albert Curtis, Esq., deserve special mention.

The site selected by our benefactor for this building is indeed most appropriate. It occupies land granted in 1685, by Daniel Gookin, Senior, Thomas Prentice, William Bond, Joseph Lynd and John Haynes (the committee for settling the town), to Capt. John Wing of Boston, afterwards of Worcester, and her *first Town Clerk*. Six of the lots included in the grant were in consideration of Capt. Wing's building and maintaining a saw and grist mill; these he erected on Millbrook, a few rods east of this building. Capt. Wing was a famous tavern-keeper in Boston; his house was located near what is

known as Dock Square, where Judge Samuel Sewall and many others, prominent in their time, went to test his tempting viands. A short distance east of where we now stand, stood Capt. Wing's house and barn. It was probably in this house where Capt. Howe's soldiers, from Marlboro, found shelter for the night, previous to finding Digory Sargent's lifeless body lying upon the floor of his house on Sagatabscot Hill, shot by the Indians, who made captives of his wife and children. Judges Samuel Sewall and Addington Davenport dined at this house Tuesday, August 28, 1716, while on their way from Boston to Springfield.

Southwest and close at hand, was a lot owned by Bridget Usher, whose mother was Lady Lisle, wife of Lord John Lisle, one of Cromwell's peers. Lady Lisle was beheaded at Winchester, England, September 2, 1685, for harboring Mr. Hicks, a non-conforming minister.

And this building seems to stand a fitting and worthy monument to the memory of the noble pioneers who braved and endured so much while planting the standard of civilization upon these beautiful hills we are now pleased to call the City of Worcester.

HIS HONOR, MAYOR HARRINGTON,

Was then introduced as a native of Worcester, as were also his ancestors for several generations, and he was thus entitled in an especial degree to be considered a home product of this ancient town. The Mayor responded in brief and appropriate terms, highly complimenting the Society for its good work in gathering up and preserving for posterity the Records and material for a permanent memorial of the Town and City. What it had done was a great credit to the Society and to the City as well.

Hon. Geo. F. Hoar was then introduced as a representative of the highest product of our civilization in literature, moral progress, and historical and civil culture. He responded as follows:

ADDRESS OF HON. GEORGE F. HOAR.

The one thing that distinguishes our country from all others, and New England from all other parts of the country, is the local life. The best English observers lament the absence there of local public spirit. There is no drearier reading in the world than an English town or county history. There are vast spaces on the continent of Europe and in some parts of our own country, where one town or one county or one community seems exactly like another. The name does not suggest the characteristics or quality of a being possessing any individuality. But when Athens, or Edinburgh, or Boston is named, you think of a personality, with a quality of of its own, like a face of Vandyke, or a statue of Phidias, or a striking human character.

This class of communities is most likely to exist where the national life is strongest. Just as in the healthiest human body you will find the most strength in the loins or stoutness in the arm.

I think that this Worcester of ours will be held by common consent to be a community of that class. It is to be the function of this Society to gather the material for writing its annals and to furnish and educate the men who will write its annals. The completion of this beautiful hall and the establishment of this Society in its permanent headquarters is therefore a most important and gratifying event. Your work, if I have stated it correctly, is a little broader and more honorable than is implied in your name. You mean, as I have said, to collect the material for writing the history of this city and of the town which preceded it, and to furnish the men who can write it. Everything is to be gathered and preserved here

which will throw light upon that noble theme. Your neighbor, the Antiquarian Society, was founded for a different purpose. That learned and famous society, whose earlier labors attracted the attention and interest of Humboldt, although it has its roots here, was founded to deal with the antiquities of the continent, and to aid in writing not only its historic but its pre-historic annals.

There are others present who can say much better than I can what ought to be said on this occasion. There is no person present to whom the occasion gives more pleasure. I wish simply to express the hope that the spirit which shall preside in these walls shall be a spirit of faith and not a spirit of detraction. Let the men who guard the annals of our noble and famous city be men who understand that there never has been, and never can be, a great history enacted upon the face of the earth without great motives and great qualities in the men who have enacted it; that greatness in a nation does not come by accident; that the American people have achieved liberty because in their successive generations they have comprehended and have loved liberty; that the great self-sacrifice which built a Church and a State in the wilderness, which achieved the Revolution, which put down the Rebellion, which designed and endowed these institutions of charity, of religion, of learning, was not, as some modern historians would have you believe, the act of men or of a people who, in their private lives, were narrow and selfish and vulgar; or who have drifted by accident into empire. I hope that historic spirit will never enter here which undertakes to write the annals of our "House Beautiful" from the observations it can make and the facts it can gather while standing at the mouth of the sewer, or which goes through history like a terrier dog, poking its nose into every rat hole. Let the historian of Worcester ever keep in mind these two sublimest and wisest of all passages of scripture, St. Paul's eloquent picturing of the achievements of faith, and David's eloquent denunciation of him who sits in the seat of the scornful.

I hope the reputation of the great men of Worcester, of the past and of the future, is to be safe in your hands; that it will ever find here, subject always to the supreme and transcendent duty of absolute truth, a champion and a defender. One of the most noble conceptions of modern fiction is Wilkie Collins's story of the jewel which was taken by the English conquerors from the eye of the statue of the Hindoo deity. You remember how the four Hindoo gentlemen of highest caste and noblest blood devoted their lives to the recovery of this ornament of their temple. The reputation of a great man is the jewel in the eye of the city.

Let us not deal with our history as if it were the story of a mean or an ignoble people. From the day when the three famous Cromwellian soldiers planted this town in the wilderness and gave it a name which should forever recall that crowning mercy in the great struggle for constitutional liberty, and from the day when Timothy Bigelow raised and drilled the best disciplined regiment in the Continental line, down to the time when Charles Allen summoned her young mechanics to rescue from slavery the great territory which lies between the Mississippi and the Pacific, and down to the day when Charles Devens went to his honored grave, the annals of Worcester have been crowded with generosity and with heroism. We also are of the Saxon strain. In our halls is hung armory of the invincible knights of old. Our temple covers a continent, and its portals are upon both the seas. Our young men are not ashamed, if need be, to speak with the enemy at the gate.

Let the annals of this community be gathered, let the lives of its good men be written, let its story be told in the spirit of Bancroft, and not in that other spirit, color-blind and music-deaf, which has undertaken to write the history of the American people with the principle of virtue, the sentiment of patriotism, and the emotion of love of liberty left out.

It has been the good fortune of our honored fellow citizen, Mr. Salisbury, that he will have helped to found two picture galleries which are to stand here almost side by side on his

ancestral estate, enduring monuments of his wisdom and liberality—one the Gallery of Art, where will be preserved to all time the physical portraiture of the leaders of the people of Worcester; the other this hall, where their moral portraiture is likewise to be preserved and kept in perpetual honor. It is to be the function of this Society to preserve for the instruction and inspiration of the future what is honorable and stimulating in the past. You can do much to hand down the quality of the town of a thousand people, or of the city of fifteen thousand people, to the future city of a hundred thousand people. To accomplish this is in my judgment the greatest benefaction which can be done for this community. If this can not be done the growth of Worcester will be a calamity. If this can not be done Worcester, with all her splendid material growth, will but make true that saddest of the sayings of Isaiah "Thou hast multiplied the people and hast not increased the joy."

Rev. Carlton A. Staples of Lexington, was next introduced as one of the earliest and staunchest friends of the Society of Antiquity from the beginning, and as the representative of a similar society in the old historic town where the first revolutionary blood was shed. Mr. Staples responded by expressing the great pleasure it gave him to be present. He congratulated his friends here on the remarkable progress they had made in their work. He gave some very interesting details of the correspondence, in local historic incidents, between the two towns of Lexington and Worcester, especially in relation to the historic name of Hancock, the grandfather of Gov. John Hancock, a former extensive real estate owner in Worcester, being the second minister of Lexington. He related many other incidents of important historical interest regarding the town of Lexington, relating to its revolutionary record.

Stephen Salisbury, Esq., was next introduced as President of the American Antiquarian Society, and one whose public spirit and liberal benefactions, with those of his father,

had done so much for Worcester's noblest institutions. Mr. Salisbury responded as follows:

MR. SALISBURY'S ADDRESS.

I feel it a great privilege and honor to have the opportunity of offering warm greetings and congratulations from the American Antiquarian Society to its kindred co-workers and younger laborers in the historic field, The Worcester Society of Antiquity, and to rejoice with my associates in the completion of our beautiful temple of antiquarian research. The position now held by the Society has been achieved most honorably by the well directed efforts of its members, who have shown both ability and fitness for the lines of study which they have pursued, and who have achieved a recognized position among the literary societies of the state.

Beginning cautiously, moving on slowly, the library and collections have gradually outgrown the cramped and narrow quarters allotted, until they require and can fully utilize the excellent accommodations now prepared. Unlike many similar undertakings, this Society started without any endowments, nucleus, or properties which would serve as an inducement for wider exertions. Their possessions are almost entirely the result of the unaided devotion of its members to the purposes and objects of their organization. How staple and satisfactory has been each step of progress under such conditions is demonstrated by the rapid growth and development of the association.

The publications of this Society, its proceedings and its reprints of the town records of Worcester already entitle it to an honorable place among literary fraternities. With the experience thus gained and with the facilities now offered by the new building, so admirable in its appointments, and so beautiful in its construction, the Society can not fail of great and enduring usefulness.

As a member of the Building Committee, it is permitted me to speak in terms of highest commendation of the disinterested

labor and services of the President, and of the other officers, in planning and dividing the work, and I can truly say that never in my experience have I seen an enterprise of this kind carried out with so judicious an employment of means at its command, or with so evident a disposition of unselfish co-operation as has been constantly manifested by all who had any part in the erection of the building. It has been a labor of love for all who have been connected with it.

For the great compliment of the name given to this hall, which in my view calls to mind the good will and encouragement ever extended towards the Society by my father in the early and less conspicuous days of its existence, I desire to express my sincere and grateful thanks.

The American Antiquarian Society has always felt and shown much interest to this sister association, and is disposed to cordially co-operate in such ways as are presented, and it now takes new pleasure in observing the large field of profitable service unfolding to its younger and active co-laborers in matters appertaining to the historic past. May the next sixteen years of The Worcester Society of Antiquity show an increased ratio of advancement and prosperity, and may it ever continue to cherish Truth as its motto and object.

The last speaker was Hon. Amos Perry, secretary and librarian of the Rhode Island Historical Society. He was very emphatic and enthusiastic in his expressions of congratulation to the Worcester Society for its good fortune as the result of seventeen years' progress in the possession of so fine a structure for its use. He commended the work the Society had done and was doing in the highest terms.

Annual (236th) Meeting.

Tuesday evening, December 1st.

Present: Messrs. Abbot, Arnold, Banfield, Barrett, L. B. Chase, Coombs, Crane, Dickinson, Dodge, Eaton, G. L. Estey, J. L. Estey, Gould, Hosmer, Hubbard, Hutchins, C. R. Johnson, Lynch, G. Maynard, M. A. Maynard, Meriam, Otis, Rheutan, F. P. Rice, Rockwood, Sawyer, Seagrave, Sleeper, J. A. Smith, Staples, Stedman, Corwin M. Thayer, Tucker.—33.

Mr. Horace H. Dayton and Dr. Ray W. Greene were admitted active members.

The Librarian reported 86 additions for the month.

The Treasurer presented his Annual Report as follows:

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Officers and Members of
The Worcester Society of Antiquity:

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with the requirements of the By-Laws of this Society, I herewith present this Annual Report, showing the receipts and expenditures of the Society from Dec. 2, 1890 to Dec. 1, 1891, as follows:

CASH RECEIVED.

1891.	Dr.
Assessments,	$336 00
Admissions,	46 00
	$382 00
Balance from 1890,	124 72
	$506 72

CASH PAID.

1891.	Cr.
Rent,	$175 00
Gas,	5 10
Water,	2 00
Coal,	2 00
Printing Proceedings,	183 00
Printing,	55 63
Postage,	3 99
Insurance,	18 00
Librarian,	4 00
Moving Library,	10 00
Collecting,	12 00
Interest,	27 50
	$498 22
Balance on hand,	8 50
	$506 72

There are admission fees and assessments due the Society to the amount of $287 75.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY F. STEDMAN,

Treasurer.

BUILDING FUND.

CASH RECEIVED.

1891.	Dr.
Worcester Co. Inst. for Savings,	$10 000 00
Stephen Salisbury,	3,000 00
John E. Russell,	500 00
Ellery B. Crane,	500 00
W. H. Sawyer,	500 00
W. W. Rice,	100 00
Clark Jillson,	100 00
Dr. Chas. L. Nichols,	100 00
Benj J. Dodge,	50 00
Chas. A. Chase,	50 00
Phinehas Ball,	50 00
John C. Otis,	50 00
Albert Tolman,	30 00
Nathaniel Paine,	25 00
Walter Davidson,	25 00
A. F. Curtiss,	10 00
R. N. Meriam,	5 00
E. F. Thompson,	5 00
A. S. Roe's lecture,	3 50
Interest on deposits,	43 26
	$15,146 76
Previously reported,	3,581 78
	$18,728 54

CASH PAID.

1891.	Cr.
Addison Palmer, on contract,	$16,149 78
Barker & Nourse, plans,	400 00
Water Department,	2 00
Making out Mortgage papers,	3 00
	$16,554 78
Previously reported,	1,507 62
	$18 062 40
Balance on hand,	$666 14
	$18,728 54

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY F. STEDMAN,

Treasurer.

The Librarian presented his report for 1891:

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

The seventeenth Annual Report of the Librarian for 1891.

The additions from all sources are as follows: 463 bound volumes, 697 pamphlets, 477 papers, and 77 miscellaneous articles, including Indian and Revolutionary relics, oil paintings, maps, pictures, etc., making a total of 1,714 donations from 170 contributors.

Many of these have been secured by special effort on the part of the donors. The chief among these donations, is the magnificent gift from Hon. W. W. Rice, of a complete set of the Records of Congress, dating from 1774, comprising 9 volumes of the American Archives, 42 volumes of the Annals of Congress, 27 volumes of the Congressional Debates, 108 volumes of the Congressional Globe, 98 volumes of the Congressional Record. In addition to these were 50 volumes of Public Documents, including valuable reports and statistics, making a total of 334 volumes.

For other noteworthy and valuable contributions, I will refer to the list of donations which follows this report.

The Athol Transcript, Mid-weekly, Webster Times, Messenger, Practical Mechanic and Light have been received from the publishers, and the publications of some 42 kindred societies have been placed on our tables during the year.

The Proceedings of the Society for 1890 have been issued since my last report, and members and societies on our exchange list furnished with copies. Two numbers of the Worcester Town Records have also been issued, covering the period 1795–1805.

During the month of November, the Library and Museum were moved from the rooms on Foster street, which we have occupied since 1877, to the new building on Salisbury street. Although the work of removing was hastily done, nothing was lost or injured.

I wish to speak especially of the services of Mr. Meriam and Rev. Mr. Hosmer, who kindly assisted in packing and getting the collection prepared for removal; also, I would express my sincere thanks to those members and others who gave a helping hand in this work.

THOS. A. DICKINSON,

Librarian.

GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

Abbot, William F. 94 pamphlets, 17 papers.
Academy of Science, Kansas City, Mo. 3 pamphlets.
Academy of Science, St. Louis, Mo. 1 pamphlet.
Adams, W. F. 1 pamphlet.
American Agriculturist. 1 pamphlet.
American Antiquarian Society. 13 pamphlets.
American Banker's Association. 2 pamphlets.
American Congregational Association. 100 pamphlets, 17 papers.
American Geographical Society. 5 pamphlets.
American Museum of Natural History. 3 pamphlets.
Arnold, James N., Hamilton, R. I. 1 volume, 3 pamphlets.
Banfield, Francis L., M. D. 13 volumes, 2 pamphlets, 2 papers.
Barrows, Mrs. Isabel C. 1 pamphlet.
Bartlett, William H. 1 pamphlet, programmes, invitations.
Barton Edmund M. 1 pamphlet, 1 paper.
Beacham, John, New York. 1 paper.
Beckwith, Paul. 1 paper.
Benjamin, William E. 2 papers.
Berlitz & Co., New York. 1 paper.
Blanchard, F. S. & Co. 1 pamphlet.
Boston Book Co. 4 papers.
Brown, Thurston & Co. 1 pamphlet.
Bryan, Clark W. & Co., Springfield. 2 papers.
Buffalo Historical Society. 1 pamphlet.
Bullock, A. G., Esq. Picture of the World's Fair Exhibition.
Cadby, John H. W. 1 pamphlet.
Canadian Institute. 5 pamphlets.
Charity Organization Society, New York. 1 volume.
Clarke, Robert & Co., Cincinnati, O. 4 papers.

Conover, George S. 1 paper.
Coolidge, Rev. A. H. 1 volume.
Course, F. M. 2 pamphlets.
Crane, John C. 3 papers.
Crawford, A. J. 1 pamphlet.
Crof, A. J. 1 pamphlet.
Cupples, J. G. & Co. 1 paper.
Currier, Annie D. 15 volumes, 5 pamphlets.
Darling, Gen. C. W. 2 pamphlets, 6 papers.
Davis, Samuel G., Leicester. Ancient bit-stock, fiddle-bow, drill, card-tooth machine, (1820).
Dedham Historical Society. 1 volume, 4 pamphlets.
Dennison University, Granville, O. 2 pamphlets.
Department of State. 21 pamphlets.
Department of Agriculture. 1 volume.
Derby & Miller. 2 pamphlets.
Dickey, James H. 2 pictures.
Dodge, Benj. J. 1 pamphlet.
Eaton. C. B. Indian spear point.
Essex Institute, Salem, Mass. 5 pamphlets.
Estes & Lauriat. 2 pamphlets, 1 paper.
Felt, W. E. W. 14 papers.
Fiske, Edward R. 32 papers.
Gage, Thomas H., Jr. 9 pamphlets.
Gasper, C. N., Milwaukee. 1 pamphlet.
George, William & Sons, Bristol, England. 1 pamphlet.
Goodwin, James J., Hartford, Conn. 1 volume.
Green, Hon. Samuel A. 10 pamphlets.
Green, Samuel S. 1 pamphlet.
Grosvenor, Cyrus P. 28 pamphlets, 18 papers, 1 melodeon (loaned).
Gun, Robert. 3 pamphlets, Gun's Index.
Harding, George. 3 pamphlets.
Harrassowitz, Otto, Leipzig. 2 pamphlets.
Harrington, Hon. F. A. 1 pamphlet.
Harvard University. 1 pamphlet, 2 papers.
Hiersemann, Carl H., Leipzig. Catalogues.
Hoar, Hon. George F. 2 pamphlets.
Hoeple, Ulrica, Milan. 1 pamphlet.
Holt, Henry & Co. 1 pamphlet.
Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1 pamphlet, 4 papers.
Howard, Joseph Jackson, LL. D. 12 pamphlets.
Howe, Henry & Sons, Columbus, O. 2 papers.

Hyde Park Historical Society. 4 pamphlets.
Jewish Publishing Society. 1 paper.
Johns Hopkins University. 7 pamphlets.
Jones, Harry C. 1 pamphlet.
Lancaster Town Library. 1 volume.
Lawrence, Edward R. 3 volumes, 68 pamphlets, 5 papers.
Lea Brothers & Co. 1 paper.
Leicester Town Library. 1 pamphlet.
Lewis, Thomas H., St. Paul. 10 pamphlets.
Lewis, Virgil A., West Virginia. 1 pamphlet, 1 paper.
Libbie, C. F. & Co. 1 pamphlet.
Library Co., Philadelphia. 1 pamphlet.
Lincoln, Edward W. 1 pamphlet.
Lippincott, J. B. 4 pamphlets, 1 paper.
Longmans, Green & Co. 3 pamphlets, 2 papers.
Los Angeles Public Library. 1 pamphlet.
Macmillan & Co. 4 pamphlets, 4 papers.
Maine Historical Society. 1 volume, 3 pamphlets.
Marble, A. P. 1 pamphlet.
Marsh, Henry A. 1 volume.
Mason, D. & Co., Syracuse. 1 paper.
McClurg & Co., Chicago. 2 pamphlets.
McDonough, Joseph, Albany. 1 pamphlet.
Meriam, R. N. 16 volumes, 38 pamphlets, 81 papers, pocket inkstand pair of sash springs (1871), knee buckles, 40 old keys, a Benj Franklin sauce-dish (1830), engravings, papers and pictures.
Messenger, Frank L. 21 volumes, 52 papers.
Milton, Bradley & Co., Springfield. 1 pamphlet.
Minnesota Historical Society. 1 volume, 1 pamphlet.
Mitchell's, New York. 3 pamphlets, 2 papers.
Moore, William H., Rockport, N. Y. 1 pamphlet.
Morton, John P. & Co., Louisville, Ky. 1 paper.
Narragansett Historical Publishing Co. Their Historical Magazine as issued.
Nash, Ed. W. 1 pamphlet.
National Museum, Costa Rica. 1 pamphlet.
Neale, C. E. 1 pamphlet.
Nebraska State Historical Society. 2 pamphlets.
Newbury Library. 1 pamphlet.
New England Historic Geneological Society. 5 pamphlets.
New England Magazine Corporation. 1 pamphlet, 3 papers.
New Jersey Historical Society. 3 volumes, 60 pamphlets.

Newport Mathematical Society. 1 pamphlet.
New York State Library. 2 pamphlets.
Niecolai, Louis, Florence. 2 pamphlets.
Nims & Night, Troy, N. Y. 1 pamphlet.
O'Flynn, Richard. 9 volumes, 1 pamphlet.
Old Colony Historical Society. 1 volume, 1 pamphlet, 1 paper.
Oneida Historical Society, Utica, N. Y. 1 pamphlet.
Paine, Nathaniel. 1 pamphlet.
Pasko, W. W., New York. 1 pamphlet.
Phillips, Rev. George Whitefield. 1 pamphlet.
Phonographic World. 3 pamphlets.
Picard, Alphonse, Paris. 2 pamphlets, 4 papers.
Plain Talk Publishing Co. 1 pamphlet.
Providence Athenæum. 1 pamphlet.
Putnam, Davis & Co. 1 volume, 111 pamphlets, 89 papers, Japan water-proof garment.
Putnam, G. P. & Sons. 3 pamphlets, 1 paper.
Putnam, Samuel H. 2 pamphlets, 1 paper, photographs.
Rand, McNally & Co. 1 pamphlet.
Rhode Island Historical Society. 1 pamphlet.
Rice, Franklin P. 14 volumes, 12 pamphlets.
Rice, Hon. W. W. 343 volumes.
Richardson, Boynton & Co. 2 pamphlets.
Roe, Alfred S. "Light." 55 copies.
Salem Press Publishing Co. 1 pamphlet.
Salisbury, Stephen. Map of Worcester.
Schulz, Albert, Paris. 1 pamphlet.
Scribner's Sons, Charles. 1 pamphlet, 1 paper.
Seaman, W. H. 1 pamphlet.
Secretary of Commonwealth. 6 volumes, 3 pamphlets.
Shinn, J. Hazletine. 1 pamphlet.
Simmons, Rev. Charles E. First pair of shoes worn by Hon. Stephen Salisbury; 5 volumes, 14 pamphlets.
Smithsonian Institute. 1 volume.
Sotheran, H. & Co., London. 1 pamphlet.
Spaulding, J. A., Hartford, Conn. 1 volume.
Staples, Rev. Carlton A. 1 pamphlet.
Staples, Samuel E. 1 volume, 24 pamphlets, 10 papers.
State Board of Health, Tennessee. 11 pamphlets.
State Historical Society of Iowa. 2 pamphlets.
State Historical Society of Wisconsin. 1 pamphlet.
Stedman, Henry F. 1 pamphlet.

Stryker, Gen. William S., Trenton, N. J. 3 volumes.
Swan, Robert T. 2 pamphlets.
Tilley, R. H. 1 paper.
Towne, Enoch H. City documents.
Trumbull, Charles T., Beverly, 23 pamphlets, 29 papers, complete files of Worcester Daily Spy from 1861 to 1868.
University of California. 2 volumes, 2 pamphlets.
Waites, Alfred. 1 pamphlet.
Walker, John B. 1 pamphlet.
Wanamaker, John. 1 pamphlet.
Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Co. 2 pamphlets.
Webster, Charles L. & Co. 1 pamphlet.
Wesby, Herbert. 1 pamphlet, photograph, wrapping paper.
Westchester County Historical Society. 1 pamphlet.
Wilder, H. B. 2 pamphlets.
Wilson, Henry D. 1 paper.
Woodward, Charles L. 1 pamphlet.
Worcester City. Board of health reports for the year.
World's Congress Auxiliary. 3 pamphlets.

The election of Officers for 1892 was then held with the following result:

President: ELLERY B. CRANE.
1st Vice-President: GEORGE SUMNER.
2d Vice-President: WILLIAM H. SAWYER.
Secretary: WALTER DAVIDSON.*
Treasurer: HENRY F. STEDMAN.
Librarian: THOMAS A. DICKINSON.

Member of Standing Committee on Nominations to serve three years, DANIEL SEAGRAVE.

The Committee on Publications was constituted as in 1891.

A vote of thanks was unanimously given to the retiring Secretary, Mr. Abbot, for his faithful services.

The assessment for 1892 was fixed at five dollars.

The Treasurer was authorized by vote to borrow under the direction of the Executive Committee whatever money might be required to carry on the Society properly the ensuing year.

Adjourned for three weeks.

* Mr. Abbot declined re-election.

257th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, December 22d.

Present: Messrs. Abbot, Arnold, Crane, Dickinson, G. L. Estey, J. L. Estey, Hosmer, Hutchins, G. Maynard, Meriam, Otis, F. P. Rice, Staples, Corwin M. Thayer.—14.

The report on Local History and Genealogy was read by the Chairman of that Department, George Maynard.

The Chairmen of the other Departments were given leave to report in print.

The meeting was then adjourned.

This closes the record of 1891.

DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

REPORT ON ARCHÆOLOGY AND GENERAL HISTORY.

At the close of the last annual report for this Department, the intimation was given that the report this year would be devoted 'to "discoveries on this side of the Atlantic." In fulfilment of this promise it has seemed wise to avail ourselves of the scholarship and labors of Mr. George Maynard, one of our members, who has at much pains translated from the Spanish a work by Dr. H. Polakowsky on the antiquities of Costa Rica, and which translation with the remarks thereupon by Mr. Maynard, is hereto subjoined as and for the annual statement of the department.

CHARLES R. JOHNSON,

Chairman.

ANTIQUITIES OF COSTA RICA.

BY GEORGE MAYNARD.

The attention of local antiquarians has of late years been frequently drawn to those broad fields of research, Mexico and Yucatan,—countries in which some of our well-known Worcester citizens have travelled and labored with most interesting and important results in the line of archæological discovery.

Doubtless all the vast territory from Mexico to Peru was once the seat of a civilization far higher than was ever attained

by the aborigines of any other part of the Western Continent.

Long prior to the Spanish Conquest populous empires here existed, and cities of great magnificence thickly dotted the land where now the traveller finds very often an almost impenetrable wilderness, peopled by rude and savage tribes.

In the heart of this region, and in the narrowest part of the Isthmus connecting North and South America, there lies, between Nicaragua and the United States of Colombia, the little Republic of Costa Rica, covering a territory about three times as large as the State of Massachusetts.

Our Society has lately received from San José, the Capital of Costa Rica, a Pamphlet in Spanish, originally written by Dr. H. Polakowsky, corresponding member of the Dresden Geographical Society, and of the Mexican Geographical and Statistical Society, a translation of which I have made at your request, the more interesting portions of which are as follows:

Up to the present time Costa Rica has been considered as a country where Archæological Antiquities were very scarce. In the native graves there had only been found, more or less well-preserved, a few vessels of red or yellowish clay, of spherical form, with two small handles, and resting on three feet.

Less frequently there had been brought to light some human figure, extremely rude, formed of baked red clay, or of trachytic porphyry, of which there are abundant specimens in the collection of Consul Frederick Lahmann, now in the Bremen Museum, in which there are also found some *metates* (metlatl) or stones for grinding, very similar to those now used by the Central America people for the grinding of maize for their *tortillas*.

During my residence in Costa Rica, Mr. Lahmann was the only person engaged in the collection of these articles, he doing it not from motives of study, but purely as a matter of speculation. With a similar design, also, a German gardener, named Carmiol, obtained a large quantity of these articles from the peons who were employed in building the Limon Railway.

It appeared very strange to me at that time, when my attention was entirely directed to the study of the Flora of Costa Rica, that among the 400 articles composing the collection of Carmiol, he had no two exactly alike, a thing which I had already noticed in the rich collections of Peruvian Vases in the Museums of Madrid and Berlin. Carmiol's collection, as I have been informed, is at present in the City of Washington.

Of the recent archæological discoveries in Costa Rica, I had news up till the year 1883. In 1878, Dr. Benard Auguste Thiel arrived at Costa Rica. In 1880 he became Bishop of the country, and I immediately commenced a very active correspondence with this head of the Church, who took a deep interest in ethnological and linguistical studies and in the natural sciences.

Between the years 1881 and 1884, Bishop Thiel made several journeys, and had the goodness to communicate to me the result of some of his observations, a short time after his return to the Capital of Costa Rica. These data were published, with my annotations, in *Petermann's Communications* for 1885.

About the same time, in 1882, the richest merchant and land owner of Castago, don José Ramon R. Troyo, began to form a collection of archæological articles. Of this rich and precious collection, I had knowledge till the end of 1884, through notices in the official Gazette of Costa Rica, and a letter which Bishop Thiel had the kindness to send me from Panama.

The greater part of Bishop Thiel's collection is composed of the arms and domestic utensils of the Guasuto Indians, and of articles of stone and gold from the Peninsula of Nicoya.

I have reserved for a future time the publication of my ethnological notes and observations made upon this interesting tribe of the Guasutos, who, up to the year 1882, had retained their primitive customs, utensils, etc., precious data which ethnology will lose whenever they come in contact with civilization.

Under date of November 5, 1885, the Bishop wrote me as follows: "I have read with much interest your article (in Western's Illustrated German Monthly), entitled "El Dorado." I myself possess several gold figures similiar to your drawings; for example, I have a specimen of the large eagle, though somewhat different from yours. Of the inscriptions on stone, I have at present, only four in my collection, two from Costa Rica, and two from the State of Panama. Whenever they shall be ready for publication, we may perhaps be able to determine their signification."

From Sept. 15th to Oct. 15th, 1886, there was held at San José an exposition of the productions of Costa Rica. In the official Catalogue of this Exhibition, I observed to my great surprise, in the archæological section, that there had been exhibited the following articles: 1302 vessels of clay, (utensils of the aborigines); 163 figures made of stone, some large and some small; 7 stone platforms with hieroglyphics; 68 thin plates of stone, with figures; 3 large and many small stone balls; 1 large stone slab, termed "sacrificial stone;" 62 stone knives; 5 plates of gold; 68 articles large and small, also of gold, etc.

This Catalogue came into my hands in the latter part of 1886. I immediately communicated its important contents to Dr. A. Bastian, and commenced, partly for my own interest, and partly for his, to study the Costa Rican articles. I also entered into negotiations to obtain at least a large part of the duplicates in the "Troyo Collection," for the Berlin Museum. With this aim I have labored till lately, and have kept Prof. Bastian informed concerning my movements.

In January, 1887, I wrote to Señor Troyo, begging that he would give me detailed information of his archæological collection.

In reply I received 12 photographs of the shelves on which his articles were exhibited in the National Exposition of Costa Rica. He wrote me that "The larger part of the articles and curiosities in the collection have been found in a

place called Aguacaliente, situated at a distance of about half a league from the city of Castago.

These articles had really been found on a very valuable coffee plantation, the property of Señor Troyo. "On this estate was found a general cemetery of the natives, anciently called *Pusa-Rura*, the name of the ancient capital of the Province of Huarco. The Cemetery comprises about 82 acres, which proves that here was once a large Indian population. The graves are met with at a depth of 2 or 3 feet, and are formed of thin, flat stones. At the foot of these graves are found the articles of stone, while the gold jewelry is found where the head of the dead person lay. These graves have the side of the head invariably towards the West, as is shown by the crania which have been disinterred. It has been impossible to determine the age of this great burial place, though it had already disappeared long before the Spanish Conquest. Nor can it be asserted that these Indians removed to other places, though the Indians at present living in Costa Rica, have not their customs, nor do they exhibit the least manual dexterity.

"The modern Indians have absolutely no idea of the objects made by their predecessors, they having become by degrees degenerated. There have been found some green stones of exceeding hardness, perfectly polished and sharpened, generally believed to have come from China, from which country they were perhaps brought hither in very remote times. The skill with which the Indians polished the stone and worked the metals is very remarkable, there having as yet been found no cutting instrument, nor any tool with which they could have produced such fine specimens of workmanship.

"Among the articles of granite there are found several figures and drawings, some of which have been executed with great neatness. The majority of these figures represent human busts; among the representations of animals are found eagles, toads, dragons, and several mythological figures.

"Among the articles of clay, there are a large quantity

of vases, of very different forms; many of these are completely covered with glazing, which with their colors, in spite of their great age, they retain, as if they were but of recent manufacture. These ancient Indians also made various strange objects from the bones of animals.

"The other articles come from a place called "El Guayabo," which pertains to the jurisdiction of Turrialba. It is generally believed that in this place there existed a great population, which had already decayed long prior to the Spanish Conquest; and it is very probable that here was a centre of civilization more advanced than the others, judging by the topographical position of the locality, and the fact that there have been found in the above-mentioned place, articles most remarkable for their polish and manufacture.

"In this place there have also been found various tables of stone, adorned with fanciful ornaments and strange figures.

"The place above-mentioned is situated about nine leagues from the City of Castago. To-day there are only to be found there large meadows devoted to cattle-grazing, but the valley is in the highest degree picturesque.

"According to the historic tradition, when the first Governor and conqueror of Castago penetrated the country in this direction, this people was already extinct, the places of which mention has been made being of recent discovery, and in no wise resembling those referred to in the history of the Conquest. The place discovered by Gutierrez, was situated in the province of *Suere*. Digo de Gutierrez demanded a (large sum of) gold from the natives; but as he increased the quantity every month, the Indians would no longer comply with the exactions of the Governor, but having mutinied, they compelled him to drink melted gold to assuage the thirst that was devouring him.

"The most important articles in my collection have no duplicates. My Museum as I call it, contains about 3,000 articles of clay, stone and gold. Of some of these there are duplicates. The gold is not met with in great quantity.

Articles of this metal are occasionally found in the graves. I have in my possession an ancient map of the aboriginal Costa Rican tribes, made by Don José Maria Figueroa, which shows the ancient divisions of the territory before the Conquest."

In reply to this letter I begged him to give me more precise data concerning the collection of objects found, as by the photographs it was difficult for me to examine or recognize them.

To this he replied as follows:

"The articles disinterred can be classified into three divisions, namely: Gold jewelry, figures and utensils of stone, and vessels of pottery, or clay.

"The articles of gold number about 140; these represent human figures, lions, dragons, frogs, rattlesnakes, medals, and a great quantity of rare objects. The gold is of very good quality, and the figures are sufficiently well executed.

"The collection of articles in stone is large and of great variety, and contains about 400 pieces. In my judgment the most valuable object is the stone called the sacrificial stone, which is 1.87 meters (about 6 ft.) long, and at its lower extremity .66 meters (about 26 inches) broad. It is not very thick, but it is concave, and has five figures in bust form on the upper part, and ten in relief on each of the sides. Of the upper figures, two have owls' heads, the other three represent human skulls. The figures on the sides represent lions in a reclining posture. The back of the stone is completely smooth. There have also been found pieces of similar stones, with very interesting figures in relief.

"I have also seven round tables, each cut from a single stone, of which the largest is .40 meters (about 16 inches) in height, and .75 meters (about 30 inches) in diameter. The other five are of proportionate dimensions. The surface of all these tables is concave, and they all have a border running around them with heads of apes and slender columns. The base or pedestal of each one is also circular. The workman-

ship of these tables is very fine, and they are very well finished. Even to-day, a similar work would, from a technical point of view, be considered excellent.

"The figures representing man do not show so great dexterity, or advance in the arts; however, the variety of forms and positions is very great; there are about 100 of these from 8 to 80 centimeters (from 3 to 30 inches) in height. There is also one figure in relief, which measures 1.50 metres (about 4½ ft.) in height. Many heads both of men and unrecognized animals, have been discovered. Among the human heads there are represented various races, including the Mongolian, which can be distinguished at first sight. There are in the collection numerous stones of various sizes, for grinding maize. It is noteworthy what a great variety of forms these stones present, some being circular, others square; some smooth, others concave, or almost entirely flat, and adorned with fanciful figures.

"There are, moreover, in this part of the collection, some small benches, and seven balls of stone, mathematically rounded, which the natives probably used in their sports, since very near the place where these articles were met with, there is a smooth, open space, where they might have been used. I should, however, observe, that the largest of these balls weighs 25 pounds, and is consequently too heavy, I should judge, for such a use.

"Among the fine stones, there are 25 knives of a greenish color and black; a great quantity of stone hatchets, of the ordinary shape, amulets, collars, etc.

"The vessels of clay form the larger part of my collection. I have about 3,000 articles, from .05 meters (about 2 inches) to .27 meters (about 10 inches) in height. A description of them would be very difficult, since they are in the form of large earthen jars, vases, plates, pans, etc. The quality of clay used in their manufacture, is likewise quite various, and the work generally executed with great care. Some present such beautiful forms that I think it would be impossible

to produce finer ones to-day. I have also three human skulls taken from the burial places, one of them in a good state of preservation.

"I think, like yourself, judging by these archæological remains, that they must have pertained to a society much farther advanced in civilization than the tribes found by the Spaniards on their arrival in America."

Here ends the letter of Señor Troyo, which I have the pleasure of publishing, to inform the scientific world of this gentleman's activity in so meritorious a work. On the arrival of my reply to this second letter at Costa Rica, Señor Troyo was very ill. He died Nov. 1st, 1887. Through information sent by Don Anastario Alfaro, director of the National Museum at San José, I have noticed with pleasure the whole of Señor Troyo's collection of Antiquities was given by him, a short time before his death, to the National Museum of San José.

Señor Alfaro says that the so-called "Troyo Museum" is composed of more than 3,500 native articles, and that competent Professors in Germany, who have recognized the importance of the collection, will make a review of it. As soon as I shall have received more data concerning this collection, and obtained a good assortment of photographs of the most important articles, I intend with the aid of the rich Bremen Collection, to make a thorough study of the Antiquities of Costa Rica, to see if there can be obtained a clue to the origin of the ancient inhabitants. As works of merit already in existence, I shall not only derive great aid from the studies of Fischer and Strebel on the Bremen Collection, but also from the important work of Dr. A. Von Frantzius, entitled "The Aborigines of Costa Rica."

I shall enter into no further details concerning the origin and nature of the tribes which inhabited the central portion of Costa Rica, and who were met with by the Spaniards in their first invasions. However, I trust I shall be able to make a study of this so interesting subject as soon as I shall be able to

procure the necessary material. But, before concluding, I will say, that it appears to me, that the residence of the tribes of Coiba and Cueva, whose beautiful works have been so greatly admired, especially by C. H. Besendt, (see Journal of the American Geographical Society for 1876, Vol. VIII., P. 141, et seq.) extended as far as the elevated table lands of Costa Rica.

This Pamphlet, of which the foregoing is a partial translation, is accompanied by three photographs of articles described in the letters quoted. Among these are several figures of human heads, one of which is readily recognized at first glance as of a strictly *Mongolian* type, the slanting eyes, and general cast of countenance making it distinctly conspicuous among the other figures, while upon it there reposes a pointed headcovering of evident oriental design. The discovery of this figure in company with articles of a peculiar green stone found in no other country but China, furnishes interesting matter for speculation. The Cemetery from which they were taken had long been disused at the time of the white man's advent to these western shores. Shall we say that these things came by chance, or do they furnish an added proof that whatever the origin of the Aborigines of this continent, they must, at some period of their history, have had communication at least with the lands of Asia? Was the "Fabled Atlantis" more of a reality than a dream? One thing is certain, beneath the soil of those ancient lands of the sun, or hidden in tropical forests well-nigh as impenetrable as the jungles of Asia, lie buried a vast wealth of strange and curious relics of a bygone age, and a peculiar people, waiting the pickaxe and spade of the indefatigable Antiquarian. Upon many of these monuments there are inscriptions whose meaning has as yet never been satisfactorily explained.

Where is the Champollion or Rawlinson who will bid them speak for our enlightenment, and thus pierce the veil of mystery that so long has shrouded the origin of the Aboriginal Races of America?

LOCAL HISTORY AND GENEALOGY.

One of the important functions of a Society like this is to rescue from oblivion and preserve for the use of the future historian data that might otherwise be lost. And although we do not propose to confine our labors entirely to the narrow limits of our own City or County, yet it is true that this is, and should be, our special field of labor.

And your Committee believe that this Department should, as its name evidently implies, be a Department of Local History and Genealogy. If the Society desire to enter upon a broader field of labor we already have a Department of General History, to which such research should be left.

These reports have, in the past, been largely confined to the Records of Deaths for this City and County; but it would seem appropriate that, in the future, more attention should be given to other matters of interest, among the passing events of the year, in the hope that not a few facts may be preserved and here brought together for which the weary worker of some future day may feel to thank us.

But a report of this kind to be valuable, must be accurate. Care should be taken to preserve *facts*, and no pains spared to get true dates, and absolute correctness in names and places. All this requires diligent and pains-taking labor, and it would seem that, in a matter of so much importance, there should be a working Committee large enough to cover the ground assigned them, who would be willing to give a reasonable amount of time and attention to the work. We can well believe that their enthusiastic joint efforts might bear fruit that would render our Proceedings yet more valuable than they now are.

Among events of local interest during the past year may be mentioned the opening of the New Public Library building on April 1st, and the dedication of the new and commodious building of our own Society, on Salisbury Street, on the 24th of November. Another important event was the opening of

the first Electric Railroad ever built in this section, from Worcester to Leicester on Aug. 18th, and its completion to Spencer, Sept. 8th.

On the first day of July our neighbor town of Holden celebrated with appropriate exercises the 150th Anniversary of its incorporation.

The local Death Record for the year is not less interesting than usual. Not a few prominent citizens of this city and the surrounding towns have passed away. Some members of our Society have deceased, among them our venerable Vice-President, appropriate notices of whom will doubtless appear in our Proceedings.

OBITUARIES FOR 1891.

In Worcester, Jan. 1st, Jonathan Horace Sampson, a resident of this city since 1857, aged 74. He was the principal musician in the old 25th Mass. Regimental Band.

In Boston, Jan. 7th, Judge Charles Devens, Associate Justice of the Mass. Supreme Court. He was born in Charlestown, April 4th, 1820. After graduating from Harvard College in 1838, he studied law at the Harvard Law School, and with Hubbard and Watts of Boston. After practicing law till 1849, he became a member of the State Senate, and from 1849 to 1853 he was U. S. Marshal. He removed to Worcester in 1854. and entered into partnership with two other eminent Worcester lawyers, George F. Hoar and the late J. Henry Hill. His war record was long and brilliant. In 1867 he was appointed to the bench of the Superior Court by Gov. Bullock, where he remained till 1873, when he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, by Gov. Washburn. In 1877 he resigned the Judgeship to accept the position of Attorney-General of the United States under President Hayes, and at the close of the latter's term of office was reappointed in 1881, to the Massachusetts Supreme bench, by Gov. Long. He was National Commander of the Grand Army of the

Republic, and held high offices in various other organizations.

In Washington, D. C., Jan. 17th, George Bancroft, Eminent Statesman, Scholar and Historian, aged 91 years. He was a native of Worcester, and son of Rev. Aaron Bancroft, first pastor of the first Unitarian Church. He was buried in this city.

In this city, Jan. 28th, Mrs. Maria Caroline Merrifield, wife of William T. Merrifield, aged 77 years. She was a daughter of the late Col. Charles Brigham, of Grafton.

In Berlin, Feb. 1st, Chandler Carter, an honored citizen of the town, aged 82 years.

In Worcester, Feb. 2d, Dr. Albin J. Eaton, a native of Ashburnham, aged 82.

In Holden, Feb. 7th, Mrs. Emma C. Hubbard, the oldest person in town. Born in Worcester, May 1796. Her first husband's name was Wheeler, her second, Dea. Silas M. Hubbard.

In North Brookfield, Feb. 8th, Dea. William P. Haskell, one of the town's oldest and most highly-respected citizens. He was a native of the town, born May 6th, 1814.

In Barre, Feb. 12th, Sybil Harding, widow of the late Luke Adams. She was born in Rutland, Sept. 1805.

In Uxbridge, Feb. 18th, Thomas Aldrich, an old resident of the town, aged 81 years. He had held many offices.

In Brookfield, Feb. 21st, Alexander Brigham, a well known citizen, aged 75 years.

In Brookfield, Feb. 26th, Winthrop Earle Sargent, born in Leicester, May 20th, 1808. He was a son of Samuel Sargent, and was a direct decendant from the William Sargent who came over from England and settled in Malden in 1637.

In Gardner, March 1st, Franklin Eaton, a prominent and well known citizen, aged 66 years.

In Worcester, March 2d, William A. Denholm, head of the firm of Denholm & McKay. He was born in Berwick, Scotland, 1837.

In Worcester, March 2d, Edwin Conant, Esq., the oldest member of the Worcester County Bar. He was born in Sterling, Oct. 20th, 1810, and was the son of Jacob Conant, Esq., a prominent citizen of that town. He graduated from Harvard College in 1829, and afterward studied law with Rejoice Newton and William Lincoln, in this city, and at the Law School in Cambridge, and began practice at Sterling in 1832. In 1836 he removed to Worcester. At that time he was elected Secretary of the Worcester Agricultural Society. Mr. Conant was a great lover of Natural History, in which he was well versed, as well as a thorough scholar in General Literature.

In Gardner, March 4th, Harrison Horne, a well-known citizen and native of the town, aged 72 years.

In Worcester, March 9th, Nathan F. Heard, son of the late Gen. Nathan Heard, aged 67 years.

In Northboro, March 10th, Samuel S. Clark, aged 82 years. He was a native of Sherborn.

In Berlin, March 22d, Rev. William A. Houghton, aged 78 years. He was a native of Berlin and a graduate of Yale College, class of 1840. He formerly preached in Northboro, but for more than 25 years was pastor of the Congregational Church in Berlin.

In Worcester, March 25th, Mrs. Elizabeth Waldo Kinnicutt, widow of the late Francis H. Kinnicutt, aged 73 years. She was a native of Charlestown, and was the daughter of Hon. Leonard Moody Parker, of Shirly. Her mother was Martha Lincoln, sister of the late Gov. Levi Lincoln. Her grandmother was daughter of the first Daniel Waldo, of Worcester.

In Northborough, March 31st. Dea. Samuel Seaver, a native of the town, aged 80 years.

In Westborough, April 3d, Daniel F. Newton, an old and respected citizen of the town, aged 79.

In Grafton, April (about) 10th, Mrs. Sarah Maria, wife of Lemuel Scisco, aged 72 years. She was the last representative of the Hassanamisco Indians.

In Boylston, April 20th, Mary E. (Whitcomb), widow of the late John B. Gough, aged 71 years.

In Worcester, April 23d, Philip Louis Moen, one of Worcester's leading manufacturers, aged 66 years. He was a native of Wilna, N. Y.

In Leominster, April 28th, Rev. Moses P. Webster, aged 81 years.

In Northbridge, April 29th, Oliver Bramman, aged 89 years.

In Northbridge, May 5th, George L. Gibbs, a prominent citizen of the town, a native of Ashburnham.

In Shrewsbury, May 7th, George Henry Harlow, one of the most prominent and widely-known citizens of the town where he was born, June 20th, 1820.

In Worcester, May 15th, Prof. George P. Burt, a native of Ireland, aged 56 years . He was an accomplished musician.

In Worcester, May 20th, Newell Tyler, aged 81 years. He was a native of Uxbridge.

In Charlton, (about) May 20th, Dexter Blood, one of the oldest citizens of the town, and one who had long been prominent in public affairs, aged 86 years.

In Worcester, May 28th, Francis Strong, a native of Rygate, Vt., aged 82 years.

In Worcester, May 31st, Henry Wilder Miller, Worcester's oldest merchant, aged 90 years, 8 mos. 22 days. For nearly four score years and ten, Mr. Miller has been identified with this City. His kindly voice was familiar to every man in Worcester, and no one has set a better example of business integrity than he. He was born in Westminster, Sept. 9th, 1800, and was the son of John and Lucy (Goulding) Miller. Both his father's and his mother's families were among the first settlers of Worcester County. In 1815, he entered, as apprentice, the hardware store of Daniel Waldo, which stood exactly on the spot where Mr. Miller has ever since been located as successor to the business. On attaining his majority, Mr. Miller entered into business for himself, and

continued therein till 1886. Though never conspicuous in politics, and never seeking office, his qualifications for positions of trust and responsibility were frequently recognized. He was one of the members of the Worcester County Institution for Savings, from its organization in 1828; one of its board of trustees from April, 1831, and Vice-President and member of the Committee of Investments for more than 40 years. He was also one of the board of Trustees of Rural Cemetery, and had been identified with the Mechanics Association for many years.

In Worcester, June 5th, Charles Munroe, aged 91 years, 2 mos. 20 days. He was born in Newton.

In Leicester, June 6th, William B. Earle, aged 88 years, 5 months, 16 days. He was a native of the town, and was the son of Pliny and Patience (Buffum) Earle, a brother of the late John Milton Earle, of Worcester, and of Dr. Pliny Earle, widely known for his many years' service as Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum at Northampton. Their father, Pliny Earle, great-grandson of Ralph Earle, one of the first settlers in Leicester, early in 1717, was one of the pioneers in the manufacture of card clothing in this country, he beginning business in Leicester, in 1786. He made many important inventions in connection therewith, furnishing to Samuel Slater the cards by which the first cotton was spun by machinery in America. William B. Earle was manager of the business of his father, who died in 1832, during the last dozen years of his life, and afterwards continued business in his father's name till 1849. Inheriting his father's mechanical ingenuity, he made very important improvements. He completed his first machine in 1829; his second with improvements in 1832; and, in 1837, he made an exhibit at the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association, in Boston, receiving a silver medal. Most of his machinery went into the manufactory of T. K. Earle & Co., in this City, the senior partner of which wrote to him on his retirement, that the twenty years of his work on the card-setting machine,

had done more to bring it to perfection, than the labors of all others. During the last 30 years of his life, he was blind.

In Charlton, June 11th, Mary Eliza, widow of the late Hosea Aldrich, aged 90 years. She was born in Charlton, Dec. 12th, 1800, and was married at the age of 16 years. She was the mother of 13 children.

In New Braintree, (about) June 10th, Moses Thompson, aged 83 years.

In Fitchburg, (about) June 15th, Hon. Noah Woods. He was a native of Groton, where he was born in 1811.

In Hubbardston, June 16th, William Wilbur, in his 100th year. He was born in Raynham, Mass., Nov. 25th, 1791, and moved to Hubbardston, in 1810. He was a man of strong constitution, and retained all his faculties till within a few years.

In Worcester, June 18th, Lyman Brown, aged 76 years. He was born in Hubbardston, March 24th, 1815, and came to this City in 1849. Mr. Brown had been for many years a member of the Common Council, and overseer of the poor.

In Worcester, June 21st, Franklin Whipple, for many years prominent in Worcester business circles. He was born in Salisbury, Conn., May 15th, 1821.

In Westminster, June 26th, Rev. Levi Warner, aged 80 years.

In Northampton, Mass., June 30th, Edward Rice Fiske, a native of Holden, aged 68 years. Mr. Fiske was one of the oldest printers in the City of Worcester. During his life he had published at various times the following Worcester papers: The Worcester Waterfall, The Palladium, The State Sentinel, The Daily and Weekly Transcript, and The Daily Press.

In Worcester, July 11th, Mrs. Abbie F., widow of the late Judge Horace Seamans, of Putnam, Conn.

In Fitchburg, July 12th, Timothy S. Wilson, aged 90 years. He had been a resident of Fitchburg for 68 years.

In Worcester, July 13th, Josiah P. Houghton, a native

of Lancaster, aged 63 years. He had been an Assessor of Taxes in this City for 15 years.

In Holden, July 13th, Thomas F. Smith, for many years the best known merchant Tailor in Worcester; a native of Salem.

In Worcester, July 16th, Hon. Henry C. Rice. He was born in Millbury, Aug. 22d, 1827, and was son of Oliver and Cynthia (Parker) Rice. He was a graduate of Brown University, in the class of 1850. He studied law with the late Hon. Peter C. Bacon, and Ira M. Barton. He began practicing law in 1852. He was a member of the Common Council in this city in 1858 and 1861. Representative in the General Court from Worcester in 1859 and 1860; and was one of the Committee to revise the Statutes of the Commonwealth. He was state senator from Worcester in 1879 and 1880. Among his other positions he was Master in Chancery and Notary Public.

In Paxton, (about) July 18th, Dea. William B. Rogers. He was born in Holden, March, 1811, and in 1845 removed to Paxton.

In Dudley, July 27th, Hannah Larned Amidon, widow of the late Rufus Amidon, in her 96th year. She was the daughter of the late Thomas Larned, a member of the General Court, and the sole survivor of a large family whose members lived to a great age.

In Seabright, N. J., July 31st, Caleb B. Metcalf, formerly of Worcester, aged 77 years. Mr. Metcalf was a graduate of Yale University, and coming to Worcester in 1846, he accepted and held for ten years the position of teacher in the old Thomas St. School. In 1856 he founded the Highland Academy, over which he was Superintendent till 1888.

In Worcester, Aug. 2d, Judge Hamilton Barclay Staples. He was born in Mendon, Feb. 14th, 1829, and was the son of Welcome and Susan Staples. He was prepared for college at Worcester Academy, and entered Brown University in 1847. He was graduated in 1851, and studied law with the late

Chief Justice Ames, of Rhode Island, in Providence, and in Worcester with the late Hon. Peter C. Bacon, and was admitted to the Bar in Worcester, in 1854. He soon after entered upon practice in Milford. In 1859 Mr. Staples removed to Worcester, upon the appointment of the late Hon. Francis H. Dewey to the Bench and took the latter's place in the law partnership with Frank P. Goulding, Esq. He was District Attorney for 8 years; a member of the City Council in 1874–5, and Trustee of the City Hospital in 1874. In 1881, he was appointed Judge of the Superior Court, and held that office till his death.

In Worcester, Aug. 3d, John A. Prince, the well-known contractor and builder, aged 63 years.

In Blackpool, Lancashire, England, Aug. 4th, Col. George Washington Williams, a member of this Society, aged 49 years.

In Hopedale, Aug. 7th, Mrs. Lucy Hunt Ballou, widow of Rev. Adin Ballou, aged 80 years. She was the daughter of Col. Pearly Hunt. She married Rev. Mr. Ballou, March 10th, 1830.

In Princeton, Aug. 11th, Benjamin Holden, aged 85 years. He was a native of the town.

In Templeton, Aug. 12th, Mrs. Polly French, aged 101 years, 7 months, 12 days. She was born in Halifax, Vt., Jan. 1st, 1790. She was the daughter of Benjamin Pierce, a relative of President Franklin Pierce.

In Worcester, Aug. 15th, Mrs. Maria Kendall, widow of the late Smith Kendall, and sister of the late Henry W. Miller, aged 83 years. She was a native of Westminster.

In Worcester, Aug. 25th, Mrs. Frances M. Baker, whose maiden name was Frances M. Shedd. Her husband, Zephaniah Baker, was the first Librarian of the Public Library. She was a woman of wide information, and had been a great traveler, and had visited several widely-separated countries of the world.

In Whitinsville, Aug. 27th, Hon. John C. Pomeroy, Ex-United States Senator from Kansas, aged 75 years.

In Holden, Aug. 30th, Addison Mirick, a native of Princeton. He was a radical anti-slavery man long before the war.

In Worcester, September 17th, Simon Estabrook Combs, aged 65 years. He was formerly Chief of the Worcester Fire Department, with which he was connected for 43 years, for 20 of which he was its Chief. Mr. Combs was born in Holden.

In Worcester, Sept. 21st, Judge Henry S. Barbour, a prominent member of the Connecticut Bar, and a native of Torrington, aged 69 years.

In Worcester, Sept. 28th, Benjamin Zaeder, the best-known and most popular German resident of this city, aged 57 years. He was a native of Alsace, and came to this country in 1854. He was an accomplished linguist and musician.

In Milford, Sept. 28th, Smith Cushman, Milford's oldest citizen, born Nov. 15th, 1800.

In Worcester, Oct. 10th, Salem Copeland, one of the oldest machinists in the city, aged 76 years. He was born in Thomspon, Conn., and came to Worcester about 1838. He made the first iron planing machine ever used.

In Worcester, Oct. 17th, Hon. George Sumner Barton, one of Worcester's most prominent business men, aged 66 years. He was born in the village of West Millbury, July 18th, 1825. At the age of 20, Mr. Barton came to Worcester and served as a machinist's apprentice, subsequently becoming foreman, and shortly afterward a partner in the firm of Goddard, Rice & Co., and then of Rice, Barton & Co., Mr. Barton being elected President, and at the time of his death he was its Treasurer. He was a member of the Common Council of this city in 1862, 3, and 4; an Alderman five years from 1867 to 1872. He was a member of the State Senate in 1877–8.

In Paxton, Oct. 18th, Jotham Parker, an old resident of the town, aged 77 years.

In Worcester, Oct. 22d, Albert Tolman, one of the best-known and oldest citizens of Worcester. He was born at Lincoln, Mass., Dec. 2d, 1808, and was christened at Concord the following Christmas Day. He came to Worcester in 1830. He was the son of Albert Tolman and Lucretia Pike. The various branches of the Tolman family are descended from Thomas Tolman, who was from England in 1630, and settled in Dorchester. Mr. Tolman was one of the last Selectmen of the Town of Worcester, previous to its incorporation as a City. He has served in various public offices, as a member of the Common Council and the School Board. He was also at various times a member of the Legislature. While there he served on the Committee for the revision of the Statutes. He was one of the original members and organizers of the Mechanics' Association, and was its first Secretary. He was an early member of the Society of Antiquity, and for many years its first Vice-President. In politics, he was one of the organizers of the Free Soil Party, and afterward a staunch Republican. His house and barn sheltered more than one fugitive slave.

In Worcester, Oct. 27th, William H. Lucas. a well-known stove dealer, aged 57 years.

In Worcester, Nov. 4th, Anthony J. Cannon, widely known under the stage name of "Tony Hart," a famous comedian, and native of this city, aged 36 years.

In Milford, Nov. 5th, Capt. Eben Baker, a native of Nantucket, where he was born in 1814. He followed the sea in the whaling business for many years.

In North Brookfield, Nov. 12th, Hon. Bonum Nye, aged 96 years, 1 month, 24 days. He was the oldest citizen of the town, and one who was respected by all for his strict attention to duty, and his unswerving sense of justice. He was widely known throughout the country, and was famous as one of the oldest Freemasons in the world. He was born Sept. 18th, 1795, and was son of Ebenezer and Lucy (Woods) Nye. His

father served during the Revolutionary War, and drew a pension. For over 70 years he had been a member of the Congregational Church in this town.

In Brookfield, Nov. 15th, Trial Justice George S. Duell, aged 71 years.

In Sterling, Nov. 20th, Mrs. Lucy R. Knowles. widow of Seldon Knowles, aged 87 years.

In Shrewsbury, Nov. 22d, Eli Walcott, one of the oldest residents of the town, aged 86 years.

In New Braintree, Nov. 24th, Mrs. Sarah Snow, widow of Capt. Elial Snow, aged 97 years, 3 mos. She was a native of Charlestown. .

In Paxton, Nov. 29th, Simon G. Harrington, a well-known citizen, aged 83 years, 4 mos. He represented the town in the State Legislature, while Henry J. Gardner was Governor of the Commonwealth.

In West Brookfield, Dec. 2d, Patty Blair, the oldest resident of the town, aged 102 years, 4 mos., 21 days. She came here from Holliston, Mass., in 1802, with her father, Capt. Israel Smith, a native of Burrillville, R. I. Miss Patty Smith married Reuben Blair, who died in August, 1859, aged 74 years. Mrs. Blair retained all her faculties in her old age, and would relate with pleasure the passing of Marquis de La-Fayette through the town, and various other events of the olden time.

In Worcester, Dec. 2d, Miss Hannah Hemenway, probably the oldest colored person in the city, aged 97 years, 3 mos., 23 days. Her father, Jeffrey Hemenway, was a soldier in the French and Indian war, and also fought for seven years in the Revolution. He died in 1828, at the age of 82 years. Her mother, Hebsibeth Cross, who was partly of Indian descent, died in 1851. Hannah Hemenway was the fifth of a family of ten children, eight of whom lived to maturity. She retained her faculties to the last, and loved to relate reminiscences of the war of 1812, and was present and saw LaFayette when he passed through this city in 1824.

In Worcester, Dec. 4th, Leonard R. Hudson, aged 78 years, He was a member of the Common Council in 1867–8–9. He was Chief Engineer of the Worcester Fire Department.

In Shrewsbury, Dec. 5th, Josiah G. Stone, aged 83 years.

In Fitchburg, Dec. 9th, Hon. Harris C. Hartwell, ex-President of the Massachusetts Senate. He was a very brilliant lawyer, and respected citizen.

In Auburn, Dec. 14th, Warren Sibley, aged 72 years.

In Worcester, Dec. 16th, Dea. Jehiel Todd, a native of Hinsdale, N. H., where he was born Nov. 4th, 1818. He was son of Caleb Todd, Esq. For seven years he was superintendent of the Middlesex County Mills, at Lowell, Mass. He moved to Worcester in 1864.

In Worcester, Dec. 16th, Edwin A. Morse, a native of Andover, Vt., aged 76 years.

In Worcester, Dec. 16th Sanford B. Ring, a veteran of the late war, and a member of Post 10, G. A. R., aged 60 years.

In Worcester, Dec. 17th, Jonathan E. Minott, an old and esteemed resident of the city, aged 67 years.

In Worcester, Dec. 21st, Mrs. Maria Marsh, widow of Alexander Marsh, aged 86 years.

In Athol, Dec. 24th, George C. Taft, a native of Upton, where he was born in 1813. He was a skilled machinist, and had formerly carried on business in Worcester.

In Shrewsbury, Dec. 25th, Miss Lydia Morse Sumner. aged 79 years, 11 mos., 7 days. She was the daughter of the late Erastus Sumner, and grand-daughter of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Sumner, Pastor of the Congregational Church from 1762 to 1824.

In Worcester, Dec. 25th, Silas Dinsmore, a well-known business man, native of West Boylston, where he was born in 1812. He was, in early life, a machinist and manufacturer, but in 1851 he commenced publishing the paper known as the *Worcester Daily Transcript*, the forerunner of the present *Worcester Evening Gazette*. He afterwards went into the Drug and Medicine business.

In Blackstone, Dec. 31st, Munroe Remington, one of the famous Remington Triplets, who were born in North Smithfield, R. I., February 15th, 1817. They were the children of Daniel Remington, and were named in honor of the three Presidents of the United States, Washington, Jefferson and Monroe. They all lived to a good old age. Jefferson died when 72 years of age, and Washington still lives, hale and hearty, in his 75th year. Mr. Munroe Remington had lived in Blackstone for 42 years where he was a respected citizen. He was a member of the Society of Friends.

In North Brookfield, Dec. 31st, Mrs. Sarah Poland, widow of Dea. Barnet Poland. He was born in Sudbury, Vt., Sept. 5th, 1799, her maiden name being Sarah Foster. She was the oldest inhabitant of the town, and the mother of 11 children.

In Whitinsville, Dec. 31st, Mrs. Sarah J., widow of the late Charles P. Whitin, aged 82 years. She was born in Morristown, N. J., June 10th, 1810.

During the year the following persons have died in Worcester County at the age of 85 years and upwards:

JANUARY.

WORCESTER: Patrick O'Connell, 90; Bridget Dyer, 87; Joshua Hill, 92; Judson Taft, 97.
HOLDEN: Mrs. Sally Traves, 85.

FEBRUARY.

WORCESTER: Miss Phœbe Allis, 88; Julia Jennison, 91.
AUBURN: Ebenezer Merriam, 90.
WILKINSONVILLE; Stephen Alger, 85.

MARCH.

WORCESTER: Adelphia White, 85; Almond Streeter, 85; Col. Ballou Swan, 92.
NORTH OXFORD: Wm. H. Eddy, 89.

HOLDEN: Mrs. Anna Smith Bullard, 91.
GRAFTON: Mrs. Helen Johnson, 102.

APRIL.

WORCESTER: William Horton, 88.
BOYLSTON: Ezra Ball, 95.
OAKDALE: Mrs. Sarah Howard, 89.
GRAFTON: Minot Amsden, 88.
WESTBOROUGH: Mrs. Silas Sibley, 94.

MAY.

WORCESTER: Robert Carron, 86; Mary M. Gorham, 86; Austin Barton, 85; Mary C. Whitney, formerly of Harvard, 85; Hitty Spencer, Princeton, 90; Henry W. Miller, 90.
WEST BOYLSTON: Lydia Darling, 91.
LEICESTER: Mrs. Harriet Flint, 92.
OXFORD: Simon B. Marsh, 85.
UXBRIDGE: Margaret Smith Taft, 90.

JUNE.

WORCESTER: Charles Munroe, 91; Martha Stockwell, 86; Almira Wilson, 85.
SHREWSBURY: Sally Chamberlain, 93.
GREENVILLE: Roxanna Sprague, 97.
LEICESTER: William B. Earle, 88.
HOLDEN: Lyman Bryant, 91.
CLINTON: Mrs. Sarah Roche, 86.

JULY.

WORCESTER: Elizabeth T. Shaw, 88.
CHARLTON: Mrs. Dolly King, 96.
SPENCER: Miss Mary Mason, 96.
MILLBURY: Mrs. Margaret Hoyle, 88.

AUGUST.

WORCESTER: Mrs. Maria Kendall, 88.
PRINCÉTON: Benjamin Holden, 85.
EAST TEMPLETON: Mrs. Polly French, 100.

SEPTEMBER.

WORCESTER: Walter Boyce, 85.
DUDLEY: Mrs. Eliphal Upham, 94.
SAUNDERSVILLE: Amy F. Place, 93.
NORTHBOROUGH: Mrs. Rebecca Sibley, 90.
SHREWSBURY: Jonas Garfield, 91.

OCTOBER.

WORCESTER: Sarah F. Paine, 89; Mrs. Roxy Crawford, 87.
MILFORD: Appleton Bragg, 86.
DANA: Jairus Witt, 86.

NOVEMBER.

WORCESTER: Mrs. Bridget Gilmore, 85.
NORTH BROOKFIELD: Bonum Nye, 96.
CHARLTON: Freegrace Marble, 90.
SHREWSBURY: Eli Walcott, 85.

DECEMBER.

WORCESTER: Hannah Hemenway, 97; Silas Dinsmore, 81; John Power, 86; Mrs. Maria Marsh, 85.
WEST SUTTON: Mrs. Matilda Waters Fuller, 91.
WEST BROOKFIELD: Mrs. Patty Blair, 102.
HARDWICK (?): Mrs. Forbes, 92.

Thus it will be seen that Death has claimed his usual tribute from the Heart of the Commonwealth in 1891.

Let us be admonished that our own time is short, and that, if we would accomplish anything for the welfare of humanity, we must "labor while it is yet day."

GEORGE MAYNARD,

Chairman.

MILITARY HISTORY.

The preservation of the military rolls and names of soldiers in the War of the Revolution is a matter of much interest and importance. In many places it is difficult to obtain definite information concerning the number, names and services of these patriots, and the lists in the State archives are incomplete and unsatisfactory. The late Elijah H. Marshall, who collected much valuable historical material for this Society, contributed the following addition to the military records of this vicinity a short time before his death, and it now properly finds a place in the reports of this Department.

E. T. RAYMOND, *Chairman.*

Soldiers of the Revolution from Lunenburg, Mass.

COMMUNICATED BY THE LATE ELIJAH H. MARSHALL.

William Alexander	John Adams	Benjamin Bellows,
John Bellows, Col.	Joseph Bellows, Col.	Brig. Gen.
Peter Bathrick	Ebenezer Bridge,	Peter Brown
Nehemiah Bowers	Lieut.	James Bowers
John Buss	Aaron Buss, Capt.	Joseph Bicknell
Charles Cushing	Abraham Carlton, Jr.	Asa Carlton
Timothy Carlton	Phinehas Carter	Thaddeus Carter
James Carter	Dr. John Dunsmoor	Timothy Darling
Nicholas Dike, Col.	Sewell Dodge	Noah Dodge
John Fuller, Capt.	Richard Fowler	Phinehas Goodridge
Philip Goodridge, Jr.	Richard Gilchrest	William Gilchrest
Charles Gilchrest	John Gibson	Reuben Gibson
Jacob Gibson	Silas Gibson	William Gibson
Calvin Graves	Jonathan Hastings	Nathaniel Hastings
Samuel Hastings	Thomas Harkness,	Eleazer Houghton
Hugh Henry	Lieut.	George Henry, Jr.

Thomas Hovey, Drummer
Benjamin Johnson
Joseph Jones
Asa Jones
Amos Jones
Amasa Jones
John Jennison
George Kimball, Capt.
Thomas Kimball
Samuel Kimball, Adjt.
Samuel Kendall
Eleazer Lane
George Landers
Jeremiah Lincoln
John Litch
Samuel Litch
John Little
William Lowe
Joshua Martin, Jr., Capt.
Jonathan Martin
George Martin
Samuel Priest
William Pope, Capt.
Jared Pratt
Richard Peabody, Capt.
Stephen Peabody
John Peabody
Phinehas Peabody
James Reed
James Reed, Jr.
Sylvanus Reed
Brig. Gen.
Samuel Sanderson
Benjamin Steward
John Stearns
Abijah Stearns, Col.
Josiah Stearns
Jared Smith, Lieut.
Marlboro Turner, Capt.
Marlboro Turner, Jr., Lieut.
Israel Wyman
Benoni Wallis
David Wallis
Ebenezer Wallis
Ephraim Wetherbee
David Wood, Lieut.
Jonathan Pierce, Lieut.
Benjamin Reddington, Ens.
Moses Ritter
Phinehas Hutchins
Dr. John Taylor, Adjt.
Dr. Benjamin Hartwell
David Hastings

DECEASED MEMBERS.

BENSON JOHN LOSSING.

BY NATHANIEL PAINE.

Benson John Lossing, LL. D., who was elected an honorary member of The Worcester Society of Antiquity June 5, 1877, died at his home, "The (Chestnut) Ridge," Dover Plains, New York, June 3, 1891.*

He was born at Beekman, Duchess County, New York, February 12, 1813, and descended from the Dutch. Pietre Pieterse Lassingh, who settled in Albany about 1658, was his ancestor in this country. His grandfather was Nicholas Lossing, a soldier of the revolution, his father was a small farmer who died when Benson was in his infancy. His mother, who was of Quaker parentage, died when he was about twelve years old.

The loss of his father and mother made it necessary for him to earn his own living, and the little education he received, which was of the rudiments only, was acquired at the ordinary district schools in about three years. At thirteen years of age he was apprenticed to a watchmaker at Poughkeepsie, and it was while serving as an apprentice and learning the trade that he first became interested in historical matters, an odd volume of Gibbon's Rome found among some rubbish in the shop being the incentive and first inspiration in this line, in which he was destined to obtain an extended reputation as an historical writer. His ap-

* "The Ridge" is at Dover Plains on the Hudson River, sixteen miles east of Fishkill. The house was built in 1811; the library is contained in a fire-proof building adjoining the house, where are over five thousand volumes of rare books, including many valuable historical autographs, and sketches made by Dr. Lossing of some of the principal actors in the Revolution.

prenticeship, which lasted for seven years, was a severe one, he being required to work very incessantly, and having but little time for reading or study. He was not allowed to have a fire in the shop on Sundays, and in the severe winter weather was often obliged to remain in bed to keep warm while pursuing his studies. He was not even allowed paper on which to write, yet notwithstanding these disadvantages he contributed at the early age of sixteen prose and poetry to the local newspaper.

He made progress also in his trade and at nineteen years of age maufactured an old-fashioned English clock, which remained in his possession and stood in his library.

About the year 1830 he became a joint editor and proprietor of The Poughkeepsie Telegraph, and for six years kept up his connection with that enterprise. Afterwards he, with the assistance of two or three friends, started a semi-monthly newspaper called "The Casket," and assumed the editorial chair and wrote stories, poems, essays and editorials, in fact furnished nearly all of the reading matter.

His interest in having appropriate illustrations to his various publications, which became so prominent in later years, seems to have started about this time, for he employed John A. Adams,* a wood-engraver of some note, to instruct him in the art, and by the closest application soon acquired proficiency in that work. In 1838 he removed to New York City, and in the basement of a boarding-house in Cortlandt street hung out his sign as an "Engraver on Wood," his expense for room and meals amounting to four dollars a week. Dr. Lossing says, that when he engaged in the vocation in New York the only wood engravers there were Alexander Anderson, Garret Lansing, J. A. Adams, B. F. Childs and R. N. White.

Lossing's second order, after he started business in New York, was for a cut of the Rutgers Female College, which was given

* J. A. Adams was a native of New Jersey, and a self-taught artist. He engraved many of the illustrations for "Harpers' Family Bible." He also engraved a portrait of the father of Dr. Anderson (the first wood engraver of New York City) for Dr. Lossing's Memoir of Anderson read before the New York Historical Society in 1870.

him by Dr. J. Ferris, Chancellor of the University of New York. There was but little demand for wood engraving at this period, and it was some time before he had another customer, hardly earning enough to keep him from starving. Later he became the editor of, and made the illustrations for, "The Family Illustrated Magazine," the first fully illustrated periodical in the United States, for which he received three hundred dollars a year. He pursued the business of wood engraving for about thirty years, most of the time under the firm name of Lossing & Barritt.

The first book prepared by Dr. Lossing was No. 103 of "Harper's Family Library," an Outline History of the Fine Arts; this was published in 1840. In 1845 he conceived the idea of visiting the historic localities of the war of the revolution, and making drawings of buildings and of other objects of interest which were then to be found in various parts of the original thirteen States of the Union. He suggested to Messrs. Harper & Brothers, in that year the publication of The Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution, and they at once became interested in the plan, and advanced money to enable him to carry out his design. Lossing at once started on his travels in search of the necessary materials, returning from time to time with his sketches that he might make the drawings on the block for the engraver. In the meantime, in 1847, he prepared a History of the Revolution in one octavo volume of some five hundred pages, which was written nights and completed in four months.

His Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution, a work which gave him a wide reputation, was completed in about five years, and published in 1851 in two large octavo volumes of some fifteen hundred pages and a large number of illustrations. In the preparation of this great work Dr. Lossing travelled about nine thousand miles in the original thirteen States and Canada, in collecting the material which was used in its production. In 1868 he produced a similar work on the War of 1812, and one on the Civil War, in three volumes of two thousand pages and twelve hundred illustrations, the first volume being published in 1866, the last in 1868. In a letter to the writer of this notice, dated in February, 1866, Dr. Lossing says: "I expect to leave in the course of

a few days for a tour to the principal battle-fields of the late civil war, which will occupy, I suppose, about a hundred days." This will indicate the pains he took in preparing historical works and obtaining illustrations which add so much to their interest and value.

Most of the engravings in his various works were made by Dr. Lossing himself, although in his later years he was assisted by his daughter. He spared neither labor nor pains in the preparation of these valuable volumes, and they are now recognized as historical works of more than common accuracy.

In 1850 there appeared in the London Art Journal a series of very interesting illustrated articles on "The Hudson River from the Wilderness to the Sea," which was published in book form in 1866. He also annotated Custis's Recollections of Washington at the request of Mrs. Robert E. Lee of Arlington, and about the same time prepared the volume entitled "The Home of Washington and its Associations," also fully illustrated.

In 1876 Dr. Lossing wrote "The American Centenary" by request of a Philadelphia publisher, working fourteen hours a day, writing and correcting the proofs with his own hands, and at the same time furnished sixty-four pages a month for "Our Country," a work published in parts.

In 1870 he read before the New York Historical Society "A Memorial of Alexander Anderson, M. D., the First Engraver on Wood in America," which was privately printed in 1872. In 1872–3–4 he edited the "American Historical Record," a magazine of much historical value. "Vassar College and its Founders" was written and illustrated by Dr. Lossing by desire of the Board of Trustees, of whom he had been one since the establishment of the college. Besides his series of historical and biographical works, which numbered forty-two, he wrote or edited many others of value.

In 1855 he received the honorary degree of A. M. from Hamilton College, in 1870 the same degree from Columbia College, and that of LL. D. in 1873 from the University of Michigan. He was a member of the American Antiquarian Society, of the New York Historical Society, an honorary member of the

New England Historic Genealogical Society, and an active or corresponding member of ten or twelve other historical or literary societies.

Dr. Lossing's first wife was a daughter of Thomas Barritt, an Englishman who came to the United States about 1800; his second wife was a daughter of Nehemiah Sweet.

He was a member of the Episcopal Church, and at one time was licensed to hold services, and read sermons to the farmers and their families in his neighborhood. He was "a courteous gentleman of the old school, an able scholar, a rare Christian ennobled by a life of sincerity and worth." He writes of himself: "My life has been one of activity, and I hope useful, and I trust I have added a mite to the treasury of knowledge which will in some degree benefit my fellow beings."

For much of the matter in the foregoing Memorial the writer wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness to Miss Helen R. M. Lossing, a daughter of Dr. Lossing; also for aid in preparing the Bibliography of his works.

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Story of the United States Navy, for Boys. 1881.
Mount Vernon, the Home of Washington. 1879.
Popular Clycopædia of United States History. 1876.
Biography of James A. Garfield. 1881.
History of New York City. 1884.
Mary and Martha Washington. 1886.
The Two Spies—Nathan Hale and John Andre. 1886.
The Empire State. 1887.
Hours With Living Men and Women of the Revolution.

At the time of his death he was engaged upon a work entitled "New York City; its Commerce and Industries."

Besides the above work Dr. Lossing, in connection with the late Edwin Williams, compiled—

The Statesman's Manual, 4 vols. 1858.
The National History of the United States, 2 vols. 1855.
A Sketch of Martha Washington. 1886.
The League of States.
First in Peace.

He arranged and fully annotated—

Custis's Recollections of Washington. 1860.
McFingal, an Epic Poem of the Revolution; by Trumbull. 1871.
Diaries of Washington. 1859–1869.
The Old Farm and New Farm; an allegory, by Francis Hopkinson. 1857.
Poems by William Wilson, with a biography of the author.

In addition to these labors he edited for three years "The American Historical Record and Repertory of Notes and Queries."

ALBERT TOLMAN.

Some notice of Mr. Tolman will be found in the Report of the Department of Local History and Genealogy. A Memoir in preparation by Hon. Clark Jillson will appear in a future issue, as certain necessary materials and facts have not yet been reached.

GEORGE CARPENTER TAFT.

Mr. Taft became a member of The Worcester Society of Antiquity July 1st, 1890, his interest in everything pertaining to this city, where he had passed over half a century of active business life, leading him to join an association which promised to afford solid edification in his declining years.

George C. Taft was born in Upton November 4th, 1813, and came to Worcester in 1829, where he learned the machinists' trade. Subsequently he engaged in the manufacture of copying presses, planing machines, and other articles, some of them his own invention. In later years he engaged in the making of wrenches, having factories at Northville and Tatnuck. He died while on a visit to his son in Athol, December 24th, 1891.

(Part 2 of Vol. XIII.)

No. XL.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Worcester Society of Antiquity,

FOR THE YEAR

1892.

WORCESTER, MASS.:
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY.
1893.
U. S. A. CXVII.

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NOTICE.

Preparatory work on the volume of Births, Marriages and Deaths, and on the final volume of Worcester Town Records, has delayed the printing of Nos. 36, 37 and 38 (Vol. XI. of the Society's Collections). No. 36 is nearly ready, and will be forwarded soon.

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OFFICERS for 1893.

PRESIDENT,

BURTON W. POTTER.

VICE-PRESIDENTS,

THOMAS G. KENT, WILLIAM H. SAWYER.

SECRETARY,

WALTER DAVIDSON.

TREASURER,

HENRY F. STEDMAN.

LIBRARIAN,

THOMAS A. DICKINSON.

MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY,

Admitted in 1892.

Benjamin Brierly,	Worcester.
John Lewis Chamberlin,	Worcester.
George Weston Coombs,	Worcester.
Thomas Alonzo Clark,	Worcester.
Elisha Dewey Buffington,	Worcester.
Edwin Augustus Grosvenor,	Millbury.
James Atkinson Norcross,	Worcester.
Gustavus Eugene Wetherbee,	Worcester.
Uriel Waldo Cutler,	Worcester.
Herbert Elmer Chandler,	Worcester.
Thomas Goddard Kent,	Worcester.
William Edward Sawtelle,	Worcester.
George Lyndon Sanford,	Worcester.
William Charles Barnard,	Worcester.
Horace Wyman,	Worcester.
Frederick Forehand,	Worcester.
Harrison Gray Otis,	Worcester.
George McAleer,	Worcester.
Matthew Bonner Flinn,	Worcester.
Edward Prentiss Sumner,	Worcester.
Arthur Prentice Rugg,	Worcester.
Oliver Moore Ball,	Worcester.
Daniel Henry Casey,	Worcester.
Francis Patrick McKeon,	Worcester.
Richard Henry Mooney,	Worcester.
Charles Elroy Burbank,	Worcester.
Wallace Manahan Turner,	Worcester.
John Francis O'Conor,	Worcester.
Frank Benjamin Hall,	Worcester.
Edward Winslow Pierce,	Worcester.
Horace Winfield Wyman,	Worcester.
Henry Martyn Wheeler,	Worcester.

PROCEEDINGS

PROCEEDINGS

For 1892.

238th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, January 5th.

Present: Messrs. Abbot, Arnold, Baker, Barrett, Crane, Davidson, Dickinson, Dayton, J. L. Estey, G. L. Estey, Eaton, Gould, Gregson, Hosmer, Hutchins, Lowell, G. Maynard, M. A. Maynard, Meriam, Otis, Prentiss, Raymenton, F. P. Rice, Stedman, Staples, E. Tucker, Corwin M. Thayer.—27.

The following gentlemen were admitted as active members of the Society: U. Waldo Cutler, George W. Coombs, E. D. Buffington, Thomas A. Clark, Gustavus E. Wetherbee, John L. Chamberlin, James A. Norcross and Benjamin Brierly, all of Worcester, and E. A. Grosvenor, of Millbury.

The Librarian reported 2,893 additions for the past month.

The following amendments to the constitution were adopted, notice having been given at a previous meeting.

To change Section 2 of Article 10 [Life Membership], so as to read fifty dollars instead of twenty-five dollars.

To change Article 6 [Admission Fee], so as to read five dollars instead of two dollars.

The President read his Annual Address, as follows:

Gentlemen of The Worcester Society of Antiquity:

Seventeen years ago the present month, four gentlemen met together at the home of Mr. Samuel E. Staples, rear of No. 69 Lincoln Street, in this city, and laid the foundations for this Society. Three of those gentlemen are yet to be counted among the active workers of this organization. For two years and eight months meetings of the Society were held at the homes of its members. October 2d, 1877, we first occupied our leased rooms in Bank Block on Foster Street, which for fourteen years has been our Society home. The last meeting held there occurred October 6th, 1891. The task of removing from those rooms to this new building was performed mainly during the third week in November. and we now find the Society pleasantly located in a commodious and convenient building of its own, with a large and valuable library, and a fine collection of Indian, colonial and war relics, which must prove a source of attraction in the years that are to follow. It seems a marvellous growth to make in seventeen years. But earnest, energetic workers, even if they are few in number, can, if their efforts are well directed, accomplish grand results, for from that small be-

ginning we have grown to a prosperous and thriving Society with one hundred and fifty interested and earnest workers, striving for the further success of the organization. Surrounded by our new equipment of spacious and fascinating rooms, for library and museum, with auditorium, and side rooms attached, we should gather fresh inspiration, and go to our work with renewed courage and enthusiasm. Certainly far more than ever before will be expected of us, and we should meet the issue with no faltering step.

But in the midst of life and success, we are surrounded by death and decay. Old Mortality since our last annual meeting has called from life three of our number. Albert Tolman, our vice-president, that tender-hearted, genial, upright man; friend of the poor and down-trodden, whose hand and heart went forth to further every just and righteous cause in the interest of country or humanity. He has been called forth at a ripe old age; his sheaves were fully garnered, and he was ready to answer the summons. Benson J. Lossing, the historian, an honorary member of the Society, although he has never met with us, many expressions of interest in our work have been at various times received from him. He was an entertaining writer of history, and his many productions are held as standard works. George C. Taft, an active member, whose death occurred recently at an advanced age, was a man of uncommon mechanical skill and ingenuity. He produced several useful and important inventions. Suitable notices for each of the deceased members will appear in the Proceedings for the year.

Contributions of books, pamphlets, papers and curiosities to the Society during the year just closed, have been quite numerous, although several friends have withheld gifts awaiting the time when more room should be provided for their reception; 489 bound volumes, 719 pamphlets, 2,860 papers, and 65 miscellaneous articles have been added to our previous stock, making a total of 7,917 bound volumes, 21,122 pamphlets and 2,441 articles in the Museum, besides a large

collection of papers. A perusal of the Librarian's Report will present a complete account of these contributions, the most valuable of which was presented by Hon. William W. Rice, ex-member of Congress, and consists of a complete file of Proceedings of the U. S. Congress, numbering 281 volumes, covering the period 1774 to 1888. It is a collection of great value for reference, being one of the few perfect sets to be found in the country. Mr. Rice in various ways has proved himself a valuable member of the Society, and many thanks are due him for his kindness and generosity. We would also remember all persons who have in any way contributed to the well-being of the Society; they have our warmest expressions of gratitude. We now have about 2,000 feet of floor space to devote to our Museum, and nearly 2,200 feet to the Library. With ample room at our command we feel encouraged to call upon our friends to favor us with their contributions, believing that an intelligent and proper use will be made of them.

I trust that the thousands of articles now in our Museum may be so arranged and labelled as to readily attract the eye of the curiosity-seeker, and thereby impart fragments of history never to be forgotten. When a lad of fifteen years, in company with father and mother, I made a journey to New England, our home at that time being in the State of Wisconsin, among the places visited were Bunker Hill Monument, and the United States Navy Yard, at Charlestown, Massachusetts; the Charter Oak and Wadsworth Athenæum, at Hartford, Connecticut. At the latter place there were beautiful paintings, with various relics of great historical interest. But the objects that most attracted my boyish attention were the clothes that Colonel Ledyard wore at the time he was brutally murdered, September 6th, 1781, after his surrender of Fort Griswold, at Groton, opposite New London, Connecticut. He, with his handful of poorly armed militia-men, had made gallant resistance against the attack by the British soldiers under the leadership of that traitor, Benedict Arnold,

but was obliged to yield to superior numbers and better equipped forces. When Colonel Ledyard handed his sword to the British officer in command, the latter took it and thrust it through the body of his helpless captive; a general massacre followed, no quarter being given the militia-men who had been captured. The historian adds, With this atrocious expedition the name of Benedict Arnold disappears from history. It was a fitting exit from the field of warfare, of a man devoid of the first principle of honor or honesty whether associated with social, civil or military affairs.

The sight of those venerated garments, with the rent made by that fatal and cowardly thrust, made an impression on my mind that has not been effaced by the forty intervening years. From that visit to the Wadsworth Athenæum came inspiration for the study of history, and it is to be hoped that something in our collection may be the means of inspiring some visitor to further investigations and study of the interesting annals of the past.

Simple as it may seem, it is difficult to estimate the value of such lessons in object teaching. In many instances they penetrate and find lodgment where similar information, through the medium of books, does not and cannot reach. But with both Library and Museum at our command, we cannot fail to encourage to a considerable degree within this community, a desire for historical research.

As we take a retrospective view of the history of mankind we cannot but notice what a prominent part *War* seems to have filled in the narrative. It opened the way for heroes and heroines, but its devastating influence was frequently a serious check to progress. In the future it is hoped that at least among civilized peoples, war may be known only in the past; that arbitration may be employed for harmonizing differences, and save the life and treasure that must necessarily be sacrificed on the altar of battle.

When the war known as the Revolution spread over the American Colonies, the situation was peculiar. A majority

of the people resolved if possible to rid themselves of the arbitrary and obnoxious infringements imposed by King George and his ministers, against the rights and liberties claimed by the colonists under their charters. For the sake of independence they were ready, if need be, to face on the field of battle the king's armies marshalled, as they claimed, under the standard of tyranny. This party was called Whigs or Colonists.

But there was another class of Americans termed Tories or Loyalists, many of whom held official positions under the patronage of the king. They were not only men of distinction, but of strong character and commanding influence; they had their friends and followers who joined with them in their loyalty to the government they had made oath to serve and protect. They bore the honors conferred upon them with dignity and self-satisfaction; they saw no reason for taking exceptions to British authority. Discussions between these two classes became fierce and bitter. But the minority must succumb to the will of the majority. The Tories must either renounce their allegiance to King George and join the Whigs, or depart from the country. The latter step meant the severing of social ties, and the loss of property by confiscation. It was an ordeal few men would care to pass through. In many instances it required greater courage and manliness to remain a *Tory* or Loyalist, than to join the opposing ranks. Perhaps no town in the country escaped this partisan test; certainly Worcester had her experience.

It has been estimated, that in the year 1774, there were in Worcester about two hundred and fifty voters, and that of that number fifty-two appeared as Tories. But when confronted by the demand from their fellow citizens to recant, forty-four of them obeyed the summons and apologized for their actions and gave promise of acquiescence in the will of the majority. James Putnam, William Paine, Isaac Moore, John Walker, Joshua Johnson, Daniel Ward, Israel Stevens and Thaddeus Chamberlin, however, remained ob-

durate against all appeals. The following year (1775) the names of Samuel Paine, Adam Walker, William Campbell, John Chandler, Nathaniel Chandler, William Chandler and James Putnam, Jr., were added to the list of Worcester Loyalists. They were representatives of the best families in the town; honest, conscientious men, who, no doubt, believed that resistance to Great Britain would be useless; that through the rash acts of the Whigs, the future of the Colonies would be completely ruined. They argued that the latter were disturbers of Society, violators of law and civil liberty, enemies of the king and country, and had the Whigs failed in their effort for independence, they no doubt would have received the reward due to rebels and traitors against their king. The will of the majority was, however, supreme, and there was sufficient power behind it, to enforce success, causing the position of the Loyalists to become exceedingly trying. There was no middle ground for them to occupy. They must be either friends or enemies. A few persons resolved even at the risk of friendship, and the loss of social position and their property, to remain loyal to their king.

Standing as we do at such a distance from that terrible struggle, we cannot fail to admire the courage and resolution displayed by those men who gave up everything, even to forsaking their homes, rather than join their townsmen in an act which they believed was wholly wrong and unjustifiable.

Among those recorded as having left Worcester and sought the protection of the king's troops were James Putnam, James Putnam, Jr., William, Timothy and Samuel Paine, Adam Walker, William Campbell, John, Nathaniel, Clark, William, Gardner and Rufus Chandler—thirteen persons from five of the most prominent families in the town.

The names of other persons proscribed by the town were Isaac Moore, John Walker, Joshua Johnson, Daniel Ward, Israel and Jacob Stevens, Joseph Hart and Thaddeus Chandler.

Isaac Moore had held the office of constable and other minor offices. He, together with Thaddeus Chamberlin, Joshua Johnson and John Walker recanted and were reinstated to favor. Capt. Daniel Ward was a man of considerable prominence in the town previous to his signing, in 1774, that obnoxious protest; but his name, as well as those of Joseph Hart, Israel and Jacob Stevens, disappear from the records of the town after being classed among the list of enemies.

James Putnam was born in Danvers, Massachusetts, in the year 1725, graduated at Harvard College in 1746, studied law with Judge Edmund Trowbridge, settled in Worcester in 1749, and became famous in his profession; reputed to have been the ablest lawyer in America. Mr. Putnam, in 1752, was a land-holder in the town, and a few years later leased a portion of the ministerial land, which in 1757 he purchased of the town. May 17th, 1762, he was elected to serve on the committee to make the contract for building the new meeting-house, and the following year the town voted that James Putnam, Esq., and others, have liberty to set up a school-house on such part of the town's land as the Selectmen shall think proper. He was one of a committee to appraise the pews in the new meeting-house, and to have his choice among them, selecting No. 45, located just at the left hand and very near the pulpit. For a quarter of a century Mr. Putnam enjoyed the entire confidence of the people of the town, filling numerous places of trust and honor at their hands. In 1757 he held the rank of Major, serving under Lord Loudon. He was the last Attorney-General of the Province of Massachusetts Bay under the Crown, and on May 23d, 1776, while in Halifax, wrote to his friend Jonathan Sewell, who afterward became Judge of the Admiralty Court, and was then in England: "I hope we shall be able to get back to New England. But how can we live and support our families? If there was any fund, I have no warrant by which to draw the small salary that has been allowed the

Attorney-General. The one hundred and fifty pounds, though it will be serviceable, will by no means support my family, and therefore hope I shall be allowed more." Although no record of his appointment as Attorney-General has been found at the State House, Boston, there can be no doubt of his appointment, for aside from the quotation just made, while in London in 1784, he addressed a communication to the British Government in which he referred to the rank he held as Attorney-General of the Province of Massachusetts, and the monument erected by his family over his remains bears the inscription: "Hon. James Putnam, last Attorney-General of Massachusetts Bay under the Crown."

In 1776, Mr. Putnam went from New York to Halifax with the Royal Army, and was among those who were banished and proscribed in 1778. He resided on the easterly side of Main Street, near the corner of Park Street. John Adams, afterwards President of the United States, boarded in his family and studied law in his office, which stood where Jonas G. Clark's block now stands. He was one of the grantees of Carleton, New Brunswick, in 1783, and the following year was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court, and member of the Council. He died at St. John, October 23d, 1789.

His son, James Putnam, Jr., born November 15, 1756, a graduate of Harvard College, 1774, left Boston in 1775, was also a grantee of Carleton, N. B., in 1783, with his father. He went to England, where he served as Barrack-Master and member of the household of Duke of Kent, of whose estate he was an executor. He died there in March, 1838.

Timothy Paine came to Worcester with his father, Nathaniel, from Bristol, Rhode Island, in the year 1738, locating on the west side of Lincoln Street, just above the site of the old "Hancock Arms" tavern. He graduated at Harvard College in 1748. For some years he remained at the old homestead, but a short time previous to the war of the Revol-

ution he erected a fine residence a little north of the home of his father, which for several generations has remained in the family. Mr. Paine was contemporary with Hon. James Putnam, and one of the most popular men in the town. For ten years he served the town as Clerk, and we also find that he held the offices of Selectman, Assessor, Justice of the Peace, Register of Deeds, Register of Probate, Clerk of the County Courts, Representative to the General Court, and Executive Councillor. In 1766 he was elected one of a committee to purchase a new bell for the meeting-house, and March 16th, 1772, one of a committee to build a work-house. In 1774 he received the appointment as Mandamus Councillor. The Whigs in this vicinity were so incensed at his accepting the appointment that a company numbering about fifteen hundred people gathered on Worcester Common, and selected a committee of five of their number to wait on Mr. Paine and demand his resignation. After some hesitation he complied with their request. It is said that "solid talents, practical sense, candor, sincerity, affability, and mildness were the characteristics of his life." He died July 17th, 1793, aged 63 years. His widow, Sarah Chandler, sister of Judge John Chandler, the Tory, died in Worcester in 1811.

William Paine, son of Timothy, born June 5th, 1752, graduated at Harvard College in 1768, and was educated to the medical profession. He was proscribed under the act of 1778, and served as apothecary to the British forces in Rhode Island and New York. In 1784 he took possession of the Island of Le Tete, Passamaquoddy Bay, it having been granted him for services rendered, and erected a house, intending to reside there, but the place proved too lonely and desolate, and he removed to St. John, N. B., where he continued the practice of his profession. He was elected to the House of Assembly, and Clerk of that body, also Deputy Surveyor of the King's Forests. In 1787 he obtained permission to return to Salem, Mass., and six years later he returned to Worcester, where he died April 19th, 1833.

Samuel Paine, also son of Timothy, born August 23d, 1754, graduated at Harvard College in 1771. He was but a young man when the war began and naturally sided with his father and elder brother. After having been charged with several minor political offenses he was, in 1775, arrested and sent under guard to be presented to the Honorable Congress or Commander-in-chief of the American forces for examination and sentence, but the evidence against him did not prove to be of a very serious nature. In 1776 he accompanied the British army from Boston to Halifax. The British Government allowed him an annual pension of £84. He wandered about without any apparent employment until the close of the war, when he returned to Massachusetts and died in Worcester in the year 1807.

Adam Walker was banished and proscribed in 1778. He was a blacksmith, and December 20th, 1759, was allowed to "set his shop north of the present blacksmith shop now in the improvement of Richard Stowers, and as far west as Mr. Luke Brown's east line." Nearly ten years later, May 22d, 1769, the town voted not to sell him a small piece of land on which to build. Five years afterward his name appears as a signer to that famous protest, and subsequently it was placed on the list of enemies of the town. Where he went after leaving Worcester I have been unable to learn.

William Campbell, born in 1742, for his first offense, made an apology, which was accepted by the town, but in 1775 it was found necessary to send him to the Provincial Congress at Watertown, to be treated as that body or the Commander-in-chief at Cambridge might think proper; at least it was not considered safe to have him remain in Worcester. At the evacuation of Boston he accompanied the Royal forces. The year 1783 found him in New York, and one of fifty petitioners for lands in Nova Scotia. The same year he went to Halifax and became one of the grantees of Parr Town, where he went to reside with his old Worcester friends. He was the second Mayor of the city of St. John, receiving his

appointment in 1795, and holding the office for twenty years. He died there in 1823, aged 82 years.

John Chandler was son of Col. John and Hannah Gardner Chandler, who in 1737 presented to the Old South Church a communion service. He was born in New London, Connecticut, February 26th, 1721, and came with his father to Worcester when eleven years of age, and grew up in the town. His home was east of Main Street, and nearly opposite the Court House. He was Colonel in the militia, and served in the French and Indian war; was Selectman, Sheriff, Judge of Probate, Town and County Treasurer. He married first, Dorothy, a sister of Hon. Timothy Paine, the Tory; second, Mary Church, of Bristol, Rhode Island. She died in Worcester in 1783. In 1774 he was compelled to leave Worcester, going to Boston; two years later he accompanied the Royal army to Halifax. Proscribed and banished from his country in 1778. During his stay in Boston, it is said, he was for a portion of the time supported through sales of silver plate sent him by his family in Worcester. The brief story of his exile as told by Sabine, seems extremely sad. His adherence to his king, and loyalty to his mother country appears to have been his greatest offense, for which he was driven from his home and all he possessed. His report to the Commissioners of Loyalists' claims was so reasonable and moderate in comparison with many others, that they granted him his full amount, £17,067 sterling. Wall gives the assessed valuation of his estate in Worcester at £147,659. If that be true, Mr. Chandler's statement was indeed extremely modest. Judge Chandler went to England, where he was known as the "Honest Refugee." He was a man with uncommon endowments, an industrious, enterprising merchant, a kindly, hospitable neighbor, and a successful business man. He died in London, September 26th, 1800, and was buried in Islington.

Nathaniel Chandler, son of the foregoing, was born in Worcester, November 6th, 1750; graduated at Harvard

College in 1768. His sympathies were on the side with his father, and he received a like invitation to either join the Whig party or depart from the country. He also went to Halifax in 1776 and was proscribed and banished. For a time he was in command of a corps of volunteers. After the close of the war he returned to Massachusetts, and in 1784 settled in Petersham, where he engaged in trade. On account of failing health was obliged to relinquish all business, and coming to Worcester where citizenship was restored to him by an act of the Legislature in 1789. He died unmarried March 7th, 1801.

Clark Chandler, also son of Col. John, the "Honest Refugee," was born December 1st, 1743. He was Town Clerk and Register of Probate. It was he who entered upon the Town Records that obnoxious protest in 1774, and soon after by the following vote was obliged not only to draw his pen through the lines, but to dip his finger in the ink and rub over the lines until the entire entry was unreadable: "Aug. 24, 1774. Voted, That the town clerk do in the presence of the town obliterate, erase, or otherwise deface the said recorded protest, and all ye names thereto subscribed, so that it may become utterly illegible and unintelligeable." Mr. Chandler continued in office as Clerk until the following March meeting, when Nathan Baldwin was elected to succed him. Three months later he went to Halifax, and from there to Canada. In September he returned to Worcester where he was arrested and sent to jail; confinement there threatened to ruin his health, and he was removed to his mother's house, and subsequently was allowed to go to Lancaster, after giving security that he would not go beyond that town. He afterwards returned to Worcester, and engaged in trade in the "Old Compound." He was a man with many peculiarities, dressed in bright red small clothes, attracting much attention, and various comments. He died unmarried June 1st, 1804.

William Chandler, the eighth child of Col. John, born De-

cember 7th, 1752, graduate of Harvard College, 1772; also went to Boston in 1775, and from there the following year to Halifax; was proscribed under the act of 1778. After the close of the war he returned to Worcester, where he died July 1st, 1793.

Gardner Chandler, a brother of Col. John, was born September 18th, 1723, at Woodstock (then in Massachusetts), now in Connecticut. He served in the French and Indian war, being present at the surrender of Fort William Henry, and enjoyed the title of Major. For eight years he was Treasurer of Worcester County, and in 1762 succeeded his brother John as Sheriff. In 1774 he presented Gen. Gage with an address in behalf of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, but was afterwards compelled to sign a recantation, and for a time enjoyed the confidence of the community. His first wife was Hannah Green, of Providence, Rhode Island. His second wife was Anna, daughter of Hon. Geo. Leonard, of Norton, Massachusetts, also a Loyalist, and a man of steadfast character. Mr. Chandler died in Worcester, in 1782.

Rufus Chandler, fifth child of Col. John, born in Worcester, May 18th, 1747, graduated at Harvard College in 1766, and studied law in the office of his uncle, Hon. James Putnam, and practiced his profession in his native town until September, 1774, when by popular tumult the Courts were closed. He was one of the fifty-two signers of that famous protest which his brother Clark was forced to obliterate from the Town Records. He went to Halifax in 1776, and two years later was proscribed and banished. A portion of his estate was used by his mother for the support of his daughter and only child, Elizabeth, who married Solomon Vose, of Augusta, Maine. The remainder of Mr. Chandler's estate, valued at £820–6–0, was confiscated. He died in London, England, October 11th, 1823, and was buried by the side of his father at Islington.

These Loyalists were from among the best and, up to the

year 1774, the most respected families in the community. They were highly educated, talented, and enjoyed the entire confidence of their associates, who had bestowed upon them from time to time the highest honors at their command. They not only received compliments from their neighbors, but their superior qualities were recognized in various ways abroad.

If we may accept opinions of writers who have investigated the causes which led to the war of the Revolution, they were not alone the Stamp Act, tax on tea, or taxation without representation. There were other causes which the people believed vital to the interests and future prosperity of the Colonies. For many years the colonists had been seriously annoyed by the vexatious acts of the English Parliament, some of which seemed to strike a death blow at the industries of the colonies. It was apparent that their chief aim was to advance the trade and commerce of the mother country at the expense of her colonies. The people of Massachusetts opposed all such acts, and at the session of her Legislature, in 1765, a committee was appointed, composed of different parties, to take into consideration the course to be pursued under the burdensome acts of the British Parliament, and on recommendation of this committee delegates were chosen to represent the several colonies at a proposed convention, to be held in New York. That convention met on the 19th of October, 1765. The delegates from Massachusetts were James Otis, Esq., Timothy Ruggles, Esq., and Oliver Patridge. Mr. Ruggles received the distinguished honor of being chosen its presiding officer. Three committees were chosen to draft petitions to be presented to the King, Lords and Commons. Two or three sessions of this congress were devoted to discussing reports of these committees. October 24th, the convention again met for the purpose of signing the petition. Nine of the provinces were represented by their delegates, representatives of six provinces endorsed the petition; South Carolina and Connecticut gave instruc-

tions to their delegates not to sign before submitting the document to their several assemblies. New York not approving of the convention, her delegates did not affix their signatures. All the delegates from Massachusetts sanctioned the proceedings except the President, Timothy Ruggles. He dissented and refused to sign.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Legislature, February, 1766, a vote of thanks was passed for the services of Otis and Patridge, and a vote of censure on Ruggles for his obstinacy at that congress, and he was reprimanded in his place by the speaker. Mr. Ruggles asked permission to enter on the Journals of the House the reasons for his conduct, and it was granted, but afterward he was given leave to withdraw them. The feeling of resentment which had been slowly rising within the breasts of the people, found expression in the public agitation inaugurated at this period and really served as the foundation for the war that followed. A majority of the people believed those oppressive acts to be unconstitutional. They also believed that their enforcement should be resisted. Massachusetts, through her enterprising merchants, had already established an extensive system of commerce with other countries than England. Her neighboring provinces were each receiving benefits from this trade, and were anxious for its further development. Massachusetts also enforced her own system of revenue through her own collectors, receiving fees on vessels arriving at her ports. Not only did England attempt to check this trade with foreign countries, but also tried to stop the development of manufacturing industries throughout the Colonies, and if possible make them entirely dependent upon the mother country, and it was in consequence of such treatment that the people of the American Colonies became exasperated with the home goverment.

According to Mr. Lorenzo Sabine, the number of loyalists who went from Massachusetts to Nova Scotia pending the controversy and during the war, must have been at least

two thousand men, women and children, some of whom eventually went to England, and there remained. By some persons, it has been understood that among the adherents to the crown there were a large proportion of wealthy persons, or what might be termed the aristocracy of the Colonies. Although such was the case in Worcester, it was not so with the company of little more than eleven hundred who accompanied the Royal armies at the evacuation of Boston. Of that number, Sabine says 102 were men of rank or held high public office, 18 were clergymen, 105 from country towns, 213 merchants and persons residing in Boston, and 382 farmers, mechanics and traders. By this classification it will be seen that about one-half were farmers, mechanics and traders, and but little more than one-eighth were persons of rank or occupied high official positions in the country.

Hon. J. W. Lawrence, President of the New Brunswick Historical Society, says that the first fleet which sailed from New York, in April 1783, consisted of twenty vessels, and carried to the River St. John about 3,000, men, women and children. Other vessels continued to arrive during the summer bringing some 800 more Loyalists. In the month of October, that year, about 1,200 more arrived. These people settled Parr Town and Carleton, now the city of St. John, New Brunswick. This five thousand people first found shelter in log houses and camps made of bark. For a time there was considerable suffering among them on account of lack of proper food and comfortable houses. Each Loyalist received from the British Government five hundred feet of boards, and a like proportion of shingles and bricks. That supply would not go far towards building a house; they possibly may for a time have clubbed together, several owning and occupying the same house. Each family was allowed provision for the first year, two-thirds the quantity for the second, and one-third for the third year. Can we hesitate to admit that those people were conscientious and honest in the position they assumed, when they were ready to make so great a sacrifice

in support of their convictions? In many instances it must have taken more courage and firmness to remain a Loyalist than a Whig.

Interesting remarks on the subject of the Loyalists, as treated in the President's Address, were made by Rev. Mr. Gregson, M. A. Maynard and others, and the meeting was then adjourned.

239th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, February 2nd.

Present: Messrs. Abbot, Barrett, Crane, Coombs, Davidson, Dickinson, J. L. Estey, Gould, Gregson, Greene, Hosmer, Hutchins, Meriam, Mann, M. A. Maynard, G. Maynard, F. P. Rice, Stedman, W. J. Stone, Corwin M. Thayer, C. G. Wood, C. F. Washburn.—22.

Messrs. Thomas G. Kent and Herbert E. Chandler, both of Worcester, were admitted active members.

The Librarian reported 272 additions for the month.

Mr. Fred L. Hutchins read the following paper on Volapük and universal language, which he had prepared for the Society:

UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.

BY FRED L. HUTCHINS.

Man is emphatically of a social nature, and this has been the impelling force which has produced the various means of conveying impressions from one consciousness to another, comprised under the general term language.

Movements of the features, shrugs of the shoulders; the laugh; the cry; the warning cough; the cries of pain and grunts of satisfaction; howls of defiance, and shouts of pleasure, or victory; the mimicking of sounds and actions; the roughly drawn pictures, and all attempts of the primitive man to convey his thoughts to others, were truly a universal language, understood wherever there were eyes to see or ears to hear, and which are used to a surprising extent among the most civilized people of the world.

It was only when abstract ideas became associated with this mimicry as the purr of a cat for contentment; the howl of a dog for lamentation; or with drawings, as wings for soaring; a tree for life, a lion for strength, the horns of a bull for power or where the drawings were represented by a constantly decreasing use of outline that language began to be localized, and took on modifications due to the peculiar temperament and environment of the people using it; the national language thus representing the idiosyncrasies of the people. And, so far as we can unlock the history of a language, so far can we unlock, to the veriest minutia, the history of the growth of the nationality using it. Hence, it is an absolute impossibility for one to truly know and use a language, thus formed, without possessing the inheritance of its users.

The first international language was the Latin, by the use of which a cultivated man in the middle ages could travel over the then known world, and through conversation enter

into the inner life of cultivated people of other nations, but with the ever increasing pace of knowledge and the comparative inelasticity of that language, and the difficulties of its acquisition it fell into disuse, and the traveller of to-day roams through foreign countries, living at big hotels, climbing big mountains, grows rapturous over a stretch of beautiful scenery, or the paintings of God in the Italian sunlit skies, but cannot voice his feelings to, or understand the utterings of those among whom he moves, and he is shut out from his kind through his inability to understand and be understood; the only real source of the human intellect.

The need of some common means of international communication has long been felt.

Saint Hildegardes, abbess at the convent of Disibodenberg, in the time of the crusades, formed an alphabet of twenty-three letters, represented by straight and curved lines, and published some books and songs which have been reviewed by W. Grimm, who was of the opinion that the author was an imitator of some previous attempt to form a universal language.

Raimond Sule, or Raymond Sully, in the 13th century, conceived the idea of Christianizing the Turks through the establishment of a language which would show the truth of Christianity, and he later extended the scheme to cover all nationalities.

The first approach to a scientific solution of the problem was made by Herman Hugo, who wrote a work in 1617, which was thought worthy of translation into French, in 1774. In 1629, Descartes, the eminent French philosopher, outlined a system and described the nature of a universal language.

In the year 1657, Cave Beck published in London a work entitled "The Universal Character, by which all nations may understand one another's conceptions."

Johann Joachim Becker, born in Speyer, in 1628, dying in London, 1685, wrote "Character pro Notitia Linguarum

Universali," a book now very rare, by which he thought to facilitate correspondence between persons of different languages. He proposed the numbering of the words in dictionaries of all languages, and to correspond by means of these numbers; and to show the simplicity and possibility of his method, gives examples in seven different languages.

In the same year, George Dalgarno formed a system which received the partial approval of Leibnitz.

Andreas Müller invented a very peculiar system, which was to take the Chinese characters as hieroglyphics, simplifying and arranging them so that they might be easily learned by Europeans.

Isaac Vasseus, in 1663, proposed a hand language, which he expected to be universal.

That great scholar and thinker, Leibnitz, in 1666, published a dissertation upon the art of combination, as the universal language of ideas—reducing the different classes of ideas to the smallest number of series, and to each of these series giving a character, he formed an alphabet which "would give a universal language and which not only can be learned and remembered easily, but will contain a kind of calculation, so that reasoning in the language would be a sort of calculation, errors in which would be errors of calculation, and consequently demonstrable." It was a mathematical idea. All possible knowledge was to be put into regularly graded classes, the simplest principles were to be the alphabet.

Lack of time and assistance prevented the amplification of his idea, of which he never doubted the practicability, but this study led to Leibnitz's System of Logic, and he writes in 1714, forty-eight years after: "If I had been less busy, or younger, or had I myself been assisted by competent persons, I am able to hope that a kind of universal writing, much easier to be learned, would have been the result of our common search."

Bishop John Wilkins, a contemporary of Leibnitz, an

eminent philologist and one of the founders of the Royal Society of England, formulated a practical system which had many adherents during the life of the Bishop.

His object was to invent not a spoken but a written language which should be as universally intelligible as the numerals, and arithmetic signs for plus, minus, &c., or the astronomical signs.

After making a classification of all that was then known and all that was supposed could be known, he devised a system of small lines, alternated by spaces, each of which represented a different class; the difference of genus was represented by little marks attached to the left hand of the characters above and below, while species was indicated by small marks at the right hand. Grammatical differences were represented by circles, dots, &c., then this Chinese-like character would be symbolic of the thing itself, the same as the hieroglyphics, abbreviated pictures, of olden times. He later devised a language for speech upon the same principles, as for example:

De represented the element.
Deb " 1st difference, or fire.
Deba " 1st species of 1st difference, or flame.
Det " 5th difference, or meteor.
Deta " 1st species of 5th difference, or rainbow.
Dete " 2nd " " " " halo.
Ti " sensible quality.
Tid " second difference, or colors.
Tide " 2nd species of 2nd difference, or red.
Da " God.
Dua " devine.
Do " stone.
Duo " stony.
Da being God, Oda was opposite, or idol.
Dab " 1st difference, spirit.
Odab would be opposite, or body.

Though apparently regular and systematic, the peculiar characters could not be written or printed with any degree of facility, and the spoken language was very displeasing to the ear on account of the monosyllables and prefixes. Here is the Lord's Prayer, written with the Latin characters.

Hai coba onni ai ril clad. Ha babi io veia gu. Mu ril dadi me ril dad. Io velpi ral ai ril potoi hai saba vati. Nu io sueldi us lal ai hai balgas me ai ia sueldi us lal ai onu valgas ru ai na mi is. Veleo ai al bedo delu. Nil io onalbo ai lal vagasi.

A fatal defect was that no provision was made for change and growth; for example, chemists now class the substance of which junk bottles, French mirrors, windows and opera glasses, are made under the genus salt, while the substance which gave its name to the whole genus has been decided not to be salt at all, and this change alone would require a complete revision of all his classes. Acid in Bishop Wilkins' day was thought to depend upon sourness, but now this is but an incidental, not a fundamental principle. Whales in those days were classed as fish.

Athanasius Kircher, the inventor of the magic lantern in the 17th Century, also invented a comprehensive system of writing, designed to save the user the trouble of learning the various word formations of each language. Joanes Amos Commins, early in 1600, argued for a common language. Ampere, in 1793, S. G. Howe, in 1842, James Bradshaw, in 1847, Letellier, in 1852, Abbe Bonifacio, Satos Ochando and George Edmunds, in 1856, C. Stewart, and Cesare Meriggi, in 1884, Dr. Zamenhof and Dr. Sevartha, in 1887 and Alexander Melville Bell, with his World's English, in 1888, have all devoted much time and serious thought to the problem of an international tongue.

And why not English—that wonderful tongue which four hundred years ago was known only to an insignificant few in Great Britain, and now by more than 80,000,000 of people

scattered over the habitable parts of the globe ; that language, which is cosmopolitan, having drawn rich stores from all existing and dead languages; that language which Chaucer, Burns, Shakespear, Milton and a host of others have enriched by an imperishable literature. What more probable than that the unwearied energy of the English will force its language upon the world as the world speech. But we forget that only English can *use* English; that a natural language can belong only to those who have grown up with it, whose peculiarities, whose idiosyncracies are embalmed within it, and to which no foreign person can obtain the key. We forget that there are nine hundred other languages, that the world has 1,500,000,000 people, that the Chinese is used by 400,000,000, that 100,000,000 use Hindustandi, 70,000,000 Russian, 57,000,000 German, 47,000,000 Spanish, 40,000,000 French. The necessity is a scientifically formed, colorless language, which can be used by each of the 900 nationalities upon an equality.

And it was reserved for a Roman Catholic Priest, Johann Martin Schleyer, in Konstanz, Baden, Germany, to formulate, in 1879, the only successful and practical solution of the problem.

Showing, early in life, an aptitude for language, he became imbued with the necessity of a universal language to bind the world together in a common brotherhood. Working with this end in view he acquired a grammatical knowledge of some fifty languages, and studied the plans outlined above. In 1877, he invented a system naming it netasvödal, but it did not satisfy the ideal of its inventor, and he plodded on selecting, throwing out, arranging and re-arranging until March 30, 1879, during a restless night, came a clarifying of the mind and the simple, regular, comprehensive system now known as Volapük was born.

Father Schleyer issued grammars in some thirty different languages, and in 1881 commenced the publication of a monthly devoted to the propagation of his language.

Its growth for the first few years was necessarily slow, but in 1884 a society of learned gentlemen in Vienna lent it their influence, and Prof. Kerchkoff aroused France to its importance, since when it has had a most remarkable growth. No civilized country is without its representatives, even Chinese enthusiastically receive and learn it. Its literature is extensive and is published in all countries. Its text books in variety and number exceed those of almost any other language.

It received an impetus from the report of Mr. John Ellis, late President of the Philological Society of England—in its favor—as against the proposition of the American Philosophical Society, to form an universal language on the basis of Aryan roots,* and also by his enthusiastic endorsement of it as a living, spoken language when informed of its use by the delegates to the last International Congress, held in Paris, during the World's Exposition, in 1889.

Having one declension, one conjugation, one method of showing tenses, the plurals always with an s., with a strictly phonetic spelling, it forms the best contrast from which to learn the irregularities, the idioms, the beauties of the mother tongue.

It is not designed to take the place of any existing natural languages, for so long as differences in heredity, in environment exist, there will exist a necessity for a natural language to express such differences.

Volapük aims to be a complement, an enricher of the national languages, and above all, to be a common means, a clearing house for ideas, through which all nationalities can meet upon equal, neutral terms, and grow toward each other in all that tends to peace and brotherhood.

A general discussion followed the reading of the paper, after which the meeting was adjourned for two weeks.

* Transactions of the Philological Society in-8, f. 40, London, 1888.

240th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, February 16th.

Present: Messrs. Arnold, Barrett, Crane, Dickinson, Davidson, Eaton, J. L. Estey, Gould, Hosmer, Jillson, Meriam, M. A. Maynard, G. Maynard, Otis, F. P. Rice, E. Tucker.—16.

Hon. Clark Jillson, in behalf of Charles E. Stevens, Esq., presented to the Society a collection of books and pamphlets written by Mr. Stevens, and made appropriate explanatory remarks.

A vote of thanks was passed for the valuable gift.

After some informal discussion the meeting was adjourned.

241st Meeting.

Tuesday evening, March 1st.

Present: Messrs. Abbot, Barrett, Crane, Clark, Coombs, Davidson, Dickinson, J. L. Estey, Greene, Harrington, Hosmer, Kent, Meriam, G. Maynard, M. A. Maynard, Nourse, F. P. Rice, C. G. Wood, Corwin M. Thayer and two visitors.—21.

Messrs. George L. Sanford, William E. Sawtelle and William C. Barnard, all of Worcester, were admitted active members.

The Librarian reported 1,266 additions.

The following paper was read by Rev. George F. Clark:

THE EARLY MINISTRY OF MENDON, MASS.

BY REV. GEORGE F. CLARK.

The town of Mendon was incorporated May 15, 1667, and it was the second town incorporated in what is now Worcester County.

In reference to the first minister of the town, the annalist, the late Dr. John G. Metcalf, seems to have fallen inadvertently into a mistake. On pages three and four of his "Annals" may be found a report, dated "22:5:62," of the committee having charge of the settlement of the plantation at Netmocke, now Mendon. Among the names of proprietors, or persons to whom allotments of land were made, is that of "Goodman Raynes" of Weymouth. The annalist writes it "Rayner," and connects it, in parenthesis, with the words "the minister," which are not found in the original record, and are therefore misleading. He assumes that Goodman Raynes, whose christian name appears to have been "John," was the first minister. But the original entry clearly reads "Raynes;" and in a copy of the first book of records, made by the annalist himself, the name is rightly written "Raynes."

Indeed there is no evidence that Rev. John Rayner was ever an inhabitant of Weymouth. His father, Rev. John Rayner, was for some years the minister of Plymouth, Mass., and about 1655 removed to Dover, N. H., and resided there until his death. His son, John Rayner, Jr., assumed by Dr. Metcalf to have been one of the proprietors and the first minister of Mendon, in 1662, was at that time a student in Harvard College and only *nineteen* years old; having been born at Plymouth in 1643. Hence he could not have been a pro-

prietor of the new town, as no person under age would have been, nor would he have been called "Goodman." On page 19 of the "Annals," under date of July 14, 1667, meadow land was granted to Col. William Crowne, and "*the present minister*," and to others, whose names are given. Here again it is assumed that "the present minister" was *John Rayner*, and his name is given in the "Annals," whereas his name does not appear, so far as we can ascertain, anywhere upon the town records. Now there was a John Ranes, or Raynes, who married, Nov. 24, 1659, Mary, the daughter of Dea. John Rogers, of Weymouth, and who was an inhabitant of that town. He was undoubtedly the "Goodman Raynes," mentioned in 1662, as one of the proprietors of Mendon, that were said to be "of Weymouth."*

The first reference to ministerial matters upon the town records is under date of September 10, 1667, in these words, "Then ordered to build a minister's house for the first that shall be settled here. And a 40 acor house Lott layed to it of Land w^th^ all other proffitts and Privilidges and meadow proportionable as any other 40 acor lotts shall have, to him and his heyres, comfirmed to him and to sett it in the most conveniest place in the Towne." It is very probable that a minister was then preaching in the town, and a house for him to live in was all important. But who first held a religious service within the limits of Mendon is unknown. It might have been before the act of incorporation was passed. There is no doubt, however, that very soon after, a preacher was procured, and was in town; for, as we have seen, a grant of meadow land was made July 14, 1667, to "the present minister." Who he was cannot now be accurately determined. Yet the following entry on the records of the town leaves little doubt about the matter. At a meeting held "24 April 68 Ordered to send A letter to give Mr.

* A fuller statement of the matter may be seen in the New England Gen. Register of April, 1881.

Benjamin Aliott A call wth his ffather's leave, and A letter sent to Yt effect." This was unquestionably Benjamin Eliot, the son of Rev. John Eliot, of Roxbury, the famous Indian Apostle. Mr. Eliot had probably been preaching there nearly or quite a year previous to receiving the invitation to settle, and in all human probability was the first minister to reside in town and preach for any considerable length of time. He did not, however, accept the call extended to him, probably because "his ffather's leave" was not obtained. The objection of his father to his settlement is supposed to have been that he was very desirous that his son should become his own colleague, or assistant, not only at Roxbury, but also as missionary to the aborigines, of Natick and Grafton. And for some time he was thus associated with his father, though he was never formally ordained. Exactly how long he was at Mendon is not known. Benjamin Eliot was the youngest son of Rev. John and Anna (Mountfort) Eliot, and was born June 29, 1646. He must, therefore, have commenced preaching at Mendon when only about twenty-one years of age. He is represented to have been a man of great ability, as well as of fervent piety. He graduated from Harvard College in 1665, when only nineteen years old. He received invitations to settle at several places, but probably declined them all that he might gratify the cherished desire of his father. He was, moreover, a great favorite of his mother, and she might have been instrumental in inducing him to remain at home. He died Oct. 15, 1687, and we think was never married.

At the same meeting, April 24, 1668, that a call was given Mr. Eliot, it was "Agreed on by ye Maior pte of ye Inhabitants that the Meeting house shall be sett on the highest side or pte of the land w^{ch} is a High way neere to Joseph White's saw pit in his house lott, and to erect it with all speed." This was near the present library building.

Sept. 25, 1668, Att a Generall Towne Meetinge It is

ordered that the Selectmen doe take care to gett the Meetinge hous Erected in the Place formerly agreed on upon the best And cheapest Tearms they can for the good of the Towne; the breadth 22 foote square, 12 foote stud, the Ruffe gathered to A 7 foote square wth A Turrett."

Mr. Eliot not accepting the call of the people to become their minister, they looked about for some other person who would take up his residence with them. A candidate came, and doubtless met with a favorable reception. And in order to secure his permanent services, the inhabitants in public meeting, Feb., 1669, "Agreed on that the Townsmen [Selectmen] together wth Goodman Alby, Goodman Harber, Walter Cook, doe see that the Minister's house be speedily sett forward in gettinge all things in A readiness To build it and erect it where the Place is Agreed on wth the length, breadth, height wth all dementions formerly agreed to, to compleat it wth speed. And to finish it to be carryed in A Rate w^{ch} is thought the best way to ease charges and speed ye worke."

But who was the minister for whom this house was to "be speedily sett forward?" The town records give no clue to the solution of this question. But in a petition to the General Court, asking for more meadow land, dated May 19, 1669, the inhabitants say, among other things, "And now God having given us good hope to enjoy the Gospel and Gather a Church, by the help of Mr. John Rayner, whose labors we have had comfort of this winter, and trust hee will settle with us, besides severall good people, members of churches, tender themselves to come to us had we more meado to supply them," etc. This is the only evidence yet found to show that Mr. Rayner ever preached in Mendon. And it indicates that he had been preaching for them how long? The petitioners say "this winter." But what winter? Most clearly that of 1668–9, just past, was meant. Had he been preaching three years or more, as the annalist assumes, would the petitioners have simply said "this win-

ter?" Having preached there during the winter of 1668–9, it was undoubtedly for Mr. Rayner that the house was to "be speedily sett forward." And yet it does not appear that he ever received a call to settle. His father died at Dover, N. H., April 20, 1669, about a month before the date of the petition above mentioned; and doubtless at the death of his father, or just before, he left town and did not return to assume the parochial duties. His stay at Mendon could therefore have been only for a few months.

Rev. John Rayner was the son of Rev. John Rayner, and his second wife Frances Clark, and was born, as we have stated, at Plymouth, in 1643. He graduated from Harvard College in 1663, at the age of twenty. After graduating he resided some time at Dover, N. H., and pursued a course of theological study with his father, but was in feeble health. Yet he assisted his father somewhat in his ministerial duties. On the 22nd of July, following his father's death, he was invited to settle at Dover, but was not ordained pastor of the church there until July 12th, 1671. In this position he continued until his death, Dec. 21st, 1676, which occurred at the house of his father-in-law, in that part of Braintree now Quincy. He died from the effects of a cold and fever contracted in the expedition against the Indians, under Major Waldron's command, in Maine. His mother administered upon his estate. He married Judith, the daughter of Edmund and Joanna Quincy, but left no children. His wife died at Quincy, March 8th, 1678, aged twenty-three years.

Probably very soon after the retirement of Rev. Mr. Rayner, in the spring of 1669, Rev. Joseph Emerson commenced preaching as a candidate. It may be that in consequence of his coming the selectmen issued the following manifesto: "Ordered the speedy carringe of the Minister's house, and that Thomas Juell doe provide 400 of good Clapboards upon his owne account and bring them to the frame, as Goodman Barnes and Goodman Read shall

approve of, and he is alsoe to bring 212 more clapboards upon Gregory Cook's accompte, good and Marchantable as ye said former persons shall judge, wth in one Month after this day. Ordered that Gregory Cook doe pay in Nayles in pte of his lot seventeen shillings and eight pence in eight penny, and the rest as the Workmen shall see best, being in full of his purchase. Ordered that the Constable doe take care to see that the orders about the Minister's house be complyed wth."

But the progress on the house seems to have been slow, for on June 5th "The Selectmen met and ordered that the Seller under the Minister's house be forth wth digged, and that Goodman Steven Cook, John Gourney and John More wth Joseph Juill doe it, and two work at a time until it bee finished, and that Gregory Cook and Peter Aldrige doe carry Stones to the Seller w^{ch} are digged."

After preaching a few months Mr. Emerson was invited to become the pastor, and probably in the early part of Dec. 1669, he was duly inducted into the pastoral office. A long agreement between him and twenty-two of the inhabitants was entered into Dec. 1st, 1669, of which the following is the substance. *First*, that he should receive £45 yearly, £10 at some shop in Boston, or in money in this town, the remainder of the half year's salary to be made up of two pounds of butter for every cow, the rest in pork, wheat, barley, and so make up the year's pay in work, Indian corn, rye, peas and beef. *Second*, the third year after he is settled to be paid £55 yearly, and as God shall enable them. *Third*, that the house be made fit to move into with all convenient speed. *Fourth*, To get for him twenty cords of wood yearly. *Fifth*, if Mr. Emerson came to town and entered into office, then he was to have the said house and the forty acre lot and meadow to it, with all other privileges and divisions made or to be made to similar lots of lands. *Lastly*, that if the major part of the people should carry it so unworthily toward Mr. Emerson, as that there could not be a

reconciliation made among themselves, then the difference was to be referred to the churches of Medfield, Dedham and Roxbury to settle. This certainly was a wise provision.

Mr. Emerson's ministry was only of about six years' duration, in consequence of the breaking out of the Indian war in 1675. At the commencement of hostilities he was sent to Boston to represent the exposed condition of the Mendon people, and to ask protection of the Governor and Council. On the 14th of July, 1675, a party of Indians, under the leadership of Mattoonas, made an attack upon Mendon, and killed four or five of the inhabitants, a little more than a mile below the village, where the Bellingham road branches off from the one leading towards Woonsocket, R. I. These are believed to have been the first persons murdered by the Indians in that war within the present bounds of Worcester County. Sometime in Sept. or Oct. of that year, Rev. Mr. Emerson and Ferdinando Thayer were sent to the Council at Boston, to ask that the praying Indians of Hassanamisco (Grafton) be removed to Mendon. This was done, but the Indians deserted, and probably many of them joined the forces of King Philip. It is supposed that near the close of the year 1675, the town was wholly abandoned by the minister and people on account of its exposed situation, and soon after the town was destroyed. Mr. Emerson doubtless went to Concord, where his father-in-law resided. He did not, however, return to Mendon when the people came back after the death of King Philip and the close of the war. He died at Concord, Jan. 3d, 1680, aged probably about sixty years.

Rev. Mr. Emerson is supposed to have been born in England, and was the son of Thomas Emerson, who was at Ipswich as early as 1638, and who is believed to have been descended from the Emersons of Durham, England, who in 1534 received from Henry VIII, a grant of the Heraldic Arms, three lions passant, with a demi-lion holding a battle-axe for crest.

Of the early history of Rev. Mr. Emerson we have learned nothing. He was at Ipswich in 1638. In 1648 we find him preaching at York, Maine. But in 1653 he was an inhabitant of Wells, Maine; for on the 4th of July of that year, the Commissioners met at his house, and took his submission and that of others to the government of Massachusetts; and he was made a freeman at that time. It is supposed that for a time he did not preach regularly at Wells, after he became a resident of that place, for the religious troubles very nearly or quite broke up the church there. The impression is that he was of a meek and peaceable turn of mind, and "kept himself aloof from all the turmoils which were shedding their baneful influence over the souls of men." In 1656, his name was attached to a petition from the citizens of Maine, to Oliver Cromwell, asking that the several towns, including Wells and York, might be continued under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. The terms of his settlement were definitely arranged, by himself and the inhabitants of Wells, in 1664, and his regular ministry then commenced there. "Having lived a secluded life for so many years, and avoiding all controversy on the matters which agitated the public mind, the people may have united on him, in the belief that he had abjured all partisan feelings, and would devote himself to the cause of peace and mutual good will." He was, however, indicted, in 1664, perhaps while preaching as a candidate, for "telling a lie;" and again for "speaking falsely;" but the indictment was forthwith dismissed. It is said that "at this period it was an impossibility for any settled minister to preach the gospel without subjecting himself to trying persecution. Ministers were sometimes charged with being liars when they preached doctrines unacceptable to those who differed from them in religious opinions." This was probably the extent of Mr. Emerson's "lying." He is reported to have been ordained in 1667; but we think it must have been two or three years earlier, for in that year he left Wells and became the first minister of

Milton, Mass., where he remained about two years "under adverse circumstances part of the time" on account of the difficulty the people experienced in raising his salary of £53. In consequence of this, says James M. Robbins in his bicentennial address at Milton, in 1882, "misunderstandings ensued rendering his position disagreeable, and he accepted an invitation to settle at Mendon, and left town in 1669." The trouble between him and his Milton parishioners was not fully settled in 1674; for in the autumn of that year a committee was sent to Mendon "to treat with Mr. Emerson about his demands of the town."

Mr. Emerson was probably not a man of great talent, but honest and well disposed; seeking to live in accordance with the principles of the Gospel which he preached. He married first, about the year 1650, Elizabeth Woodmancy, the daughter of Robert Woodmancy, at one time a schoolmaster at Boston, and received, with his wife, a gift from her father of twelve acres of marsh land in Ipswich, "at labor in vain," which Mr. Emerson deeded to his own father, Sept. 14, 1652. When Mrs. Emerson died, we know not. For his second wife he married, Dec. 7, 1665, Elizabeth Bulkley, daughter of Rev. Edward Bulkley, of Concord, Mass. She was born in 1638. After the death of Mr. Emerson, she married Capt. John Brown, of Reading (his second wife), and died Sept. 4, 1693. By his two wives, Mr. Emerson had seven, and most likely eight children, viz.: 1st, *Joseph*, born about 1652, who died before 1706. He had two or three children. 2d, *James*, who is supposed to have been by first wife. His wife's name was Sarah, and they had Elizabeth, Joseph, James, Ebenezer and Nathaniel. Elizabeth married Joseph Taft, from whom, we think, was descended the late Hon. Alphonso Taft, of Ohio. 3d, *Lucyan* (Lucy Ann?), born at Milton, Oct. 2, 1667. She married Thomas Damon, of Reading, May 15, 1683, and had eleven children. 4th, *Edward*, born in 1670. He was a merchant and lived at Chelmsford, Newbury and Charlestown, and died May 9,

1743, aged 73. He married Rebecca Waldo, in 1697, who was the daughter of Cornelius Waldo. She died April 23, 1752, aged 90 years. From Edward, through Rev. Joseph Emerson, of Malden, Rev. William Emerson, of Concord, and Rev. William Emerson, of Harvard and Boston, was descended the famous Ralph Waldo Emerson, late of Concord. 5th, *Peter*, born about 1673, who was the father of Rev. Daniel Emerson, of Hollis, N. H. 6th, *Daniel*, of whom we have learned nothing. The 7th child was *Ebenezer*, whose history we have not ascertained.

There was an Ebenezer Emerson, who was early in Reading, and might have been the son of the Mendon minister, as his mother resided there after his father's death. 8th? we are very strongly of the opinion that *John Emerson* (Har. Coll., 1675, and a school teacher at Newbury, Charlestown and Salem), was the son of Rev. Joseph, of Mendon. Mr. Savage says he was the nephew of Rev. John Emerson, of Gloucester, who was the brother of Rev. Joseph. John is said to have been at one time a preacher at Berwick, Me., and is believed to have been the man of that name connected with the Salem witchcraft delusion. He died at Salem, March 10, 1712, and is supposed to have been born about 1654.

It was some years after the close of the Indian war before a sufficient number of the inhabitants returned to Mendon and rebuilt the destroyed town, to enable them to reorganize, and make preparations for the settlement of a minister. Soon after the first of January, 1680, a board of selectmen and other town officers were chosen. Then they turn their attention to the re-establishment of public worship; and, "January 13, 1680, Att a general Towne meeting It pased by A Clere vote to build a hous 26 foot in Length, 18 foot in bredth, 14 foot between joynts, a girt hous and a Gabell end In the Roofe, and a Leantowe at one end of the hous, the bredth of it twelve foot wide, 6 foot between joynts, for the minister that shall first settle with us." Four

days later a contract was made with Samuel Hayward to build a meeting-house "26 foot in length and 24 foot in breadth, a girt house, 14 foot between joynts." It was probably built on or near the site of the first house. A candidate for the pastoral office is soon procured, and found acceptance with the people. Hence, "Att a generall Towne Meeting 4 October 1680, the towne Agreed and it pased by a clere vote that they would give Mr. Grindall Rawson A Call to the work of the ministry for this yere. In order to his further settlement; and also that they would give hime twenty pound In corrent New England money and his bord and a hors to be kept for his servis, tenn pound of the said money to bee paid at or before the 25 of March, the other tenn pound to be paid att or before the 29 of September Next Insuing. Decon Steven Cook, Ser., Joseph White, ffarthenandoe Thayer and Abraham Stapells Ingage to se this money paid." Oct. 21, 1680, "The towne Agreed with Samuel Read for to board Mr. Rawson for the yere Insuing, and it passed by a Clere vote that the said Read shall have thirteen pound In Contry pay current at the prices following, Wheat 5 shillins, Rye 4s, Indian Corne 3 shillins a bushill, buter 6 pence a pound, pork 3 pence a pound, mutton 3 pence a pound, beef 2 pence hapeny a pound, and twelve pound of tallow beside the thirteen pounds." "The towne agreed with Ser Joseph White for to find a horse for Mr. Rawson and to kepe him for his servis this yer Insuing; and to have for the same forty shillings in towne paye." Again, "4: 2 month, '81, It passed by a Clere vote that if Mr. Rawson settell with us, he shall have his Doubling Lote Laid out before any of the great lots, and allso that he shall have his great Lote before any of our great Lots bee laid out, that are not already Laid out. Chos, Walter Cook, Robert Taft, Samuel Hayward a Comitte for to take Care that the minister's hous be Carrid on and finished att or before the 25 of Next December."

On the "21 July, 1682, Chose, Ser Joseph White, Ser

Josiah Chapin, Simon Peck, Samuel Hayward, James Lovet for to treate with Mr. Rawson and to renew our hold of him for his continuance with us for the futer and doe give them full power to acte in the behalf of the towne as if themselves ware present and to rest satisfied In what they doe." It was also voted "that the transportation of Mr. Rawson's goods shall be upon the towns charge and tha that fech them up to be paid out of a towne rate." This shows how earnest they were to have Mr. Rawson remain with them as their minister. Furthermore, after the erection of the parsonage there seems to have been some trouble with the chimneys, for 5 : 1 : 1683 a committee was chosen "to take down and Rectifie Mr. Rawsons chimnyes as allso to take Care that the work may not be obstructed, but be carryed on to the Towne's best advantage acording to their prudence and discresion." It was voted "15 October, '83, that Mr. Rawson shall have the Improvement of the Minstrys Land and meadow and what it shall be bettered by Mr. Rawson's Improvement, as Rashonall men shall judg, shall be ReImbursed to him or his hairs," if he should leave the land. After preaching some three years he seems to have accepted a call, and on the 7th of April, 1684, the following terms relative to his settlement were agreed upon. *First:* he was to have a yearly salary of fifty-five pounds. *Second:* he was to have one cord of wood for every forty-acre lot. *Third:* his salary was to be paid semi-annually on the 25 of Oct. and March. *Fourth:* the selectmen were annually to make a rate for his salary with a prospect of increase if necessary. *Fifth:* If he became their minister he was to have the house and forty acre house lot "which he is now in possession of" with all the privileges connected with similar house lots. To these terms Mr. Rawson agreed, and soon afterwards was ordained. His widow, in a letter to Cotton Mather, says, that previous to his ordination "he was invited unto other places where he had a far greater prospect for his outward comfort in the world

than could be expected in such a small place, where there was but about twenty families just recovering themselves from a tedious war. But these few sheep in the wilderness lay so much upon his heart that it made him overlook many worldly enjoyments, if he might be instrumental to keep them in the truth. Indeed he never seemed to have his heart set upon the world, but used often to say he believed he should have enough to carry him unto his journey's end." This shows a noble, self-sacrificing spirit. And this same heroic spirit of self-denial he carried through his long and faithful ministry of about thirty-five years. On the meagre sum, as it seems to us, of fifty-five pounds per annum, not quite $250.00, and with what he could raise on his small farm, he managed to support himself and rear a family of twelve children, sending one son to college and giving the others a respectable education. His ministry appears to have been eminently wise and harmonious, and of course successful. It terminated with his death "on the Lords day about sunset Feb. 6, 1715."

Rev. Grindall Rawson was the fifth son and the eleventh child of the distinguished Edward Rawson, for many years the Secretary of the Massachusetts Colony, who married in England, previous to his immigration to America, Rachel Perne, a granddaughter of that John Hooker whose wife was the sister of Edmund Grindall, "the most worthily renowned Archbishop of Canterbury," in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Rev. Grindall Rawson was born Jan. 23, 1659, probably in what is now Bromfield Street, Boston, where his father resided for many years. Few facts have been learned relative to his youthful days. He graduated from Harvard College, in 1678, in the class of the celebrated Cotton Mather, and two others. In subsequent life he became one of the leading divines and scholars of that day. Immediately after graduation he began the study of theology with his brother-in-law, Rev. Samuel Torrey, of Weymouth.

Having shown himself well adapted to the profession he was advised to enter the ministry. He preached his first sermon at Medfield, a short time previous to his going to Mendon. Cotton Mather preached a sermon at his decease, wherein he characterizes him in these words: "We generally esteemed him a truly pious man, and a prudent one, and a person of temper, and every way qualified for a friend that might be delighted in. We honored him for his industrious oversight of the *Flock* in the Wilderness which had been committed unto him, and the variety of successful *pains* which he took for the good of those to whom God had therefore exceedingly endeared him. We honored him for his *Intellectual Abilities* which frequently procured applications to him, and brought him sometimes upon our most conspicuous theatres, and we usually took it for granted that things would be fairly done, where he had a hand in the doing of them. We honored him for doing the work of an *Evangelist* among our Indians, of whose language he was a master that had scarce an *equal*, and for whose welfare his performances were such as render our loss herein hardly to be repaired. Such services are Pyramids." We are told that "his reputation as a theologian was of such a character that the General Court sometimes referred grave and serious questions of ecclesiastical polity to him for decision." In a petition to the General Court, by the Mendon people, he was said to be "an able, faithful, painful minister of the word, by whose labors we do hear the joyful sound, a famine whereof we hope is esteemed by us a more fatal punishment than a famine of bread." The General Court, July 31, 1692, appointed him, with some other "Ministers of God's Word," as Chaplain in the army sent into Canada, "to carry on the worshipping of God in that expedition." In 1698 he, with Rev. Samuel Danforth, of Taunton, "were instructed by the Commissioners for the propagation of the Gospel, to visit the Indian plantations in Massachusetts." They visited Little Compton, Dartmouth, Acushnet,

Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Sandwich, Eastham, Harwich, Assawampset, Natick, etc., and on their return made a valuable and interesting report of the number and condition of those visited. He was the author of a "Confession of Faith," written in both the Indian and English languages. He also translated into the Indian tongue, John Cotton's catechism, "Milk for Babes." His sermon, preached before the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1703, and also one before the General Court, May 25, 1709, were published. He labored earnestly for the intellectual as well as the spiritual welfare of the people. It is reported that in 1709 he offered to board without charge, for four years, a Latin school-master, if the town would employ such a man for the instruction of the young. The town accepted his proposition; and thus, more than one hundred and eighty years ago, boys were prepared for college at the public charge in Mendon.

He was also indefatigable in his endeavors to convert the Indians; and we are informed that "he was greatly troubled that his people should sell strong drink to them, and made it an article of the Church Covenant that whoever did so should be counted a Covenant breaker; and the only person tried before the Church during his ministry, was charged with this offense."

While he had little trouble or difficulty *in* the Church during his pastorate, he had some trouble with outsiders seeking to create a schism among his flock. His noble wife, who shared his trials as well as his joys, declared that "he had been but a very short time here before the Sectaries from the neighboring town of Providence labored to lead aside the people. While he had his meetings at one end of the town, they held a meeting at the other end. However after he had disputed with them two or three times they grew weary and left the Towne. * * There was not a Council in all the neighboring towns but what he was at it. * * He catechised first in publick, on the

Lord's days in the afternoon, afterwards he had set times to catechise in the week. He divided the town into five parts, and every Friday there was a meeting in one or the other of them, where he preached a sermon and catechised the children which belonged unto the families thereabouts."

When he visited the sick the whole neighborhood gathered to listen to his prayers. He sympathized largely with the inhabitants in all their plans and progress and induced them to leave off contention before it was meddled with. So benignant indeed was his spirit, that, we are informed, "even a child might in distress talk with him!" His wife says "He was the strictest observer of the Lord's Day that I ever took notice of in my life, that neither child, nor servant, nor stranger within his gate was permitted any thing but what tended to religion." For the last twenty-seven years of his life he gave much attention to the spiritual welfare of the Indians. He learned their language in nine months, while two years was generally considered requisite for such a purpose, and he preached "to their good understanding." During the summer time, after the close of the regular Sunday services, he was accustomed to go about 5 o'clock and hold religious services with them. He, however, was greatly distressed at the small progress they made in the Christian virtues. He was doubtless as thoroughly versed in the Indian language, though not so generally noted, as the Apostle Eliot. In fact, all things considered, we regard him as one of the ablest ministers that was ever settled in Mendon.

During the latter part of his life he suffered from severe sickness which left him in a very feeble condition, and another minister was employed for a time. Having been partially restored to health Mr. Rawson continued to preach "till just three weeks before his death." His last words were "Come Lord Jesus, Come quickly!"

He married, in 1683, Susanna Wilson, the daughter of Rev. John Wilson, of Medfield, and the granddaughter of Rev.

John Wilson, of Boston, who was the great uncle of Mr. Rawson. She survived her husband more than thirty-three years, and died July 8, 1748, having been born in 1664. He and his wife were buried in the old cemetery at the lower part of the village, and the monument over his grave was erected by a vote of the town in 1743, as a tribute of respect to his many virtues and faithful services.

Following the death of Mr. Rawson, the town was without a settled minister for a little more than a year. Doubtless various candidates preached, for in 1716 the town voted that those who "went journeys from time to time to provide ministers, since Mr. Rawson's decease, should have their reasonable expenses of money allowed them by the town." March 28, 1715, a few weeks after the death of Mr. Rawson, a committee was chosen "To take care to provide a minister for the Town from time to time until they shall provide a man so far to the town's acceptance as to give a call to settlement." On the 8th of Sept. following, Sergt. Joseph White and James Emerson were chosen to "strengthen the committee to provide a minister for the town." Whether this strengthening of the committee hastened the settlement of a pastor we are unable to say. June 21, 1715, it was "voted for a settlement to the first minister that shall settle in this town, one hundred pounds, or the Ministry Lott in s^{d} Town, and for a yearly sallery the sum of seaventy pounds in money." We know not who then occupied the pulpit. But "Feb. 9, 1715–16, it was then proposed to the Town to Bring in their votes for their concurrance in the Church's choice of the Rev. Mr. Joseph Dorr to Be Their Pastor, which was accordingly Done and voted to be the Town's minister." We have no further record of the action of the Church, as no Church records of so early a date are known to be in existence. Still further action, however, was taken by the town relative to the settlement of a minister, Feb. 20, 1715–16, when it was "voted to add unto the one hundred pounds heretofore

granted to the first minister that shall settle among us, and confirm the same on the Rev. Mr. Joseph Dorr, the sum of Sixty pounds, to be paid in Labour and Materials Towards building him an house in s[d] Town as there may be occasion thereof.

"Voted in addition to the seaventy pounds as aforesaid, and the same confirmed unto the Rev. Mr. Joseph Dorr, so long as he shall remain the town's minister, the sum of five pounds per annum." In due course of time Mr. Dorr accepted the invitation to become their pastor, and preparations were made for his formal induction into office, which was a matter of great importance in those days. Hence, on the 6th of Sept., 1716, it was "voted to raise money by contribution to prepare for the ordination of Mr. Joseph Dorr." We are of the opinion that the date of the above vote is erroneous. The exact date of the ordination does not appear on the town records, but we have somewhere found the statement that it took place Feb. 25, 1716. At any rate, on the 24th of Feb., 1716, the agreement to the terms of settlement between the town and Mr. Dorr was duly signed. The following is an abstract of it: *First*, the salary was to be seventy pounds the first year, and thereafter seventy-five pounds, to be paid in two semi-annual installments. *Second*, he was to have as a settlement one hundred and sixty pounds, one hundred in money, half to be paid in November, 1716, and the other half within twelve months of that time; the sixty pounds to be paid in labor, etc., towards building him a house. *Third*, his salary was to commence April 1st, 1716. During his ministry the currency of the country became so depreciated that in 1744, his salary was raised to £200, old tenor. In 1761, a committee reported that the loss of salary up to that time amounted to £2,000, old tenor. Mr. Dorr, however, agreed to relinquish all claim to it if in the future he should receive the full yearly amount. The earliest Church Covenant, now in existence, was adopted during his ministry, though

the exact date of it is unknown. Those old Church Covenants were not intended generally to be statements of theological belief, but rather as a bond of union, and an expression of a desire to live a Christian life. What theology there was in this Covenant seems to have been of a Calvinistic type. Mr. Dorr is reported to have favored the views of Jonathan Edwards, and he signed a testimonial in favor of the great "revival of 1740," of which Whitefield was the leader. The parish of Milford was organized during his ministry, in 1741, and was known as "the second precinct of Mendon." This event was a sore trial to Mr. Dorr. Amid the troubles that led to the division of the Church, Mr. Dorr, Oct. 28, 1740, "asked advice of the Marlboro' Association under his and his church's difficulties." And this request for advice was renewed the next year. It was during his ministry also that, in 1766, the third, or south precinct of Mendon, now Blackstone, was established.

While suffering from the infirmities of age and feebleness, on the 14th of April, 1767, he made a proposition to the parish, which was accepted, to relinquish his salary on their paying him £13-6-8 yearly during his natural life. The ministry of Mr. Dorr appears, on the whole, to have been prosperous and happy, and was terminated by his death, March 9th, 1768, being a few days more than 52 years in length.

Very few materials for a biographical notice of him have been found. He was the son of Edward and Elizabeth (Hawley) Dorr, and was born in Roxbury, Mass., about 1689, as he was in the 79th year of his age when he died. He graduated from Harvard College in 1711, and subsequently received the degree of A. M.

He married April 9, 1724, Mary Rawson, the second daughter of Rev. Grindall Rawson, his predecessor in office. She was born June 22, 1699, and died April 9, 1776, exactly 52 years from the day of her marriage. They had four

children, one son and three daughters, and all of the latter married clergymen.* His son, Joseph Dorr, Jr., became quite a distinguished man, graduating from Harvard College in 1752. He studied theology and preached occasionally but was never ordained. He was a most devoted patriot during the revolution; and March 1st, 1773, as chairman of a committee, reported to the town a series of most remarkable resolutions relative to the "rights and privileges" of Massachusetts men. These resolutions embody many of the ideas that three years later were expressed in the Declaration of Independence by Mr. Jefferson. He was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for twenty-five years, and Judge of Probate for Worcester County eighteen years. He was a member of the Governor's Council, and three years a Senator, etc. He died at Brookfield, Mass., Oct. 31, 1808, aged 78 years.

In 1751, Rev. Mr. Dorr took the lead in organizing the "Mendon Association" of ministers, still in existence. He was the first Moderator of the Association and held the office up to the time of his death, and for years most of the meetings were held at his house. His character is thus sketched on his tombstone in the old central cemetery of the town: "He was indued with good sense. His temper was mild and placid. He excelled in ye virtues of meekness, patience, temperance, sobriety, gravity, benevolence and charity, was a good scholar, a learned divine and exemplary Christian."

With the death of Rev. Joseph Dorr closes the first one hundred years of the ecclesiastical history of Mendon, and with it we close the present paper.

*_Mary_ married Rev. Moses Taft, Aug. 15, 1753. He was for many years pastor of a church in what is now Randolph, Mass. _Catharine_ married Rev. Ezekiel Emerson, March 27, 1760. He was the minister of Georgetown, Maine. _Susannah_ married, his second wife, Rev. Amariah Frost, May 23, 1779, pastor of the first Church of Milford, Mass.

The reading of the paper was followed by remarks from Messrs. Hosmer, Crane and Kent.

The death of Dr. John G. Metcalf of Mendon, an honorary member of the Society, was announced; and mention was made of the death of Rev. S. T. Livermore, who, although not a member, had taken great interest in the Society.

Adjourned.

242d Meeting.

Tuesday evening, April 5.

Present: Messrs. Abbot, Arnold, Barrett, Brierly, Crane, G W. Coombs, L. B. Chase, Dickinson, Davidson, Dayton, Eaton, G. L. Estey, J. L. Estey, Gould, Harrington, Harlow, Hosmer, Hobbs, Knox, Lynch, Meriam, Mann, G. Maynard, M. A. Maynard, Nourse, Otis, F. P. Rice, Staples, Stiles, Tolman, Corwin M. Thayer, Tucker, C. G. Wood (33), and several visitors.

Mr. Horace Wyman was admitted an active member of the Society.

The Librarian reported 199 additions.

The following paper was read by Mr George Tolman of Concord:

JOHN JACK, THE SLAVE, AND DANIEL BLISS, THE TORY.

BY GEORGE TOLMAN.

On the rearward or northern slope of Concord's old "Hill Burying Ground," somewhat apart from other stones, as if to show that even the equality of the grave were but a figure of speech, and that the quiet sleeper who lies below were in some way to be kept separate from "the rude forefathers of the hamlet," who, "each in his narrow cell forever laid," repose near by, stands the plain square monumental slab of gray slate that is the starting point of the desultory paper that I am about to read.

Upon this stone is graven the following striking epitaph:—

God wills us free; man wills us slaves.
I will as God wills; God's will be done.

Here lies the body of
John Jack,
A native of Africa, who died
March 1773, aged about 60 years.

Tho' born in a land of slavery,
He was born free.
Tho' he lived in a land of liberty,
He lived a slave.
Till by his honest, tho' stolen, labors,
He acquired the source of slavery,
Which gave him his freedom;
Tho' not long before
Death, the grand tyrant,
Gave him his final emancipation,
And set him on a footing with kings.
Tho' a slave to vice,
He practised those virtues
Without which kings are but slaves.

The reason, then, why this monument stands comparatively isolated, is not far to seek:—Jack was a Negro. True, at the time of his death he was a substantial citizen, a landholder, with an estate to be devised and bequeathed and administered upon; a member of the church in good standing, with a soul to be saved or damned; and thus, both from the worldly and the spiritual point of view, entitled to rank along with his "even Christians." But I have noticed, as if in order to mark and emphasize the natural race distinction between white and black, that in every old burying place that I have visited (and my acquaintance with such places is an extensive one), I have always found the graves of Negroes carefully relegated to the obscure corners of the ground, along with those of paupers and criminals, as though our pious ancestors had taken care that when should take place that opening of the graves and literal bodily resurrection of the dead, which was to them the one great future occurrence of which they were confidently sure, these lower ranks of human kind should come up in their proper place—in the rear of the great procession.

But, be that as it may, John Jack's epitaph has made him immortal. Poets and philosophers, scholars and soldiers, learned jurists, eloquent divines and saintly women lie buried in Concord, who had won in life a valid title to immortality, and who need not that any tombstone should record their virtues or that any epitaph should keep their memories green. These are secure, for they have joined

> * * * "the choir invisible
> Of those immortal dead who live again
> In minds made better by their presence; live
> In pulses stirred to generosity,
> In deeds of daring rectitude, in scorn
> For miserable aims that end with self,
> In thoughts sublime that pierce the night like stars,
> And with their mild persistence urge men's search
> To vaster issues."

Others there are, of the undistinguished crowd, who yet have left their mark for good or ill upon our ancient town, or whose homely virtues are still cherished by their own posterity, and so have earned their immortality—because

> "To live in hearts we leave behind
> Is not to die."

But for this poor slave, without ancestry, without posterity, without kindred, of a despised and alien race, a social pariah, his title to immortality is found only in his epitaph, which has made him, to his own race, the prophet of that great deliverance that was to come to them in blood and fire, a century after he had worked out his own emancipation.

> "God wills us free; man wills us slaves.
> I will as God wills; God's will be done."

Of the inscription itself, Shattuck, the historian of Concord, writing more than half a century ago, remarks that even then it had been extensively copied. The same writer in a communication in the local newspaper in 1838, narrates that one of the British officers who were sent by General Gage to Concord in search of information as to the resources and operations of the patriots in the early spring of 1775, found time from his other duties to copy this inscription, and included it in a letter home, which was published in a London newspaper. This must have been within two years after the stone was first set up. Did the writer of the epitaph himself imagine, or did the Briton who read and copied it even suspect, that the grand exordium, "God wills us free; God's will be done," was as truly prophetic of the fast approaching liberty of the Colonies, as of the freedom that, in the more distant future, was, by the will of God, to descend upon the American negro? Perhaps not, for the author of the epitaph was Daniel Bliss, the oldest son of the Rev. Daniel Bliss, and a brother-in-law of Concord's

patriot pastor the Rev. William Emerson, but himself so hostile to the patriot cause that he was soon obliged to flee from his home, to which he never returned, but spent the rest of his life in British land, and died, as he had lived, a faithful and conscientious subject and servant of the English crown.

Since that first publication of John Jack's epitaph, it has been copied and printed times without number both in this country and abroad. I have met with it translated into German and French, and quite recently a Norwegian acquaintance showed me a newspaper he had just received from home, containing a letter from one of our local Scandinavian colonists, describing old Concord, and quoting this same epitaph. From certain peculiarities of its grammatical or rather rhetorical, construction, and from the fact that it almost translates itself into Latin, I an inclined to think that Mr. Bliss, who was a scholar and a Latinist, wrote it originally in that tongue. It turns up every little while in some newspaper, sometimes with the addition of circumstances of place, etc., and sometimes merely as a literary curiosity, but always without the least bit of appreciative criticism of its real literary quality, or of recognition of its real point and significance. I think I am not extravagant in calling it "the most famous epitaph in America," and in saying that no other one, whether of statesman, scholar or soldier, artist, poet or philanthropist, has been so widely copied or read by so many people, as has this that marks the grave of an obscure and nameless negro.

The stone that bears this famous inscription is not the one originally erected. That had been broken and overthrown, and lay for some years on the ground beside the grave, until sometime about the year 1830, the Hon. Rufus Hosmer, of Stow, a native of Concord, whose extensive practice at the bar called him here at every session of the County Courts, recognizing perhaps that here was one of the most perfect epitaphs ever written, in danger of becoming utterly lost, started a subscription among the members

of the Middlesex bar to procure the present stone, which is as nearly as possible a *fac simile* of the original. For many years during the anti-slavery times, which began about the time this second stone was erected, and which ended with the emancipation, this grave, almost alone of all the graves in the Hill burying ground, was carefully tended and looked after; lilies were planted upon it, the clinging lichens were not permitted to gather upon the stone, and the long rank grass that might have hidden it was kept shorn and trimmed to a decorous smoothness. This was the self-appointed work of Mary Rice, a little old gentlewoman who lived hard by; quaint in dress and blunt of speech, and with the kindest heart that ever beat; eccentric to a marked degree even among the many eccentric people that Concord has always been popularly considered to abound in. She was devoted to all the "reform" causes of the day, and particularly to the anti-slavery movement, and was an active and enthusiastic agent of the "Underground Railroad," an institution, by the way, of which Concord was one of the principal stations. Many a fugitive found refuge, and, if needed, concealment, in her cottage; or from her scanty purse was furnished the means to help him onward toward a free country. To her the epitaph of John Jack had a meaning; it was more than a mere series of brilliant antitheses; it was a prophecy and a promise. The humble grave upon the hillside was a holy sepulchre; its nameless tenant was the prophet and Messiah of the gospel of freedom. She has been dead for more than twenty years, but the grave she tended so carefully still shows the traces of her care, and the successors of the lilies she planted upon it still bloom scantily there in the summer days and keep her memory green.

I wonder, when Rufus Hosmer set about the restoration of this tomb-stone, if he was moved thereto in any degree by the story which he must have heard often repeated in his childhood, of his father's encounter with Daniel Bliss on the

last occasion that that gentleman participated in a public meeting in his native town. Mr. Bliss was, as I have said, a Royalist, and had taken a wife from a leading Tory family of Worcester County. At a convention held in December, 1774, in Concord's old meeting-house (a building doubly sacred to us on account of the many patriotic meetings of the Sons of Liberty that were held within its hallowed walls), for the consideration of the Boston Port Bill, Mr. Bliss, who had been one of the counsellors and barristers that had given their advice to Gov. Hutchinson as to the condition of the country, made an earnest and powerful speech in opposition to the ideas and purposes of the patriots. A fine scholar, a well-trained lawyer, eloquent, logical, witty, sarcastic, a son of the recently deceased and highly esteemed pastor of the village, and brother-in-law to the young and eloquent divine who had succeeded to the pastoral office and by his enthusiastic and powerful espousal of the people's cause had become almost the idol of the patriots, Mr. Bliss was personally a very popular man among his neighbors, in spite of his fidelity to the royal cause. His speech on this occasion had great effect, and at its close the hearts of the whole assembly sank in discouragement, so powerfully had he portrayed the apparent hopelessness of the struggle between the weakness of the provincials and the mighty power of Britain, then mistress of the world. For a time there was a moody and despairing silence, but at length a plainly dressed citizen, like Mr. Bliss a young man and a native of Concord, arose to reply. Speaking at first with hesitating diffidence, as one unused to any higher flights of oratory than were demanded by the narrow exigencies of the town meeting, but gradually warming with his subject, as his own sense of the rights of the provincials and the usurpations of the British ministry pressed more and more strongly upon him, and finally breaking out into a strain of untaught eloquence that carried all before it, and changed as if by magic, the dis-

heartened temper of his auditors to one of stern and high resolve that the rights of the people should be maintained at whatever cost. Mr. Bliss, who had carefully noted the effect of his own speech, was greatly disconcerted, and in reply to the question of a Worcester County delegate as to who was the young man who had spoken so forcibly, said that it was Joseph Hosmer, a Concord mechanic, who had learned his English at his mother's knee, and was the most dangerous rebel in Concord, for the young men were all with him, and would surely follow where he led. It was not many weeks afterward that the young men, gathered in arms on Punkatasset Hill, were formed in battalion by Joseph Hosmer, acting as adjutant, and were again inspired by his words to raise those arms against the soldiers of their King, and along with him to take the one irrevocable step—the first—in the long march that ended years later at Yorktown. At this December meeting was the last public appearance of Mr. Bliss among his townsmen of Concord, but exactly as they threw themselves with increasing ardor into the cause of revolution, so did he more and more earnestly attempt to counteract their plans, and identify himself more thoroughly with the ministerial party, until, even before the actual beginning of the war, he found himself obliged to seek his personal safety by fleeing to the protection of the British soldiery.

Can we not imagine that Joseph Hosmer's son, more than fifty years afterwards, was moved by some chivalric impulse to preserve the only relic that remained here of his father's old friend and enemy—the inscription that prophesied liberty even to the humblest, in the name of God?

Daniel Bliss was born in Concord in the year 1740, and graduated at Harvard College in 1760. In 1765 he was admitted to the Worcester County bar, and began practice immediately thereafter at Rutland, where he married Isabella, the daughter of Col. John Murray. Murray was a firm and outspoken supporter of the royal cause, and a rich and in-

fluential man. His neighbors, who were mostly patriots, at length became very much incensed against him, and sent him word that on a certain day a committee of one thousand persons, headed by Major Willard Moore, (who a few months later fell at Bunker Hill,) would call upon him to remonstrate with him. Col. Murray, distrustful of the nature of the remonstrance that might be offered by so large a committee, and deeming the odds of one thousand to one too great for even his masterful spirit to encounter, prudently left home the day before the remonstrants were to call and never returned. His estate was afterwards confiscated by the government. Mr. Shattuck and others represent that Daniel Bliss imbibed his toryism from Col. Murray. Perhaps so; but his father, the Rev. Daniel Bliss, who was living when the storm of rebellion first began to gather, was a staunch royalist, and in many public utterances showed his devotion to the cause of the king. The younger Daniel, then just coming to man's estate, very naturally took the side that his father espoused. When he came to set himself down to the practice of law at Rutland his political predilections and his business interests as well, attracted him to the side of established law and settled institutions, and the connection with Murray was inevitable. Rutland, it may be remarked, was largely a colony of Concord, and many of our oldest Concord names are still prevalent there.

Mr. Bliss did not remain many years at Rutland. In the year 1773 he purchased from John Barrett, a house in the centre of the village of Concord, on what is now Walden Street, the second house from the corner of Main Street, and which has been torn down within the last thirty years. It was at this house that Capt. Brown and Ens. De Berniere, of the British army, were entertained by Mr. Bliss, when they visited Concord on the 20th of March, 1775, in obedience to the orders of General Gage, "to examine the roads and situation of the town, and also to get what information they could relative to what quantity of artillery and

provisions" had been collected there. Situated in the very centre of the town, it was an admirable "coign of vantage" from which to observe a good part of what was going on. Capt. Timothy Wheeler's mill, where flour was being steadily manufactured for the use of the rebels, was not two hundred feet away; Reuben Brown's saddlery shop, where harnesses and cartridge boxes and accoutrements were making, was but a little further; the storehouse where the collected material for war was deposited was close by; Mr. Bliss was thoroughly alive to all that was going on about him, and knew every foot of the territory in which he had lived almost all his life. The spies had hardly need to step outside his door to find material for the report they made to General Gage a few days after, which convinced that experienced commander that decisive measures must be taken without delay. But, if Mr. Bliss's house was an easy place to watch from, it was equally an easy place to watch, and the officers had not been there many minutes before their presence was known, and their errand more than suspected. Doubtless this visit was a great advantage to the patriots as well as to Gen. Gage, for it was an unmistakable hint to them that an armed expedition might soon be looked for, and that it behooved them to be in readiness to meet it.

Thus far Mr. Bliss's family connections, and his own personal popularity (which, apart from political considerations, was very great), had shielded him from personal violence, but this last offence, of harboring spies in his own house, broke down the patience of the people, and they threatened to kill both him and his visitors. The two officers remained until late at night, when the vigilance of the patriots was some what relaxed, and then, accompanied by their host as a guide, went out of the town by a circuitous and unwatched road. Mr. Bliss never again stepped foot in Concord. His wife and children and all his personal possessions were left behind, but a few weeks later he sent his brother Samuel to Concord to make arrangements for saving what could be

saved of his household effects, and for getting his family safely away. Like Daniel, Samuel was a loyalist, but he had been living for several years in Worcester County, and although Concord people knew him well, both personally and politically, they were not so much exasperated against him as against his brother. Still they were suspicious of him, and when the rumor had at length obtained credence that he had helped to pilot the British force to Concord on the 19th of April, and had given them suggestions as to where to search for contraband of war, and had even pointed out the dwelling places of the leading rebels, the townspeople arrested him, and brought him before Esquire Duncan Ingraham for examination, on the 12th of May. Ingraham himself was strongly suspected of being a royalist at heart, but he was not only the wealthiest citizen of the town, but also the one most gifted with worldly wisdom, for he had been a successful merchant and sea captain, and had travelled all over the world with his eyes open. His influence was great, and he knew enough, moreover, to keep his usually rough tongue in check, and to wait until he knew which side was coming out ahead, before he committed himself. After the war was over he became a full-fledged patriot, and talked much about the independence of his country. I may mention, in passing, that he was the grandfather of that Capt. Ingraham of the U. S. Navy who attained some celebrity in the Martin Koszta affair a generation ago. Before this worthy magistrate, as I have said, Samuel Bliss was brought, but proved by the testimony of four witnesses that he had been in Boston all day on the 19th of April, and was therefore discharged from custody. He was fully persuaded, however, that the people would watch their opportunity to arrest him on some other charge, and so retreated immediately to Boston. Shortly afterward he received a commission as lieutenant in the British army, and served with considerable distinction during the war, retiring, after the war was over, with the rank of captain,

and settling in New Brunswick, where he passed the rest of his life. Daniel Bliss also joined the British army, in which he held the rank of colonel and was attached to the commissary department and stationed at Quebec.

Thus it will be seen that two sons of the Rev. Daniel Bliss were in the British army. The other two joined the patriot army, and both held commissions. Of the latter two, Thomas Theodore, the one of whom his brother Daniel said to the English officers that he "would fight them in blood up to his knees," was a brave and efficient officer, but was unfortunate enough to be taken prisoner early in the war, and was not released until the British forces evacuated New York after the peace. It has been surmised that his brother Daniel used his personal influence to prevent his earlier release or exchange, in order to keep him out of harm's way, or restrain him from doing mischief to the royal cause. The other brother, Joseph, was a clerk in Knox's book-store in Boston, and when his employer abandoned business in order to become Washington's chief of artillery, the boy accompanied him to the field, and served with credit in the successive grades of ensign, lieutenant and captain.

Daniel Bliss's estate was the only one in Concord confiscated by the General Court, and on the 6th of March, 1781, "the commissioners for the sale of the estates of Conspirators and Absentees, lying within the County of Middlesex," of which Commission Joseph Hosmer, of Concord, was a member, disposed of his house and lands by auction, for £278: 2: 10. The estates of his brother Samuel, and his father-in-law Col. Murray, in Worcester County, came under the same act of sequestration.

In one of the Rev. William Emerson's letters to his wife from Ticonderoga, in the summer of 1776, he speaks of his inability to forward a letter from her to her brother Daniel in Quebec, all communication through the lines being strictly forbidden. But I do not find that Col. Bliss kept

up any communication with his relatives here after the peace. Indeed, so thoroughly had he expatriated himself, that even the portraits of his parents, specially bequeathed to him by his father, were never claimed, but still remain in Concord. The war being over, he resigned his commission in the army, and settled at Frederickton, New Brunswick, where he entered upon the practice of the law. There was a large colony of refugees from New England then in New Brunswick, men who had been wealthy at home, but who had lost everything by their espousal of the royal cause. Many of them, like Col. Bliss, were men of culture and ability, graduates of Harvard College or (less frequently), of Yale, representatives of what Dr. Holmes calls "the Brahmin Caste of New England." Among them all, there was not one who, in natural force of character and in the ability that comes from education and training, was the superior of Daniel Bliss, and he very quickly built up a large and lucrative practice, by which he not only repaired his shattered fortune, but also gained a position at the head of the New Brunswick bar, and was in a few years appointed a member of His Majesty's Council for that Province. Later in life he was raised to the Bench, and became Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. He died at his country residence of Belmont in 1806. His sons inherited the family characteristics. The elder, who bore the name of his father and grandfather, entered the British army and settled in Ireland, where his descendants still live. John Murray Bliss, the younger son, succeeded to his father's estate of Belmont. He was a lawyer, and became successively solicitor-general and judge, and during an interregnum consequent upon the death of the royal governor, he was appointed Commander-in Chief and Administrator of the Province. Just before the war of 1812, and in anticipation of trouble with the United States, he was put in command of the provincial militia, there being at that time no English regular troops in the Province. Both these sons of Daniel

Bliss were natives of Massachusetts. The descendants of the younger still remain in New Brunswick, and the family have been especially prominent in the Church and at the Bar.

Col. Bliss is described as a man of fine presence, and engaging, though somewhat aristocratic manners; brilliant and witty in conversation, and a powerful public speaker; a fine scholar, a clear and logical thinker, a sound lawyer, an eloquent pleader, and a man of spotless integrity. We may well believe all this of him, when we consider his birth and his early training, and the high position he attained at the bar and on the bench, and we may well regret that his high qualities and brilliant talents were not devoted to the service of his native land.

As I have already said, a large proportion of the loyalists of the American revolution were men of learning and culture, or men of wealth. I think it would surprise one who has not looked into the matter, to compare the list of those proscribed by the General Court in 1779, with the list of graduates of Harvard College for the twenty years immediately preceding the war. The ministers of the New England church were for the most part ranged on the side of the people, but the Episcopal clergy, and the laity, too, were almost to a man, royalists, and so were nearly all the lawyers and a large proportion of the physicians. These were men whom the infant State could ill afford to lose, and doubtless if the same course had been taken with them after the war, that was adopted by the United States toward her disloyal sons eighty-five years later, it would have been a wise and prudent policy, that would have strengthened rather than weakened the new and then experimental government. That these men were honest in their political convictions, and courageous in the maintenance of them, we can not doubt, now that we look upon them with clearer eyes and less impassioned judgment through the long perspective of more than a hundred years. Who shall say

that Daniel and Samuel Bliss were less brave or less conscientious than their brothers Thomas and Joseph? They were all of one blood and lineage. If the younger two risked "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor," so did the elder two, equally; and, as the event turned out, still more hopelessly. I fancy it required as much courage, and exactly the same kind of courage, to be a loyalist in Massachusetts in 1775, as it did to be a Union man in South Carolina in 1861;—the courage to stand up for one's own conviction of right, in the face of a whole community filled with a burning sense of wrong and fully determined to appeal to the last resort of armed rebellion.

Do not imagine that I think it would have been better had the war of independence failed. No:—God willed us free; God's will had to be done; and we cannot for a moment doubt that not America alone, but the whole world as well, was beyond all measure the gainer by the failure of the cause for which Daniel Bliss fought, and for which he suffered exile. I have only tried to give you some faint glimpse of the real character of the gentleman, scholar, soldier and jurist, whom his native town remembers only by the opprobrious epithet of "Tory."

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But we have wandered far from our starting point,—the humble grave upon our hillside. Let us get back to it, and see how much we can reconstruct of John Jack's individuality from the materials accessible to us. It is not much, for a life so unimportant as that of a negro slave leaves but few traces, even in village annals. Of his life as a slave we know nothing except that his master was Benjamin Barron. Slavery in New England was a very mild form of servitude, and Barron, like most of his neighbors, was a yeoman or farmer, so we may fairly imagine that Jack's life was not much harder or more laborious than that of a hired farm hand, or even than that of his master, in those days when

farming meant hard work, long hours and plain living for both master and man. That he was a good servant and a good Christian we may infer from the brief eulogy graven upon his tombstone, that "he practised those virtues without which kings are but slaves," a lofty testimonial indeed, that even the best of men might be proud to deserve.

Benjamin Barron, who was by trade a cordwainer, but had apparently been driven by advancing age to abandon that business and devote himself entirely to his farm, lived half a mile east of the village, on the Boston road, in a little cottage known in our day as "the old Dutch house," destroyed but a few years ago, and in a back room of which the marks of its use as a shoemaker's shop were visible up to the time of its destruction; the four holes worn in the floor by the feet of the bench, and the deeper and wider hollow channelled out by the feet of the workman himself. He died in 1754. Is there another man of his time whose very foot prints we of to-day have seen? His estate, which was a considerable one for those days, was administered by his daughter Susanna. In the inventory, after the customary list of household furniture and the like, appear these items:—

"One Negro servant named Jack —— —— £120–0–0.

"One Negro maid named Vilot, being of no vallue."

So we see what was the money value, to our revered forefathers, of a very superior article of human property (in the very best years of his life, for he was then about forty-two years old), endowed with much more than the customary allowance of virtues. I hope our women's rights friends will not take it hard that poor Violet, who was only four years older, was considered as not only of no value, but even as an incumbrance upon the estate; for when fifteen years later an agreement was made among the Barron heirs for the partition of the property, after the death of the widow, I find written upon the petition, in the hand writing of S. Danforth, Judge of Probate,—"Quaere: about the

negro,—whether the portions ought not to be made payable only on condition that the several heirs do their parts toward her support, or give security to do it;" and when a final settlement was made, Susanna, who took the homestead, agreed "that she would take the negro woman belonging to the estate as her own, and that she would support her in sickness and in health, she having the benefit of her labour." But, after all, Violet outlived her mistress, and died in 1789, aged 80 years.

* * * * *

But to get back to John Jack: the first thing to be said about him is,—that that was not his name, except as he may have assumed it after he became free. He stands on the church records as "Jack, Negro." Our good ancestors would admit negroes, free or slaves, to the full communion of their churches (though they did not allow them to sit among the white people), the ministers would baptize the colored babies, and give them their proper start in the way of life, but as for family names—what did the negro want of a family name? One name was enough, if you simply added the word Negro to it. We have seen that in the inventory of the Barron estate he is named Jack. He must have been very industrious in "his honest tho' stolen labors," and in a very few years acquired the £120 of "the source of slavery" which was the price of his freedom; for by the year 1761 he had not only done that, but had also bought for £16 from Susanna Barron, his old master's daughter, "four acres of plow land in the great or common fields so-called," and from another party, at about the same time, for £6: 13: 4, two acres more, in the same locality. In the deed of the first of these purchases, he is called "a certain Negro man called John, a Free man, now resident at said Concord, a labourer." The second deed runs to "Jack, a free negro man, late servant to Benjamin Barron, deceased." The great fields, where this property lay, were then (and until quite a recent period)

held in common by the associated proprietors, and in their records, from that time until his death, I find him set down as Jack Barron. Later he bought a lot of two and a half acres in the great meadows, upon which he built his house, and the spot has been occupied by negro families ever since, until a very few years ago. He supported himself by working out for the farmers, at odd jobs, haying, pig-killing and the like, and by going around among the farms in the winter cobbling shoes. In December, 1772, being sick and weak in body, he made his will, by which he bequeaths "to Violet, a negro woman, commonly called Violet Barnes, and now dwelling with Susanna Barron of said Concord," all his lands and also all his "personal estate, with residue and remainder of all his worldly goods and effects whatsoever, his funeral charges and just debts being first paid." Besides his real estate, the inventory comprises, among other things, a cow and calf, a good pair of oxen, some farming tools, a bible and psalm book, and seven barrels of cider. His will appoints Daniel Bliss, Esq., as executor, and is signed John Jack, in the writing of the person who drafted it, and a tremulous and straggling cross,—his mark. Perhaps he was too weak to write,—perhaps he did not know how, though the bible and psalm book would seem to indicate the ability to read, unless, indeed, he kept these books, as so many of our more modern Christians do, for exhibition purposes, rather than for practical use. The seven barrels of cider looks like a large allowance for the private use of a man without family, and gives confirmation to the tradition that the vice to which his gravestone tells us he was a slave, was one which he shared in common with a good part of his white neighbors, in those days when "the temperance cause" had not yet been invented. Whether his old fellow servant Violet benefited anything from his estate I know not, but, being still in law and in fact the slave of Susanna Barron, it was not possible for her to own real estate, a circumstance that seems to have been overlooked both by Jack

himself, and by the person who drafted his will. Probably neither Violet nor her mistress, nor any one else, remembered that Violet was a slave; but when the title came to be transferred to the negro woman, that fact had to be considered, and Jack's small holding became again the property of Susanna Barron. Here Jack's record stops, and we know no more of him. His old mistress survived him, and died in 1784, still unmarried. Her grave and the graves of her parents are unmarked and unknown, while by the irony of fate their old slave rests beneath a stone that bears an epitaph that will never be forgotten.

* * * * *

And this epitaph:—is it not also an epigram? Can we not read in it something more than what it says? It appears to me that there is in it the suggestion of a caustic satire upon the ideas of our revolutionary forefathers, who were clamoring for liberty for themselves, while they held in servitude, and bought and sold, the natives of Africa, who were born free in a land of slavery. "Liberty" was the one word of all others that Daniel Bliss heard the oftenest among his neighbors; the one subject that took precedence of all others in every public meeting and in every private conversation. Can we not find in the use of the words, "a land of liberty" where a free-born man could be compelled to live a slave, a sneer at what he felt was the hollowness and insincerity of the popular craze of the day?

Is not the same idea further carried out in the suggestion that the slave could honestly steal from him by whom he was himself stolen? To Mr. Bliss and his fellow royalists, the struggle that the patriots were making was simply a resistance to taxation; merely a question of pounds, shillings and pence. The rebels were determined that they would not put out any of their hardly won cash for the support of a royal government, whose protection they still enjoyed. Can we not see this idea in the allusion to "the source of

slavery?" Does not the very opening line, "God wills *us* free," and the solemn aspiration that follows it, "God's will be done," at once convey a sneer at the liberty-loving slave-holders, a rebuke of slavery itself, as morally a sin, and a prophecy that that sin should yet be expiated?

This epitaph of an American slave, by an American tory, is the oldest of anti-slavery utterances; the first statement that I have been able to find anywhere, of the fundamental thesis of the later abolitionists, that slavery is in itself a sin, contrary to the will of God. It must be borne in mind that in 1773 slavery was a state recognized by every country in the world, as a part of the law of the land; an established feature of society everywhere. It was not until twenty years after John Jack's gravestone was set up, that any nation abolished slavery by law, and then it was France that did so, in the hysterical fury of her great revolution. In the year of grace 1773, not the State only, but the Church as well, sustained slavery; it was part not alone of political constitutions and social institutions, but of religious systems also; a necessary and fundamental part of the divine economy; a feature of God's eternal purpose. Christianity was the bulwark and defence of slavery. It was not until the year 1775 that any body of Christian believers proclaimed its sinfulness; in that year the Quakers resolved that no member of their faith should hold slaves. But the Quakers were heretics (if not lunatics), in the eyes of all branches of the Christian church. In 1773 it was seditious to doubt the political lawfulness of slavery, and blasphemous to call in question its moral rightfulness. Daniel Bliss's bold thesis, —God wills us free!—was as shocking to the political and moral ideas of his time, as was Wendell Phillips's "God damn the Commonwealth of Massachusetts" to the political and moral ideas of some eighty years later.

In the public square at Concord stands a monument to the memory of her sons who, in the late civil war, gave up their lives in defence of the principle of national freedom

and unity; by the side of her quiet river her noble minute-man keeps his unceasing watch over the spot where her sons stood to defend the principle of national independence. Both of these monuments are typical of political, and, in a sense, local and restricted ideas, narrow principles touching merely institutions and policies. But earlier than either, over the grave of a nameless slave, in her ancient burying-ground, stands the plain gray slab of slate that typifies the far higher idea, which is of the constitution of humanity itself, —the principle of individual personal liberty.

We look in vain in the writings or speeches of our patriot fathers for any enunciation of this principle, for any condemnation of slavery as a sin against the moral government of the world. *That* was reserved for the man they called a Tory,—the man who believed that personal freedom was the God-given birthright of humanity, and whose clear and intelligent vision pierced through the mists of future years to the glorious time when that birthright should be everywhere acknowleged.

A Latin rendering of the famous epitaph referred to in the paper, by a sixteen-year old son of Mr. Tolman, was read by Mr. W. F. Abbot; and Mr. J. E. Lynch exhibited a photograph of the head-stone, which he presented to the Society.

Mr. F. P. Rice read from Volume IV., Page 149, of the Collections of the Society, a vote passed by the Town of Worcester, May 18, 1767, which indicated the feeling at that time on the subject of slavery.

Mr. J. B. Knox presented to the Society the first

iron printing press used in Worcester, which was made by Wells, of Hartford, Conn., in 1823.

The President called attention to a small brass mortar, bearing the arms of George II., which was dug up over one hundred years ago on the farm of Col. George Moore in Tatnuck. The mortar was filled with silver coin when found. It might have been used by the tories, and was, perhaps, buried by them when obliged to leave the country.

The meeting was then adjourned.

243d Meeting.

Tuesday evening, May 3.

Present: Messrs. Abbot, Crane, Curtiss, Z. W. Coombs, Davidson, Eaton, J. L. Estey, Gould, Hubbard, Harrington, Hosmer, Kent, G. Maynard, M. A. Maynard, Meriam, Otis, F. P. Rice, Rheutan, Stedman, Corwin M. Thayer, C. G. Wood—21.

Mr. Frederic Forehand was admitted an active member.

The Librarian's report for the month showed 853 additions.

After a lengthy discussion of several matters pertaining to the administration and welfare of the Society the meeting was adjourned.

244th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, June 7.

Present: Messrs. Abbot, Arnold, Baker, Crane, L. B. Chase, Dickinson, Davidson, Denny, Ely, J. L. Estey, Eaton, F. Forehand, Gould, Hosmer, Kent, G. Maynard, M. A. Maynard, Meriam, Otis, F. P. Rice, Stiles, Corwin M. Thayer, Wesby—23.

Dr. M. Bonner Flinn, and Messrs. Harrison G. Otis and George McAleer, were admitted active members of the Society.

The Librarian reported 290 additions.

Mr. Levi B. Chase, of Sturbridge, read the following paper:

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE HARDING BIBLE.

BY LEVI BADGER CHASE.

A tiny brook trickling down a hillside, or oozing from the rock's edge in the meadow, here and there, far and near, throughout the watershed of the mountain range. These brooks form streams that flow along the valleys receiving tributaries in their course, until the accumulation of water reaching an inland basin, a lake is formed. The lake quietly glimmering in the sunshine, is a body of vast weight; and in its outflow is charged with power, that, all along its course to the sea propels the wheels of industry, furnishing employment and support to thousands of happy people who contribute to the welfare of a nation and the world.

Looking towards the background of medieval ignorance and superstition,— as the invention of printing brought within reach of the people the means of knowledge,— little rills of Bible influence are seen. We see the onflow of cumulative thought through generations in the old country, until there pours upon the shores of New England the great river of emigration of 1620 to 1640.

Under the new conditions formed here the untrammeled influence of the Bible performed its work. The growth of a few generations resulted in the production of a homogeneous people whose character had weight. This character in its manifestation is called New England influence; a power enlightening, moulding, determining the character of the educational and political institutions of our country, and is felt in lands abroad.

A venerable relic of the time of the planting of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, and a factor, or, so to speak, laborer in the production of this New England force, now blessing the world, is a Bible printed in 1639, now owned by Mr. Jabez Harding, of Sturbridge. It was first owned by John Fussell, who was in Weymouth in 1640; he being at that time an old man upward of sixty years of age. Hence he grew to manhood in the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was middle-aged in the time of King James, and grew old amid the persecutions of Charles the First and Archbishop Laud. Viewing the approaching conflict between King and Subject, he, for himself, hesitated to accept the extreme position of resistance to kingly authority, and desired only to get away where he could enjoy his Bible in peace and safety.

Says a writer referring to this same period of history, "The Bible in the vulgar tongue was as yet a new book. Men and women loved it and trusted in it with a passionate sincerity which it is hard for us to understand. Every word between its covers was the word of God. No one doubted a tittle of it. It was read upon the knees. It was never touched but with clean hands. Upon its stand or table no other thing was permitted a place. In the household and the church it was the holy of holies. Men then really did sell a field and buy this pearl of price. And they were not content to read; they searched the Scriptures for hid treasure, and they found it. And as God is his own interpretor to every man, and to no two men alike, no wonder that it was an age of spiritual conversation and discussion."*

It was with a life-hunger-and-thirst, which we of the present day little realize, that John Fussell invested no inconsiderable portion of his pecuniary wealth in this then new and magnificent volume; and with that in his hand, encountered the perils of the ocean and the wilderness. His

* Century, Vol. XVII, New Series, page 350.

family consisted of three persons; his daughter Elizabeth, who married Jonathan Adams about 1665, being the only child of whom we have any knowledge. He removed to Medfield; and resided on Bridge Street. Some traces of his house have been seen in recent years upon a small knoll near the meadows. In the account of the burning of Medfield, February 21, 1676, the history of the Indian Wars states that John Fussell, a poor old man near a hundred years old was burned in his house. Five years previous to his death, in 1671, probably under circumstances of poverty and distress, he had transferred the book to Henry Adams. It was the year preceding the death of his wife Edith; he being at the time over ninety years of age, and their only child living away with a family of her own.

Henry Adams, the second owner, was a man of wealth and enterprise in Medfield. He was appointed by the General Court as Lieutenant or chief military officer of Medfield, in 1673; was selectman and representative to the General Court in 1674, and re-elected to the same offices in 1675. He died Feb. 21, 1676; being massacred by the Indians. Elizabeth, his wife, was mortally wounded the same day by the accidental discharge of a gun. Doubtless, on the Sunday evening preceding the morning of the attack,—with more than a hundred soldiers besides the inhabitants, for the defense of the town, and having carefully placed and instructed the watchmen at their stations,—he read a portion of scripture from this Bible; and afterwards calmly closed the book and retired, feeling that all was secure. The Indians assaulted Medfield the next morning at break of day. At a signal, nearly half the town was in flames; and as the inhabitants attempted to escape, some were shot down or captured. Henry Adams was killed as he opened his door. His house and mill were burned. In the midst of the sudden alarm and terror, while rushing from the burning house, some one, having regard for this "holy of holies" of the household, with prayerful reverence seized

it as the one thing precious above all else, and with it as with a "shield and a buckler" escaped the perils of the day.

The book was then transferred to the Harding family, where it has since remained; more than two hundred years.

Elizabeth, the only daughter of Lieut. Henry Adams, was the wife of John Harding; married in 1668. He was a deacon, a selectman sixteen years, representative two years. He died in 1720, his wife in 1727. They had nine children; of whom Abraham, the youngest son, remained with the old folks and succeeded to the homestead. Abraham married Mary Partridge, and they also had nine children; of whom Elisha the second son and third child, became the owner of the old Bible; probably the gift of his grandmother, Elizabeth (Adams) Harding.

Elisha Harding was born in 1711, died 1784; unmarried. He was a graduate of Harvard College in 1745; has been described as "a gentleman of great benevolence; a man of singular probity and solid learning; one who from a child had known the Holy Scriptures and made them much the matter of his study."

"At Brookfield, after the decease of Rev. Mr. Cheney, who had been pastor there for thirty years, Mr. Harding was called to become his successor." "In town meeting Nov. 28, 1748, it was voted: To concur with the church in their choice of Mr. Elisha Harding to be their minister."

Now we find the old book, already one hundred and ten years old, at Brookfield-old-centre, on Foster Hill. May we not say that the new pastor, "whose public ministrations were serious and adapted to edify and benefit his hearers," was, in his character, a product or result of the influence of this identical book; it having been, at that time, for more than seventy-five years the guide and educator of Mr. Harding and his ancestors, thus combining heredity with personal instruction.

The ancient volume contained a Prayer Book, including

form of marriage ceremony, services for the dead, prayers for divers times in the year, etc. "The Psalms of David of the old translation printed as they shall be said or sung in the churches." The genealogies recorded in the Sacred Scripture according to every family, and, with the line of our Saviour Jesus Christ observed from Adam to the Blessed Virgin Mary. A map of Palestine, Egypt and Arabia.

The Holy Bible, containing the Old Testament and the New, is printed in Old German Text, and is not easy to read. The edition was printed by Thomas Buck, and Roger Daniels, printers to the University of Cambridge, Ann. Dom. 1639, and dedicated to King James, with a lengthy address. Following the Old and New Testaments is a concordance alphabetically arranged. And finally The Whole Book of Psalms collected into English metre by Thomas Sternhold, John Hopkins and others, "With apt notes to sing them with all."

The people of Brookfield, of that generation, who worshipped at the "Old Centre," it is seen, were closely associated with this old book in all their social and religious life. Solid instruction from Sabbath to Sabbath, and in their rejoicing, or amid their sorrows, it was not absent or found wanting.

The subject of a division of the parish having been agitated with "moves and countermoves," the new or Second Precinct was incorporated March 29, 1750; which subsequently became the town of North Brookfield. Then in 1753, Nov. 20, it was voted at a meeting of the First Parish, to build a new meeting house on the height of land near Seth Banister's house, on the south side of the country road. The majority pressed the matter notwithstanding strong opposition from the west part, and proceeded to set up the frame of the new meeting house, which was raised April 15 and 16, 1754, on Seth Banister's hill, the site of the present South village. At an adjourned meeting in September following, it was voted: to continue preaching in the old

meeting-house one Sabbath and no longer. Also voted, to "pull down the old meeting-house to help cover and finish the new;" and finally voted, "that Rev. Elisha Harding shall carry on Preaching in the new meeting-house on the 15th day of this instant September, being Sabbath day, and so on from Sabbath to Sabbath."

Oct. 16, 1754, at a legal meeting, the First Parish voted: "to levy the sum of £60 upon the polls and estates of the inhabitants of said parish, to pay Rev. Mr. Harding his salary this present year."

"The next day, viz.: Oct. 17, Jedediah Foster, the Gilberts and others, prepared a remonstrance and petitioned to the General Court, against the action of the parish, asking exemption from taxation to pay for the new meeting-house, and allowance of their portion or interest in the old house, and for the incorporation of a new parish. Exemption from taxation to meet existing grants was not allowed; but November 8, 1754, the parish was divided, and the Third or South Parish incorporated, leaving the West part to retain the name and powers of the First Parish. This brought up the question,—Of which parish was Rev. Mr. Harding the minister?"

"The General Court decided that the estates of the old First Parish were holden for the payment of his salary and all charges up to the date of division, but did not determine his pastoral status. In consequence of the commotion and troubles incident to this division of the parish, Mr. Harding, at his own request, was dismissed May 8, 1755."

The Harding Bible was in Brookfield seven years or more; covering the whole time of the exciting epoch in the history of the town, of the establishment of three parishes instead of one; of the erection of one meeting-house on land of Capt. William Ayers, of another on the height near Seth Banister's, and a third house "on the plain at the turning of the country road near the northeast corner of a plow field belonging to John Barnes;" located in solitary places,

but destined, each of them, to become the nucleus respectively of the villages of North, South and West Brookfield.

Opportunity has not been afforded for tracing the subsequent career of Rev. Mr. Harding. After his decease, in 1784, the book came to Sturbridge, and has there been in retirement from active usefulness one hundred and fifteen years or more.

Mr. Jabez Harding, the youngest brother of Rev Elisha, was the first recipient in this place; and at his decease, in 1800, it passed to his son Jabez, commonly called Jabez Harding, Esquire. "Esq. Jabez" passed away in 1838, leaving no children. His adopted son, Mr. Jabez H. Westgate, became the custodian and held it until about 1875, when he gave it to the present owner. Mr. Westgate married a daughter of Col. Edward Phillips, and about 1845 went to live with his father-in-law, who lived with his father Deacon John Phillips, the centenarian, who died in 1864, aged 104 years and 5 months. These three generations ate at one board, and the house they occupied is the earliest shelter of this old book now known to be in existence. The house of the elder Jabez Harding has long since passed away and the site abandoned as a homestead. The mansion, once the residence of Esquire Jabez, was burned a few years ago, and has not been rebuilt.

The present owner of the book, Mr. Jabez Harding, is nearly 79 years of age, born June 19, 1813. He served the town as selectman eight years, and was representative to the State Legislature in 1852. He is the son of the late Stephen (and Augusta (Wight) Harding), who was the son of Major Stephen, born 1754, died 1807; (married Martha Marsh); son of Jabez born in Medfield, 1826, died 1800, (married Miriam Weld); son of Abraham born 1683, died 1741, (married Mary Partridge); son of Deacon John Harding:—his birth and parentage unknown,—settled in Medfield and married first, 1665, Hannah Wood, who died in 1667, and he married second, in 1668, Elizabeth, the only

daughter of Henry Adams, who owned this book in 1671, and had it of John Fussell, whose autograph as owner is above that of Henry Adams.

Mr. Chase exhibited the Harding Bible for the inspection of the members, and after informal discussion, the meeting was adjourned.

245th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, July 5th.

Present: Messrs. Arnold, Abbot, Barrett, Crane, Davidson, Dickinson, Denny, J. L. Estey, Flinn, Gould, Hosmer, M. A. Maynard, G. Maynard, Meriam, F. P. Rice, Staples, Tatman—17.

The Librarian reported 102 additions.

Mr. R. N. Meriam was then introduced and read the following reminiscences of the Rev. Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D.

MY ACADEMIC REMINISCENCES OF THE REV. THOMAS HILL, D. D., LL. D.

BY RUFUS N. MERIAM, A. M.

I think it characteristic of man, as old age slowly creeps o'er him, to turn his thoughts backward, recall and dwell upon the scenes of his earlier days, and the companions with whom he was most intimate, and notably the scenes and companions of his school days; at least I find it so with myself, and this is the only apology I have for intruding upon your patience this evening; but if any son of "Old Harvard" who may, or may not, have received instruction from the ex-president, shall find pleasure in these notes I shall feel doubly repaid.

In Waltham, Mass., Nov. 21, 1891, in the 74th year of his age, there passed from earth one of the sweetest spirits it has ever been my privilege to meet. Thomas Hill was born in New Brunswick, N. J., Jan. 7, 1818. In early life he served an apprenticeship to a trade; studied Latin and Greek with Rev. Rufus P. Stebbins, of Leominster; and at the commencement of the year 1839 he entered the classical department of Leicester Academy, and at the close of the academic year he entered the Freshman class of Harvard College; from which he graduated in 1843, and from the Divinity School in 1845. He became a preacher of the gospel and subsequently received the Doctor's degree from his Alma Mater. In 1859 he succeeded Horace Mann as President of Antioch College, Ohio, and in 1862 was chosen President of Harvard College, which, 23 years before, he had approached with awe as a student; which office he

resigned in 1868 on account of impaired health. After an experience as a legislator and explorer he became pastor of the Unitarian Church, Portland, Me., where he resided till near the close of his life, when he returned to his old home at Waltham to die.

In 1863 Yale College conferred on him the degree of LL. D.

As a preacher he was modest, tender and earnest. He belonged to the same wing of his chosen denomination as did his namesake, the late Rev. Alonzo Hill, D. D., of Worcester, from whose pulpit I once heard him preach, and as does the Rev. A. P. Peabody, D. D., who officiated at his funeral. As a mathematician and scientist he became eminent, and as an author prolific. Besides contributing to current publications he wrote text-books on arithmetic and geometry, and invented several mathematical instruments. It is said he took the first steps towards the elective system, which is becoming so popular with the students in all our colleges. Skillful as a poet, deeply religious in spirit, modest, gracious and lovable as a man, yet was he so unobtrusive in his make-up, that he was overlooked by the younger generation that made arrangements for the Harvard anniversary a few years since.

Being of the same age (he but seven days my senior), and in many things of similar tastes, during the eight months we spent together at Leicester we became fast friends. Long and frequent were our tramps over the fields together, examining the rocks and flora of Strawberry Hill, and his enthusiastic spirit of research became contagious, which helped me vastly in my after course, and is of interest still.

I will now turn to an episode in student experience; one of the variety which so often occur, and which will bring to view his poetical genius. At some time during the spring term of this academic year a feud arose between two of the prominent students, who from angry words at last

came to blows; and at the next time set apart for declamation, Mr. Hill delivered the following poem, which was greatly enjoyed by all except the two principal actors; and as all parties concerned are now dead, I venture on its repetition.

"O! if you have an ear for Homer's lines
And love to hear him sing of warlike times,—
If burns your soul at each heroic deed
Of which in ancient history we read,—
Then hear from me of heroes, greater far
Than e'er Ulysses or Achilles were.
I sing the mighty contest that arose
Between Knight Albus and his deadly foes.
The bold Squire Tinker led the hostile band,
A man renowned for valor thro' the land.
Long had the feud 'twixt these two heroes raged,
And oft in wordy war had they engaged;
Yea, once *cum unguibus* the fight was tried,
And deep the scratches left on either side;
Deep were the lines engraved on Albus' hands,
And lo! with wounded cheek brave Tinker stands.
As water thrown to quench the raging fire,
If thrown too sparing, serves to raise it higher;
As weapons thrown to kill the foaming boar,
If they but wound, but make him rage the more;
So these encounters rais'd their wrath the higher,
Their anger kindled and increased their ire.
One night as each from public work returns,
(High in each breast the martial spirit burns),
The Squire attacks the Knight (without a fear)
In front, and sends two minions in the rear.
He strikes in front, his minions war behind;
The Knight at first, for battle disinclined,
Wards off the blows with wondrous skill and art,
And shows the peaceful nature of his heart;
At length with anger he returns the blows,
The fists fly fast and fierce the fight then grows.
Th' admiring crowd close round the mighty men,
And with their lengthen'd shouts the heavens rend.
No chimney sweeps (this every man must own),
No hungry dogs when fighting for a bone,

No tomcats fighting for a tabby's love,
No gamecocks when their bravery they prove,
Could show more valor, fight with greater zeal,
Or feel more savage than these heroes feel.
The crowd with clamor show their strong delight,
And gaze with noisy wonder at the sight;
'Huzza for Albus,' 'go it Tinker,' sound
On every side from all upon the ground.
But, lo! King Portus from his palace saw
The mighty contest and the dreadful war;
Soon as he learned who these two warriors were,
His sounding voice rang through the troubled air;
"Say! shall quarrels fought along the road,
Forever break the peace of our abode?
Here Tinker! Albus! to our presence speed,
And hear the sentence your offenses need."
The heroes fear to break the king's command,
And soon all trembling in his presence stand.
How often thus will something intervene
To part two heroes e'er they've spent their spleen.
Thus watchmen take the chimney sweeps to jail;
On fighting dogs men heave the water pail,
And tomcats fighting for some tabby's smile
From open windows take some missile vile.
Here cease my muse; the fight we've sung to-day,
We'll leave what followed for some future lay.

COMMENTARIA.

Ver. 8. *Albus:* quod significat, Anglice, *White:* vel quia pallido jecore erat, vel quia plumulam albam ferebat.

Ver. 9. *Tinker;* non quia vasorum aereorum sartor erat, sed quia cacabum aereum pro galeâ ferebat.

Ver. 26. *Two minions;* dolendum est, quod nomina horum duorum poeta non narraverat."

By his permission I copied the above from his manuscript at the time of its delivery, and when I attended the Academy Centennial, in 1884, knowing that he was to deliver a poem on the occasion, by a happy thought I placed the copy in my pocket. While waiting in the church for the exercises to commence I took a seat beside Judge C. C. Esty, of Framingham, since deceased, and he asked me if I

remembered the incident, saying he would like very much to see the poem. I told him I had a copy, and to his delight handed it to him to read, and he afterwards copied it. After dinner I made my way to the Dr.'s seat, and after renewing our acquaintance asked if he had forgotton the occasion. "No," he replied, "for it caused me a great deal of trouble, as White followed me through college with a vengeful spirit; but I have not a copy of it." I asked him if he would like a copy, and he replied, "certainly I should." I loaned him the one I had, which he returned with the following note:

My Dear Mr. Meriam,

Many thanks for the loan of this MS. which I have carefully copied. It was very pleasant to meet you and to have this conclusive proof that you had not forgotten me. I enjoyed my day at Leicester exceedingly, and hope that I may get there again at some time, and meet you also.

Yours truly,

TH. HILL.

SEPT. 9, 1884.
PORTLAND, ME.

At the annual exhibition, the day of his graduation, Aug. 14, 1839, he delivered the following original poem, which was published by request of the students, on a "broadside," very few of which could probably be found to-day, but it is deserving of a more permanent existence, breathing as it does, the fervent religious spirit of his early years. It is entitled

"THE GREAT ERA."

One year has pass'd, since last upon this ground
Ye saw the students, who, for college bound,
On Latin books had labor'd many a week,
And screw'd their mouths upon the crooked Greek,
Had turn'd their Donegan and Lev'rett o'er,

And thought the languages a monstrous bore,
By Stoddard's rules their scanning lessons learn'd,
And wished perhaps th' Ænead had been burn'd,
With labor hard had studied Cis'ro through,
And fretted oft upon their Sallust too,
Ye saw these students when they took their leave
Of Leicester and its scenes. Nor did they grieve
To leave yon halls, although to mem'ry dear;
Bright visions of the future always cheer
The student, as th' expected time draws near
For him to enter on the Freshman year.
Oft, while o'er books we've burnt the midnight oil,
And rack'd our weary brains with studious toil,
A pleasing vision rose upon our sight,
And shone with beams of promis'd pleasure bright.
This annual day rose pleasing to our view,
When all these labors would be fairly through,
And when (forgive us for the self-conceit,)
Your much desir'd praise our ears should greet.
'T was natural hopes like these should fill our mind,
For, flattering hopes are held by all mankind:
Oft have we view'd the era with delight,
But ev'ry man some era has in sight;
With eras, more or less distinct we scan,
From childhood up to age, the life of man.
E'en from the cradle, we our glances cast
Towards when some period shall be reach'd or past:
With present good we never rest content,
Towards future pleasure still our eyes are bent;
On future eras still we keep our gaze,
And think then happiness shall fill our days,
Yet, when these periods come, we do not find
True happiness; but still the anxious mind
Looks on again, to eras far beyond,
And thinks that there its pleasure will be found.
Thus little children wish at school to be;
The school-boy longs from thraldom to be free;
Th' apprentice sighs, "Oh, would I were of age;"
The shop-boy wants in business to engage;
The merchant longs from business to retire;
And still 'tis happiness they each desire.
"O!" says the lover, "when the knot is tied
Our lives in perfect happiness shall glide;"

When married, thinks his happy days will be,
When he can take his children on his knee.
The students here for college life still yearn;
In college life to graduate they burn;
The graduate says, "were my profession learn'd;"
When that is done, again his thoughts are turn'd
Towards when he fancies he in ease shall sit,
And noble fees or handsome salary get.
Thus is vain hope deceiving all mankind,
And thus, by hope deluded, men are blind
To all the lessons which experience gives,
While each upon a future prospect lives;
Each future scene looks tempting to the sight,
But when 'tis reach'd, it shines no longer bright.
"And is no scene of happiness," you cry,
"To ever bless the weary mortal's eye?
Will hopes delusive ever mock the mind?
And shall we never lasting pleasures find?"
O yes! dear friends, there is a prospect bright,
Which will not mock the long expecting sight;
There is a hope will not delude the mind;
There is a lasting pleasure we may find.
The joys of Heaven never will deceive
The souls who here in Jesus' name believe.
Firm as a rock the promise will be found,
And faithful saints with glory shall be crown'd.
When all the dead, both small and great, shall rise;
The day of judgment open on our eyes;
The drown'd arise from out the mighty deep;
And death and hell return the souls that sleep;
When God shall bring each secret deed to light,
For ev'ry thing lies open to his sight,
When every man before the Lord appears,
And each from him a righteous sentence hears;
Then ev'ry one, who has with willing mind
In Jesus trusted, lasting joy shall find;
Within that heav'nly city shall abide
Which God adorns with beauty like a bride;
Where he shall wipe the tears from every eye;
And none shall weep, nor suffer pain, nor die;
No sun shines there by day, no moon by night;
God is its sun: the Lamb its glorious light.
But O, that day no pleasure will afford

To those who take not Jesus as their Lord;
Who close their ears to His inviting voice,
And still in sin and folly's way rejoice,
Hope, on the earth their wishes shall be blest,
And think some earthly day will bring them rest.
Though even now no solid peace they find,
For mad'ning cares distract the anxious mind,
Yet then, all peace their guilty souls shall leave,
And they in deepest agony shall grieve.
As former sins shall pass before their eyes,
Loud will the voice of conscience then arise;
How strong remorse upon the mind will seize,
And chill despair their inmost soul shall freeze,
O how their sentence to the heart will go!
"Depart ye cursed into endless woe."
Let this *Great Era* now your thoughts employ,
On which depend eternal woe or joy—
Compar'd with this, all other eras seem
No more to be regarded than a dream,
No man of sense would his attention keep
On dreams and visions seen in restless sleep;
While bent on these his proper work forsake,
And slight the duties due from him awake;
Nor should the world receive our constant care;
While we neglect for heaven to prepare.
Think not that you a cheerless task would find
As thus from earthly scenes you turn'd your mind.
No! place your hope in God and heav'nly rest,
Then shall a soothing peace pervade your breast;
Your mind content, you'll feel no sad alloy
With aught you may receive of earthly joy;
Nor will you be by earthly ills distrest,
Consol'd by hopes of an eternal rest.
"And when the last, the dying hour draws nigh,
When earth recedes before your swimming eye,
Then shall you quit this transitory scene,
In happy triumph, with a look serene;
Then shall you place your ardent hopes on high,
And having lived in peace, in bliss shall die."
God will receive you to himself above,
And Jesus treat you with eternal love.

He also composed the following parting hymn, which was sung on the occasion:

O Lord! this people keep,
  Let each in peace depart,
And send thy Holy Spirit down
  To dwell in ev'ry heart.

Wilt Thou in favor look
  Upon our teachers, too,
Both cheer their hearts and give them strength,
  Their arduous work to do.

And we who now must part,
  Perhaps no more to meet
Till all the tribes of earth are call'd
  Before thy Judgment Seat,

Would ask thy gracious aid;
  O grant that we may come,
When thou dost call our spirits hence,
  And find with Christ a home.

This same year quite a number of students attended the academy who eventually became men of mark; among them the following: The companionable Christian Chinese, Yun Mun Chun Akum, the first Chinese ever educated in this country, who returned to do a good work in his own country: Charles A. Angel, who became President of Oxford Bank; Rev. Marshall B. Anger, of Framingham; Rev. Thomas W. Clark, then of Worcester; Brig. General Nelson H. Davis, of Oxford, who served in the Mexican, Indian and Civil wars; Judge Constantine C. Esty, of Framingham; Amphion Gates, of Hubbardston, who was for many years a distinguished teacher in Boston; Rev. Daniel P. Livermore, of Leicester, husband of the distinguished Mrs. Mary A. Livermore; William A. Smith, of Leicester and Worcester, who has so long been the efficient Treasurer of the Worcester County Mechanics Association, and whose father took a great deal of interest in Mr. Hill, giving him much assistance. It was by his advice Mr. Hill entered Harvard,

rather than any other college; and Mr. Smith at the time made the prophetic remark: "There, I have given Harvard College a President;" Rev. Nahum Tainter, of Leicester; Rev. J. Howard Temple, of Framingham, the distinguished historian and genealogist; Col. John W. Wetherell, of Oxford, now of Worcester; Dr. Charles W. Whitcombe, of Templeton, later of Worcester, and others. This Society has in its possession a copy of the Lord's Prayer in Chinese, referred to by Dr. Hill in his post-prandial speech at the academy centenary, besides other mementoes of, as Dr. Hill called him, this "mild, lovable, intelligent Chinese classmate, who entered Williams when I entered Harvard," adding: "Would that every student of the academy might be as seriously faithful to duty, as earnest in Christian purpose, as he." Dr. Hill's poem at the centenary of the academy is entitled, "Prosing in Rhyme," and may be found in the published proceedings of that occasion.

Remarks by Messrs. Hosmer, Staples, Abbot and Rice followed the reading of the paper, and the meeting was adjourned.

246th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, September 6th.

Present: Messrs. Abbot, Baker, Crane, G. W. Coombs, Z. W. Coombs, Davidson, Dickinson, F. Forehand, Fitts, Gould, Greene, Harrington, Hosmer, Hutchins, Jackson, Lyford, Meriam, Geo. Maynard, M. A. Maynard, Smith, members; and three visitors—23.

The Librarian reported 2,434 additions.

The President presented a piece of the British war-ship *Somerset*, and gave a short description of the vessel, which took part in the battle of Bunker Hill, and was finally wrecked off Provincetown, Nov. 3, 1778.

Mr. Zelotes W. Coombs was then introduced, and read a paper entitled, "The Rise and Development of Gothic Architecture in England." It was an exceedingly interesting paper and showed clearly that the author was well acquainted with his subject.

After remarks by several members the meeting was adjourned.

247th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, October 4th.

Present: Messrs. Abbot, Blake, Crane, Cutler, Davidson, Dickinson, Eaton, G. L. Estey, J. L. Estey, F. Forehand, Gould, Greene, Harrington, Hobbs, Hosmer, Hoxie, Hubbard, Hutchins, Jackson, Kent, Lyford, G. Maynard, M. A. Maynard, Meriam, Paine, F. P. Rice, Roe, Seagrave, Smith, Sprague, Staples, Stiles, Corwin M. Thayer, Titus, Tucker, members; and five visitors—40.

Mr. Edward Prentiss Sumner was admitted an active member of the Society.

The Librarian reported 1,670 additions.

Rev. Anson Titus gave an instructive and entertaining address upon *The New England Primer*, of which he has furnished the following abstract for publication:

THE DAYS OF THE NEW ENGLAND PRIMER.

BY REV. ANSON TITUS.

The New England Primer has a rich history. Its earliest edition is not known. It was not created; it grew. Its earliest known edition was printed in 1691. It was the book for four generations. It was the first of the public school literature. It met the wants of the people. The rapid sale and widespread use of the book was the marvel of the time. It was thought to be the remedy for the seeming deadness of interest in religious matters. In 1700 Increase Mather wrote his book, Ichabod, "The Glory of the Lord hath Departed." He felt as though the end of the true government had come.

The contents of the Primer are unique. It was thought to contain all the essentials, from the beginnings of education to the training of the college. Its theology reflected the pulpit of the times. Its songs, poetry and prayers were rich. They were the meat and drink of the religious home, and were real in the heart of every Puritan child. The catechism, from "What is the Chief End of Man?" onward through the 107 questions, was the staff of theology. The catechism was studied each Saturday by the family; and the annual visit of the minister, when a special catechising was gone through, was looked to, to be dreaded by all the youth. The stern Calvinism of those days was not a cheerful and practical affair. No wonder there was a rebound. Arminianism was in the air.

The sayings of Poor Richard were more fascinating than the cant phrases. Benjamin Franklin's Almanac began in 1732. These sayings struck the rugged good sense of the people. Jonathan Edwards and Benjamin Franklin gave new thinking to the world. The seeming untimely death

of Jonathan Edwards was a great loss to the church in New England. The sayings of Franklin were helpful to engender the prosperity of the provinces from 1750 onward. They provoked economy, frugality and industry. The industrial progress of those years enabled the provinces to bear the eight years of hardship and privations of the War of the Revolution. The provinces were fully able to meet any tax the mother country might have placed upon them, but the tax was unjust and they would not pay a pound.

The uneasy feeling in Europe made the heart to glow with the idea that "westward the star of empire takes its way." The new passion for discovery, invention and education was widespread. The word "Protestant" has a strong meaning. It was the motto of many thousands. In a later time in England there was a need of a further reformation. The rites and practices stood in need of purification, hence the "Puritans" arose in great numbers. Those who led in the movement got discouraged in their efforts and became "Pilgrims." But their persecutions gave new zeal to the people. To the wilderness of New England the Pilgrims came. Then came many Puritans. The settlers of New England were as "sifted grain," as Governor Stoughton said. A government to their own liking was established. The Puritan made the government for himself, and not his enemies. He had no objection to the Quakers or Baptists worshipping God after the dictates of their own conscience, but he objected to their coming into his colony to thus worship. They could found their own settlements if they chose. The Puritan thought he found peace when he founded Salem; but only a short time passed that new colonies were made. New Haven became a new resort of peace, and Providence likewise was provided, and Rehoboth was settled because its people wanted a wider and purer liberty in their worship.

The coming together of the colonies, and the founding of the federation and finally of the United States, is one of the

finest studies. It treats of every phase of sociology. Ninety-eight per cent. of the people in New England at the time of the revolution descended from those who came to New England previous to 1692. From 1642 onward, for 150 years, more people returned from New England to old England than came from old to New England. The great variety of people in America is producing a strong and earnest type of man and womanhood. Great is the privilege of being an American.

In New England these were days full of meaning. The Thanksgiving and fast days, the Sundays and the Thursday evening lectures were great occasions. Sunday began at 6 o'clock on Saturday night and closed at 6 o'clock on Sunday night. It was not the proper thing for a young man to keep company with his girl on Sunday, so he waited until after 6 o'clock. It was not right to work on Sunday, so the good housewife would wait until after 6 o'clock before she would put the family linen to soak in the pounding barrel. Election day, training days and town meetings were of great moment to the people. The births, marriages and deaths in the home were noted with sadness and gladness. Bible names were selected for the children and they were taken to the town meeting house, the Sunday following their birth, for baptism. Benjamin Franklin was baptized on the day of his birth. Mr. Whittier says of the graveyard:

> The dreariest part of all the land
> To death they set apart,
> With scanty grace from nature's hand
> And none at all from art.

The burial place of to-day is taken more care of. It is a place where we love to visit. This shows the great change which theology has undergone in the past century. There was an unwritten law concerning marriage. The son of a minister was to become a minister and to marry the daughter of a minister. The leading and strongest ministerial families of New England were kinsmen.

It is said that the New England of to-day is not what it was. This may be true. It has gone abroad. It is in touch with the whole civilized world. Her public schools and her rock of truest liberty have been for the leading of every nation onward to better and nobler accomplishments. The New England of the past has been the beacon of a higher civilization.

A discussion pertaining to the subjects mentioned in the address by Mr. Titus was participated in by several members.

Mr. Nathaniel Paine presented to the Society 16 photographs of Columbus, taken from paintings by celebrated artists.

After a lengthy and earnest discussion of certain matters connected with the administration and welfare of the Society, the meeting was at 10:5 of the clock adjourned.

248th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, October 11th.

A special meeting, called by request of several members, to further consider a matter decided at the last meeting.

Present: Messrs. Abbot, Arnold, Banfield, Crane, Z. W. Coombs, Cutler, Dickinson, Davidson, G. L. Estey, J. L. Estey, F. Forehand, Gould, Hutchins, Jillson, Kent, Lynch, Meriam, G. Maynard, M. A. Maynard, J. C. Otis, Palmer, Raymenton, F. P. Rice, Roe, Sawyer, Smith, Staples, Stiles, W. J. Stone, Tucker—30.

The discussion of the main subject for which the meeting was called was opened by Mr. Zelotes W. Coombs, and continued by Messrs. Crane, Jillson, Cutler, Roe, Abbot, Kent, J. L. Estey, Staples, Otis, Rice and Sawyer. The meeting dissolved without result.

249th Meeting.

A special meeting was held on the evening of October 21st to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, at which the President read a paper comprising a biographical sketch of the discoverer, and a history of his voyage. Remarks were made by several of the gentlemen present.

250th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, Nov. 1st.

Present: Messrs. Crane, Cutler, Denny, Davidson, Dickinson, F. Forehand, Gould, Heywood, Meriam, G. Maynard, Otis, Perkins, F. P. Rice, Staples, A. Stone, Stedman, C. G. Wood, members; and six visitors—23.

Messrs. O. M. Ball and A. P. Rugg were admitted as active members.

Mr. Henry H. Chamberlin read the following paper:

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS AND HIS ANTECEDENTS.

BY HENRY H. CHAMBERLIN.

The death of this distinguished scholar and philanthropist has left a void in the world of letters and society which must long remain unfilled.

Of the poets, philosophers, statesmen and scholars, whose loss the world has lately been called upon to deplore, there is not one whose name was dearer to humanity than that of George William Curtis.

Other pens have written his eulogy, which can only have been the simple truth: it remains for us to trace his antecedents, and review their and his connection with the history of our own town, whose citizens must always be proud that he was an off-shoot of its sturdy stock.

The first of the family to settle in Worcester was Ephraim Curtis, of Sudbury, son of Henry Curtis, of Watertown; one of his descendants, to whom I am much indebted, tells how "among the first of the daring spirits to explore the wilderness, towards the Connecticut River, Young Curtis with his all on his back, and with gun and axe in his hands, came from Sudbury to Worcester, around by the head of Long Pond, and made here the first white man's settlement."

He built the first white man's dwelling ever erected in Worcester, in the neigborhood of the present Curtis homestead, where he had acquired 50 acres of land, having his first title to that and more, from Sagamore John, chief of the Nipmucks, who were then his only neighbors. This house was built in or about 1673, and within the two years following seven or eight houses had been built. But early in 1675 the settlement was abandoned by its few inhabitants,

warned by the hostile attitude of their barbarian neighbors; and our pioneer probably sought safety among his old friends and neighbors in Sudbury, for we learn from the Colonial Records that "In July, 1675, the Governor and Council employed Ephraim Curtis to visit the Nipmuck Indians at Quabaog (Brookfield), and ascertain their position in the controversy which had begun.

On his return he exhibited a report, which is here copied verbatim: "To the honered Governor and Councle of the Massathusetts Colony in New England. Whereas your honors imployed your servant to conduct Uncheas his six men homewards as far as Wabaquesesue, and alsoe to make a perffet discovery of the motions of the Nipmug or Western Indians, your honors may be pleased here to see my return and relation. I conducted Unkeas his men safly while I com in sight of Wabquesesue new planting fielde; first to Natuck, from thence to Marelborrow, from thence to Esenemisco, from thence to Mumchogg, from thence to Chabanagonkomug, from thence to Mayenecket, from thence over the river to Senecksig, while wee cam nere to Wabaquasesue, where they were very willing we should leave them, and returned thanks to Mr. Governor and to all them that shewed them kindness, and alsoe to us for our company. And in my jorny my chefe indever was to inquire after the motions of the Indians. The first information which I had was at Marelborrow att the Indian fort, which was that my hous at Quansigamug was robed; the Indians, to conferm it, shewed me som of the goods, and alsoe som other goods which was non of mine.

"They told mee it was very daingerous for mee to goe into the woods, for that Mattounas, which they said was the leader of them that robed my house, was in company of fifty men of Philip's complices, rainging between Chabanagonkamug and Quatesook and Mendan and Warwick, and they might hapen to meet mee; and if I mised them, yet it was daingerous to meet or see the other Nipmug Indians

which wer gathern together, for they would be reddy to shoot mee as soon as they saw me. * * * With newes thos three Natuck Indians which wer with mee as volenteers were discurriged and told me that if I did not provide mor company they wer not willing to go with mee. Hearing this I repaired to the Consable of Marelborrow and to the milletary officers and tould them my busness, and they pressed two men with horses and armes to goe along with mee. And soe as we passed the forementioned place, wee could not find any Indians, neither in tents nor felds; but after we passed Senecksik, som milds into the woods westwards wee found an Indian path newly mad. There being with mee a vollenter Indian that com from the Indians out of the wilderness, but two or three days before, and hee tould mee hee would find them out.

"So in our travell wee followed this tract many milds, and found many tents built, wherein I suppose they might keep their randivos for a day or two; and soe wee found three places wher they had piched, but found no Indians. And following still in pursuit of the tract, wee com to the lead mynes by Springfield onto road wher wee saw new footing of Indians; and soe looking out sharp, in about two milds riding wee saw two Indians, which when we saw I sent the Indian that went with mee from Marelborrow to speek with them. But soe soone as they had discovered us they ran away from us; but with fast rideing and much calling two of our Indians stopped one of them; the other ran away. We asked the Indian wher the other Indians were; hee being surprised with feare could scarcely speak to us, but only tould us that the Indians were but a littel way from us. Soe then I sent the Marelborrow Indian before us, to tell them that the Govoner of the Massathusets messenger was a coming with peaceabble words; but when hee cam to them they would not believe him; hee therfore cam riding back and meet us. These Indians have lately begun to settel themselves upon an Iland containing about

four acres of ground, being compassed round with a brood miry swamp on the one sid and a mudy river with meaddow on both sides of it on the other sid, and but only one place that a hors could posably pass, and these with a great deal of difficulty by reson of the mier and dirt.

"Befor wee com to the river ther mett us att least forty Indians att a littel distance from the river, some with their guns upon their shoulders, others with ther guns in ther hands reddy cocked and primed. As wee cam nere to the river most of them next to the river presented att us. All my acquantance would not know mee, although I saw ner twenty of them together and asked ther welfare, knowing that many of them could speke good English. I spak to many of them in the Governor's name, which I called my master, the great Sachim of the Massathusets Englesh, requiring them to owne their fidellyty and ingaidgement to the Englesh, telling them that I cam not to fight with them nor to hurt them but as a messinger from the Governor to put them in mind of their ingaidgement to the Englesh. I think some of them did beleve mee, but the most of them would not. Ther was a very great upror amonghst them; som of them would have had mee and my company presently kiled; but many others, as I understood afterwards, wer against it. I required ther Sachims to com over the river; but they refused, saying that I must com over to them. My company wer something unwilling, for they thought themselves in very gread dainger wher wee wer; they said what shall wee bee when wee are over the river amongst all the vile rout? I tould them wee had better never have sen them, then not to speak with ther Sachims, and if wee run from them in the tim of this tumult they would shoot after us and kill som of us. Soe with much difficulty wee got over the river and meaddow to the Iland wher they stood to face us att our coming out of the mire, many Indians with the guns presented att us, redy cocked and primed. Soe wee rushed between them and called for ther Sachim; they

presently faced about and went to surround us, many of them with ther guns cocked and primed att us. We rushed between them once or twice, and bid them stand in a body, and I would face them; but still the uprore continued with such noyes that the aire rang. I required them to lay down ther armes, and they commanded us to put up our armes first, and com of our horses, which I refused to doe. Some of them which were inclinable to believe us, or wer our friends, som layd down ther armes, but the others continued the uprore for a while; and with much threattening and perswasion, at last the uprore ceased. Many of them sayd they would neyther believe mee nor my master without hee would send them two or three bushells of powder. At lingth I spok with ther Sachims, which wer five, and ther other grandes, which wer about twelv more; our Natick Indians seemed to be very industrious all this tim to still the tumult and to persuad the Indians. And as soone as I cam to speek with the Sachims, we dismounted and put up our armes. I had a great deal of speech with them by an interpreter, being brought to ther court and sent out again three or four times.

"The nams of the Sachims are thes: 1, Muttaump; 2, Konkewasco; 3, Willymachen; 4, Upchatuck; 5, Keehood; 6, Nontatousoo. Muttaump I perceive is chosen to bee head over the other five, and was the chefe speaker. These company in number I judg may bee ner two hundred of men. They would fain have had mee to stay all night; I asked the reason of some that could speak Englesh; they sayd that they had som messengers at Cunnetequt as some southward, and that was the reson they would have mee stay. I asked them the reson of their rud behavour toward us, and they sayd that they heard that the Englesh had kiled a man of thyres about Merrimak river, and that they had an intent to destroy them all. I left them well apeased when I cam away. Mor might be added; but thus far is a true relation, p'r your honers most humbel servent.

"EPHRAIM CURTIS."

Curtis, who had been commissioned lieutenant, was again sent forth by the Council in the interest of peace, and held a conference with four of the sachems of the neighboring tribes "and received assurances of their peaceful intentions. Induced by these deceptive promises, Capt. Edward Hutchinson* and Captain Thomas Wheeler were sent into the interior" with a small force. When near Brookfield they were attacked by a party of 300 Indians, "lying in ambush, in a narrow defile between a steep hill and a deep swamp, and with the first fire from the Indians eight men were killed, and five wounded, including the two commanders."

"The survivors of the ill-fated company with difficulty effected a retreat to the town, where they fortified one of the largest houses."

An interesting account of their subsequent experience is given by Captain Wheeler, entitled "A True Narrative of the Lord's Providences in various dispensations towards Captain Edward Hutchinson and myself, and those who went with us, into the Nipmug country, and also to Quabaog, alias Brookfield."

"Within two hours after our coming to the said house, or less, the said Capt. Hutchinson and myself posted away Ephraim Curtis of Sudbury, and Henry Young of Concord; to go to the honored Council, at Boston, to give them an account of the Lord's dealing with us, and our present condition. When they came to the further end of the town, they saw the enemy rifling of houses, which the inhabitants had forsaken, the post fired upon them, and immediately returned to us again, they discerning no safety in going forward, and being desirous to inform us of the enemies' actings, that we might the more prepare for a sudden assault upon them."

* This Edward Hutchinson was the son of Ann Hutchinson, who so long and so steadily withstood the persecutions of the Government and Clergy of the Massachusetts Colony.

This assault followed with great violence but was bravely resisted.

"I," says Wheeler, "being desirous to hasten intelligence to the Honored Council, of our present great distress, we being so remote from any succor, it being between 60 and 70 miles from us to Boston, where the Council useth to sit, and fearing our ammunition would not last long to withstand them if they continued so to assault us, I spake to Ephraim Curtis, to adventure forth again on that service and to attempt it on foot, as the way wherein there was most hope of getting away undiscovered. He readily assented, and accordingly went out; but there were so many Indians every where thereabouts, that he could not pass without apparent hazard of life; so he came back again; but, towards morning the said Ephraim adventured forth the third time and was fain to creep on his hands and knees for some space of ground, that he might not be discerned by the enemy, who waited to prevent our sending if they could have hindered it. But through God's mercy, he escaped their hands, and got safely to Marlborough, though very much spent, and ready to faint, by reason of want of sleep before he went from us, and his sore travel, night and day, in that hot season, till he got thither, from whence he went to Boston."

Another episode of this war, occurring within our borders, becomes interesting, although our hero, Ephraim Curtis, was not "in it." Capt. Gookin says: "Two companies of soldiers, under Captain Sill and Captain Henchman, having rescued some captives held by the indians, at Grafton or Hassanamessit, they marched to a place called Pakachoag, about ten miles distant from Hassanamessit, towards the northwest, where was plenty of good indian corn. * * * * "Here our forces took up their quarters one night, there being two wigwams, which were good shelter for our soldiers—the weather being wet and stormy. The next morning our forces searched about the

corn-fields, to find the enemy, but could not discover them, * * * but " in their search they found above 100 bushels of indian corn newly gathered, and a great quantity of corn standing. About 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the English captains and their soldiers marched back to Hassanamessit. Being gone about two miles on their way, Captain Henchman, missing as he apprehended, his letter case, wherein his writings and orders were, he sent back two Englishmen and the indian Thomas, on horseback, to see at the wigwam, where he lodged, to find his papers; these messengers, accordingly going back, the indian led them the way, and ascending up a steep hill at the top whereoff stood the wigwams; as soon as ever he discovered it, being not above six rods distant, he saw two Indian enemies standing at the wigwam door, newly come out, and four more sitting at the fire in the house. At which sight he bestirred himself, and looking back, called earnestly (as if many men were behind coming up the hill), to hasten away and encompass the enemy.

"One of the enemy, thereupon, presented his gun at our indian; but the gun missing fire, whereupon, the rest of them that were in the wigwam, came all out, and ran away as fast as they could, suspecting that the English forces were at hand. And then Thomas, with his two comrades, having thus prudently scared away the enemy, they thought it seasonable *also* to ride back again to their company as fast as *they* could.

"And indeed there was good reason for it; because Thomas, the indian, had only a pistol; one of the Englishmen, who was their chirurgeon, a young man, had no gun; the third had a gun but the flint was lost; so that they were in ill case to defend themselves, or offend the enemy; but God preserved them, by the prudence and cunning of the Indian; which deliverance one of the Englishmen directly acknowledged to me, attributing their preservation, under God, to this fellow; so they got safe to their

captain, who in the interim, searching diligently, had found his letter-case, and staid for these messengers."

After the breaking up of the infant settlement here, in 1675, caused by the outbreak of "King Philip's war," Ephraim Curtis having returned to Sudbury, as has been seen, where he died at the age of 92 years, leaving two sons, John, known in colonial times as Captain John, and Ephraim, Jr.,—both of whom were among the earliest settlers,—they having acquired lands through their father or by grants from the committee of settlement; Captain John acquiring the original homestead still in the family—and Ephraim, Jr., having large estates on or near Packachoag; the descendants of Ephraim, in the later generations lived on Plantation Street, where were born our esteemed fellow-townsman, Albert Curtis, and his brothers and sisters, consisting of a family of eight, of whom Albert was the youngest, son, and is the only survivor, still attending to his daily business, in vigorous health, at the ripe age of 85 years.

To return to the elder branch of the family represented by Captain John Curtis, from whom George William was descended; he was a man of mark in the early days of the colony, as military commander and otherwise. He is described by Mr. Tyler P. Curtis as "a small, proud man, priding himself much on his horsemanship; he died at the age of ninety-five years, leaving his real estate to his son, Tyler Curtis." There are mentioned in his will seven children and twelve grand-children.

Some of the bequests in this will are interesting. "To his son Joseph he gave all his wearing apparel except his best coat and red jacket, and a tract of land at the head or pass of Long Pond and its border, including 'Wigwam Hill,' afterwards owned by his grandson Nathaniel.

"To his daughter, Mary Chamberlain, he gave his pew in the gallery of the old South Church, and five pounds

lawful money, with what he had advanced." Mary carried away the coat of arms received from London, but this is now in the Curtis family.

To his daughter, Sarah Jones, ten pounds, with what he had before given.

To his son William eighteen pounds lawful money ; William was supposed to be a colonel in the British army, having later on visited his family from Canada.

To the twelve grand-children mentioned in the will he left 5 shillings each, lawful money.

One of these grandchildren was David Curtis, son of John Curtis, Jr. He learned the blacksmith's trade, and is thought to have carried on his business first in Lincoln Street ; he first lived in a hip-roofed cottage which, not many years ago, stood on the east side of Lincoln Street behind three splendid elms, which were planted by David Curtis's own hand, and which are still showing a hale and vigorous old age, promising another century of life and beauty, unless they are cut down by the vandal axe of municipal improvement. David Curtis afterward occupied a house at the corner of Main and School Streets, with his shop a little way down School Street, still retaining the cottage in Lincoln Street, which became the home of his widow, after her second marriage.

David Curtis had two sons. George, the father of George William, and Edward, both of whom removed to Providence in early manhood. He also had three daughters—Mrs. Rogers, of Providence, Mrs. John Green, wife of the founder of the Green Library, and Mrs. Thornton A. Merrick; the last two being well-known members of Worcester society fifty years ago.

George Curtis was employed in the office of his brother-in-law, Mr. Rogers, till he became cashier of a bank, in Providence, where he married a daughter of Judge Burrill, who was then Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, having previously been Senator in Congress ; by her

he had two sons, Burrill and George William. The latter is believed to have derived from his mother some of those finer intuitions which, combined with the sturdy qualities inherited from the paternal stock, made him that "PURITAN CAVALIER" he has so aptly been named. (Mrs. Curtis is remembered by a lady of this city, as one of the most beautiful and accomplished ladies of the period). George Curtis, seeking a larger field for the exercise of his financial abilities, later removed to New York, where, by a second marriage, he had three other sons, Samuel, John Green and Edward Curtis, the latter of whom is a practicing physician in New York City. John Green Curtis is Professor in Columbia College.

The two older sons were frequent and always welcome visitors to their aunt, Mrs. Dr. Green, and to the family of Dr. Benjamin Heywood, during their childhood, and George William is remembered as an amiable and pleasant acquisition to the society of the town during his occasional visits here in later years.

"George William Curtis was born Feb. 24, 1824. From the age of fifteen to nineteen years he studied at a boarding school at Jamaica Plain, and afterwards for a year with a private tutor."

At twenty, in deference to the wishes of his father, the young man was placed in an importing house in New York City. But the mercantile life little suited him. Through his mother, as has been said, he had derived a taste for other than commercial pursuits. He soon quitted the counting-room, and with his older brother, Burrill, found congenial and instructive society with the transcendentalists of Brook Farm. Here the brothers spent four years amid that group of philosophers and sages whose names will never die; and here George William laid up a store of happy recollections for his later years.

From Brook Farm he went to a farm in Concord, where the brothers passed two years in rural pursuits;

though perhaps their richest crops were not gathered from the soil, but dropped from the ripe lips of Emerson, Thoreau, Hawthorne, Alcott, Parker and the rest, at those ambrosial feasts in Emerson's study.

This brother, Burrill, went abroad soon after the Concord episode. George William spent four years abroad, roaming leisurely through Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, Egypt, Palestine, and England; and during this time he made the acquaintance of men of letters and artists, who became his life-long friends, chief of whom were Thackeray and the Brownings.

While in Europe he had corresponded occasionally with the "Courier and Enquirer," and with the "Tribune," and on his return he became musical critic and travelling correspondent of the latter journal. He had already done, and he continued to do, some writing for "Harper's Monthly." In 1853 he became associated with Parke Godwin and Charles F. Briggs in the editorship of "Putnam's Magazine," in whose pages there first appeared those exquisite satires under the title of "the Potiphar Papers." About this time he engaged in the only business enterprise of his life, the results of which are thus related in "The Nation," of September 15th, which claims to give a true account of it, as well as a statement of his brave and manly conduct in meeting the disastrous results.

"After the failure of Dix, Edwards & Co., and the Putnams, Mr. Curtis and a Mr. Miller established a publishing house under the firm-style of Miller & Curtis. Mr. Francis G. Shaw, Curtis's father-in-law, became a special partner therein. Owing to some oversight on the part of the lawyers who drafted the papers, as to a proper publication of the limited co-partnership, the creditors of Miller and Curtis informed Mr. Shaw, subsequent to the failure of Miller & Curtis, that they intended to collect all deficits from him as a general partner. Mr. Shaw made good all such deficits, and Mr. Curtis thereafter reimbursed Mr.

Shaw, taking the whole load upon his own shoulders. He accomplished the task after years of arduous labor. With both parties, Mr. Shaw and Mr. Curtis, it was a case of *noblesse oblige*. Mr. Shaw attempted no legal defence; Mr. Curtis did not entertain the idea of taxing the generosity of his wife's father. Both men were the possessors of minds wholly imbued with absolute honor. That such minds have existed and do exist is the glory of our past and the hope of our future."

On the death of Henry J. Raymond, in 1869, Mr. Curtis was offered the editorship of "The Times," but declined it, with its princely income; as he had all along declined the various offices of trust and distinction, which were showered upon him by successive Presidents, accepting only the chairmanship of the "Civil Service Commission," which was largely his own creation.

In April, 1854, Mr. Curtis became the occupant of the "Easy Chair," in "Harper's Monthly," which place he filled for nearly forty years, and till almost the day of his death, to the edification, instruction and delight of untold thousands of admiring readers. In 1863 he became political editor of "Harper's Weekly," for which he also continued to write clearly, forcibly and with ever increasing influence up to July of this year, when his sufferings from disease put an end to his life-work.

In this hasty and imperfect sketch a notice of Mr. Curtis's summer home at Ashfield, must not be omitted. In 1864 he was the guest of Professor Norton, at his country home there, and the next summer he hired and occupied a small cottage near the village; from 1868 to 1873 he occupied the home of Professor Norton during the latter's absence in Europe; later on he bought in the place a substantial and commodious farmhouse, which has since been his summer home.

From the beginning of his residence at Ashfield he was interested in village affairs and ready to do his share in all

good work for the town. Of his life in Ashfield, Professor Norton says: "His residence there has been a true blessing to the town, and the connection of his life with that of the Ashfield community will be an enduring source of pride and healthy stimulus to its people."

The following description of Mr. Curtis is from the "New York Times:" "His form was manly, strongly built and exquisitely graceful. His head was of noble cast and bearing, his features rugged but firmly cut; his forehead was square, broad and massive; his lips full and mobile, and of classic modelling; his eyes of blue gray, large, deep set under shaggy brows lighted the shadow as with an altar flame, so pure, so gentle, and so profound was their expression. His voice was a most fortunate organ. Deep and musical; clear and bright in the lighter passages, ringing now like a bugle, now tender and flute-like, and now vibrating in solemn organ notes, that hushed the intense emotion that it aroused."

Of the various cordial and appreciative notices of Mr. Curtis, which have appeared since his death, it would be easy to fill a volume; and the temptation is strong to make copious extracts therefrom; but we limit ourselves to the few remarks which follow.

From the "New York Tribune," we quote the following: "In all that the word implies he was a gentleman; he was the master of a style as pure as that of Addison and as flexible as that of Lamb. In its characteristic quality, however, it does not resemble either of those models. The influences that were most intimately concerned in forming his mind were Emerson and Thackeray. He had the broad vision and the fresh, brave, aspiring spirit of the one, and he combined with these the satirical playfulness, the cordial detestation of shams, and the subtle commingling of raillery and tender sentiments that are characteristic of the other."

The "New York Times" says: "There is no nobler example in recent American history (it is not extravagant

to say there is none in all our history) for the young American to follow. And if with his proud modesty Mr. Curtis put aside, as he did, many places of apparent distinction—his career * * * is written in the history of all that is purest, all that is the most inspiring and worthy in the history of the country in his time."

From Howells we quote this sentence:

"He was so wisely tolerant and so gently steadfast in his opinions that no one ever thought of him as a fanatic, though many who held his opinions were assailed as fanatics, and suffered the shame if they did not wear the palm of martyrdom."

But of all that has been said, nothing better applies to him than his own words, written of Lowell (in a letter to "the Critic," dated February, 1889), from which we quote the following: "There are few men who are now active leaders of American thought and opinion in their noblest directions, who are not profoundly indebted to the genius which has irradiated, charmed and purified their lives; guided and strengthened them as citizens by the lofty wisdom of the patriot and statesman; instructed and amazed them by the rich resources of the scholar, and inspired them by the instinctive rectitude, the delightful wit and quick sympathy of the man."

In a country where we worship the majority, Mr. Curtis has shown us the power of manly independence, and he is himself the illustration of the truth which his friend commends to his countrymen,—"The measure of a nation's true success is the amount it has contributed to the thought, the moral energy, the intellectual happiness, the spiritual hope and consolation of mankind."

Dr. Chadwick, in his funeral sermon, says: "He was one of the happiest of men—happy in his friends, happy in his work, and still further happy in the spiritual companionship which he enjoyed with all the noblest spirits of the world, whom not seeing he loved. Sidney and Russell,

Hampden and Vane, James Otis and Samuel Adams, these were to him as living men, to whom he looked for inspiration in his good endeavor, and he was not unworthy to be accounted one of their glorious company."

Remarks by the President and Mr. Samuel S. Green, Librarian of the Free Public Library, followed the reading of the paper.

The meeting was then adjourned.

251st Meeting.

The annual meeting was held on the evening of Tuesday, December 6th.

Present: Messrs. Abbot, Arnold, Baker, Barrows, Crane, T. A. Clark, L. B. Chase, Cutler, Davidson, Denny, Dickinson, B. J. Dodge, Eaton, Ely, G. L. Estey, F. Forehand, Flinn, Gould, Hosmer, Hutchins, Kent, Lynch, Lowell, G. Maynard, M. A. Maynard, Meriam, Potter, F. P. Rice, Russell, Salisbury, Seagrave, Sawyer, A. Stone, Staples, J. A. Smith, Stedman, Corwin M. Thayer, E. Tucker, Wesby—39.

Messrs. C. E. Burbank, F. P. McKeon, E. W. Peirce, W. M. Turner, H. M. Wheeler, F. B. Hall, H. W. Wyman, D. H. Casey, J. F. O'Connor and R. H. Mooney were admitted active members of the Society.

The Librarian reported 1,894 additions.

The annual reports of the Treasurer and Librarian were presented, as follows:

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Officers and Members of
The Worcester Society of Antiquity:

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with the requirements of the By-Laws of this Society, I herewith present this Annual Report, showing the receipts and expenditures of the Society from Dec. 1, 1891, to Dec. 6, 1892, as follows:

CASH RECEIVED.

1892.	Dr.
Assessments,	$552 75
Admissions,	81 00
Life Memberships,	175 00
Donations,	61 25
Rent,	242 00
	$1,112 00
Balance from 1891,	8 50
	$1,120 50

CASH PAID.

1892.	Cr.
Coal,	$139 92
Water,	3 00
Gas,	27 15
Printing Proceedings,	114 40
Postage and Notices,	29 83
Moving Library,	46 00
Rent,	29 17
Librarian,	400 00
Interest,	27 50
Use of piano,	10 00
Collecting,	44 50
Library expenses,	45 12
Building Fund,	124 50
Cleaning,	12 00
Hemp Carpet,	7 50
Incidentals,	11 35
	$1,071 94
Balance on hand,	48 56
	$1,120 50

There are admission fees and assessments due the Society to the amount of $305.00.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY F. STEDMAN, *Treasurer.*

BUILDING FUND.

CASH RECEIVED.

1892.	Dr.
George Sumner,	$200 00
Loring Coes,	100 00
Pellet Bros.,	100 00
E. B. Crane,	100 00
B. J. Dodge,	50 00
Geo. W. Coombs,	25 00
H. F. Stedman,	25 00
Clinton M. Dyer,	25 00
Otis E. Putnam,	25 00
Cyrus G. Wood,	25 00
R. N. Meriam,	20 00
Edwin Hoyle,	10 00
Joseph Jackson,	10 00
John E. Sinclair,	10 00
George L. Estey,	10 00
O. B. Hadwen,	10 00
H. H. Merriam,	10 00
Thos. B. Eaton,	10 00
Geo. F. Hutchins,	5 00
Subscriptions per E. B. Crane,	503 31
Interest on deposit,	24 93
Current Expense Ac.,	124 50
Worcester Co. Inst. for Savings,	5,000 00
	$6,422 74
Previously acknowledged,	18,728 54
	$25,151 28

CASH PAID.

1892.	Cr.
Addison Palmer,	$3,740 50
David Welch,	286 10
Royal Steam Heater Co.,	970 00
E. W. Coffin,	230 00
Duncan & Goodell Co.,	117 24
E. B. Crane & Co.,	262 92
Burns & Loughlin,	22 00
Pellett Bros.,	17 00
Buttrick & Pratt,	11 00
National Wire Co.,	83 13
E. G. Higgins & Co.,	200 31
Clark, Sawyer Co.,	100 00
Worcester Steam Heating Co.,	72 20
J. B. Knox, insurance,	135 00
Water Meter, &c.,	20 77
Worcester Gas Light Co.,	17 36
C. H. Page & Co.,	6 50
T. A. Dickinson,	76 82
R. N. Meriam,	114 80
Grading and turfing lot,	100 00
Worcester Co. Inst. for Savings,	487 90
Incidentals,	2 25
	$7,073 80
Previously paid,	18,062 40
	$25,136 20
Balance on hand,	15 08
	$25,151 28

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY F. STEDMAN, *Treasurer.*

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

Eighteenth Annual Report of the Librarian, 1892.

Donations and contributions have been received during the year as follows: 661 bound volumes, 3,323 pamphlets, 4,085 papers, and 882 miscellaneous articles—consisting of statues, portraits, pictures, maps, photographs, and relics of more or less value. Number of contributors, 236.

Among the valuable gifts which add to the general attractiveness of the Library room is the statue of Alexander Hamilton, presented by Dexter Rice. This is a copy of the marble statue by Ball Hughes, which was destroyed by the great fire in New York in 1835. Ball Hughes was born in London in 1804. He came to America and executed busts of European and American celebrities. Some of them are now in the Boston Atheneum. He died in 1868. Busts of Washington, Lafayette, Daniel Webster and Isaac Davis, gifts from the American Antiquarian Society, have also been placed in the Library room.

Many other interesting and valuable gifts are mentioned in the complete list which follows this report.

The Library and Museum have been open to visitors every afternoon (Sundays excepted) since the month of June. The attendance has not been large, the greater number being during the summer months.

Among those who visited the Library for study and research were a number of scholars of the ninth grade—boys and girls—who were writing compositions to be sent to the Columbian exhibition, the subjects being the history of Worcester, different periods, from the beginning to the present time. The publications of this Society, and the early maps, also made by members of this Society, furnished

them with valuable information, and I trust will give them prominence in the educational exhibit at the World's Fair.

Publication No. XXXIX, being the Proceedings for 1892, was issued during the year. Two numbers of the Worcester Town Records have also been issued, covering the period 1806–1816.

"The Messenger," "Mid-Weekly," "Webster Times," and "Athol Transcript" have been supplied by the publishers. "The Catholic School and Home Magazine" has been added to our reading table by favor of Rev. Thomas J. Conaty.

The work done in the Library has been chiefly that of sorting and classifying the books and pamphlets preparatory to the work of cataloguing.

THOMAS A. DICKINSON, *Librarian.*

GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

Abbot, William F. 7 volumes, 204 pamphlets, 365 papers.
Adams, John Q. Ancient "Riddle" for winnowing grain.
Alden, John B. 2 pamphlets.
Allen, Miss. 5 pamphlets.
American Academy of Political and Social Science. 2 pamphlets.
American Antiquarian Society. Busts of Webster, Washington, and Lafayette, I. Davis, and John Davis, picture of Worcester in 1849, 2 maps, 1 old flag of 1st brigade, 7th div., 167 pamphlet cases, 11 volumes, 4 pamphlets, 1 paper.
American Geographical Society. 5 pamphlets, 1 paper.
American Library Association. 1 pamphlet.
American Meteorological Society. 1 pamphlet.
American Museum of Natural History. 2 pamphlets.
Appleton, D. & Co., N. Y. 1 pamphlet, 2 papers.
Arnold, James N. 1 volume.
Baker, Charles. Boards for coal bin.
Baldwin, C. C. 1 paper.
Ball, Phinehas. Ancient surveying instrument.

Bancroft, Miss Ellen Boadicea, Petersham. 1 saddle and pillion. 200 years old, belonged to Lucretia Pond, aged 90, who died 12 years ago; 1 palm leaf loom, 1 "dog," made by Mrs. Enos Lincoln, of Belchertown, when she was 90 years old.

Banfield, Dr. Francis L. 2 volumes, 1175 pamphlets.

Banister, C. H. 3 framed pictures, 87 pamphlets, 7 papers.

Barnes, L. L. 7 volumes.

Bartlett, Daniel. 1 paper.

Barton, Edmund M. Map of Canton, China, 1857, map of Holyoke, 1877, framed certificate, 3 pamphlets, 2 papers.

Benjamin, Wm. E. 7 pamphlets.

Berry, John M. 1 pamphlet.

Bigelow, Horace H. 1 volume Bigelow Genealogy.

Birch, Thos. & Sons, Philadelphia. 1 pamphlet.

Blanchard, F. S. & Co. 1 pamphlet.

Boston Book Co. "The Greenbag."

Boston Library Bureau. 1 pamphlet.

Boston University. 1 pamphlet.

Bowdoin College. 1 pamphlet.

Bradford, Rhodes & Co. History of Banking, in three papers.

Brick, Dr. Francis. Case of ancient bottles.

Brooklyn Library. 1 pamphlet.

Brown, Freeman. Confederate money.

Buffalo Historical Society. 1 pamphlet, 1 paper.

Buffington, E. D. 1 volume.

Burbank, C. W. Branded basket, 2 pamphlets, 2 papers.

Bureau of Education. 4 pamphlets.

Californian Publishing Co. 1 pamphlet.

Canadian Institute. 4 pamphlets.

Chase, Levi B. 6 volumes.

Clark, Arthur H. 1 pamphlet.

Clark, A. S. 2 pamphlets.

Clark, Robert & Co. 2 pamphlets, 4 papers.

Clark, Thos. A. Photo of John Boyle O'Reilly, medals, 8 pictures of Maj. Generals, 1 ancient lamp, Provincetown Paper.

Commissioner of Education. 2 volumes.

Conaty, Rev. Thomas J. Catholic School and Home Magazine, for the year.

Congregational House. Book notices.

Connecticut Historical Society. 1 pamphlet.

Course, F. M., Indianapolis. 2 pamphlets.

Critic Co. 2 pamphlets.

Crane, E. B. Piece of oak, in form of book, from ship Somerset, wrecked in 1778 off Provincetown; 6 political pictures (war time); 162 volumes, 52 pamphlets.

Crane, Morton R. Photo of Brass Mortar, or "Cochorn," dug up on the Col. Geo. Moore farm, in the north part of Worcester; when found it was full of silver coin.

Cupples, J. G. 1 pamphlet.

Currier, Aug. N. Framed photo of Hon. Charles Sumner.

Dadmun, Wm. S. Bible, Brookfield edition, printed in 1815.

Darling, Gen. C. W. 8 papers.

Darling, Miss Susan C. 17 pamphlets.

Davis, Gilbert G. 1 pamphlet.

Davis, Samuel G., Leicester. Old pistol from Gates Henshaw House, in Leicester, said to have been used by an English officer during Revolution.

Davis, Mrs. S. G. Basket of Grafting Tools belonging to her father, Vernon Titus.

Dedham Historical Society. 7 pamphlets.

Denny, C. C., Leicester. 1 volume, 1 pamphlet.

Department of Interior. 4 pamphlets.

Department of State. 2 volumes, 20 pamphlets.

Desper, H. A. Pewter cup, iron mortar and pestle, inkstand, powder horn, candlestick, ancient spectacles and case, 1½ pair handcuffs.

Dickinson, Miss E. P., Holliston. 4 sermons.

Dickinson, T. A. 7 volumes, 17 pamphlets, 6 papers.

Dodd, Mead & Co. 2 papers.

Dodge, Benj. J. 6 pamphlets.

Dodge, Thomas H., Esq. 1 framed picture and poem.

Drew & Allen. 15 volumes.

Dufosse, E., Paris. 2 pamphlets.

Electricity Publishing Co. 1 pamphlet.

Ellis, George H. 1 paper.

Essex Institute. 5 pamphlets.

Estes & Lauriat. 4 pamphlets.

Estate of Geo. L. Davis, North Andover. History of the Town of Oxford.

Estate of Alexander Marsh. 14 miscellaneous articles, 22 volumes.

Evans, G. G. & Co. Book notices.

Fairchild, Prof. H. S. 1 paper.

Farmer, Silas & Co., Detroit, Mich. 1 paper.

Fisher, S. B. 1 pamphlet.

Fisk, Geo. A. 1 pamphlet.

Foot, A. E., Philadelphia. 2 pamphlets.

Forbush, Edward H. 1 pamphlet.
Fisk, DeWolfe & Co. 1 pamphlet.
Freeland, Mrs. A. C. Easel for blackboard, 15 volumes, 58 pamphlets.
Gilbert, Chas. W. 14 volumes, 2 pamphlets.
Gird, Elizabeth L. 2 volumes.
Goddard, Luther. 8 volumes.
Gottsberger, W. S. & Co. 1 pamphlet.
Green, Hon. Samuel A., M. D. Diary kept by Capt. Lawrence Hammond, of Charlestown, Mass., 1677–1694; 4 pamphlets.
Griffin, Martin J. J. 2 papers.
Harper, Francis P. 1 pamphlet.
Harrassowitz, Otto. 1 pamphlet.
Harrington, Chauncey G. Framed portrait of Dr. Seth Sweetzer; 1 volume.
Harrington, Hon. F. A. 1 pamphlet.
Harvard University. 2 volumes, 4 pamphlets, 1 paper.
Hedges, Charles & Co. 1 pamphlet.
Hierseman, Karl W., Leipzig. 2 pamphlets.
Hosmer, Rev. Samuel D. 1 volume, 12 pamphlets, 5 papers.
Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 2 pamphlets, 3 papers.
Howard, J. J. Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica for the year.
Huguenot Society of America. 1 pamphlet.
Hutchins, F. L. 84 volumes, 4 pamphlets.
Hyde Park Historical Society. 4 pamphlets.
Johns Hopkins University. 6 pamphlets.
Johnson, Hon. Tom L. 1 pamphlet.
Kendall, Horace. Picture cord.
Kent, Thomas G. 6 volumes, 1 pamphlet.
Kenyon, H. A. 1 pamphlet.
Kephart, Horace. 1 pamphlet.
Keyes, Jonathan M. Old loom, 1 Dutch plough, 1 side saddle, 1 fork and hoe.
Kimball, Arthur R. 1 pamphlet.
King, F. L. Patent shelf attachment, invented by donor.
Knight, William. 1 volume.
Knox, Joseph B. Iron printing press made in Hartford in 1823, by Wells, and first iron press used in Worcester and by the Worcester Spy.
Kyes, J. F. Labels for Museum.
Lancaster Town Library. 1 pamphlet.
Lawton, Dr. C. P. 2 shells from Brazil and Cuba, clock bearing date of Oct. 2, 1812 (one day clock with striking attachment), ancient painting on glass, beadwork bag.

Leicester Town Library. 1 pamphlet.
Leonard B. A. 1 volume, 2 pamphlets.
Libbie, C. F. & Co. 1 pamphlet.
Library Co., Philadelphia. Bulletin for the year.
Lincoln, Edward W. 1 pamphlet.
Lippincott, J. B. & Co. 1 pamphlet.
Little, Brown & Co. 1 pamphlet.
Longmans, Green & Co. 3 pamphlets.
Lovell, A. & Co. 3 papers.
Lowdermilk & Co. 1 pamphlet.
Lynch, John E. Photo of John Jack monument in Concord.
Macmillan & Co. 3 pamphlets.
Maine Historical Society. 1 volume, 3 pamphlets.
Manitoba Historical and Scientifical Society. 3 pamphlets.
Mann, Albert G. Powder horn carried on the "Old Constitution."
May, Rev. Samuel. 4 volumes, 47 pamphlets, 450 papers.
Maynard, M. A. Plutarch's Lives, published by Isaiah Thomas, Jr., in 1804.
McClurg, A. C. & Co. 1 pamphlet.
Meriam, R. N. 2 framed pictures, portraits of 22 U. S. presidents, sword cane made in Worcester, 1860, by John D. Seagrave, package of photos and cards, 4 keys, old style clothes chest, 52 volumes, 514 pamphlets, 1512 papers.
Microscopical Publishing Co. 1 pamphlet.
Minnesota Historical Society. 1 pamphlet.
Mitchell's. 2 pamphlets.
Moore, Miss Anna M. Travelling bag, 10 pamphlets, 21 papers.
Moore, Wm. H. 1 volume, 1 pamphlet.
Munsell's, Joel, Sons. 1 paper.
National Civil Service Reform League. 1 pamphlet.
Nebraska State Historical Society. 1 volume, 1 pamphlet.
Newbury Library. 1 pamphlet.
New England Historic Genealogical Society. 7 pamphlets.
New Hampshire State Library. 1 volume.
New Jersey Historical Society. 2 volumes, 62 pamphlets.
New York Historical Society. 1 paper.
O'Flynn, Richard. Bible of Isaiah Thomas, 1793, imperfect, framed photo of founders of The Worcester Society of Antiquity with autographs.
Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society. 1 pamphlet.
Old Colony Historical Society. 3 papers.
Paine, Nathaniel. 13 pictures of Columbus, 9 pamphlets.
Peabody, Chas. A., Dr. 1 pamphlet.

Peet, S. D. 1 pamphlet.
Pennsylvania Historical Society. 4 pamphlets.
Phelps, Miss Sarah D. 1 volume, 1 pamphlet.
Pickett, Gen. Josiah, and Raymond, Maj. Edward T. Framing and hanging in Library room of the headquarters' flag used in city celebrations.
Pierce, Chas. Francis. Map of New England.
Pierce, Clarence E. Photo of Wheeler coat of arms.
Pinkham, Capt. Chas. H. 1 sabre, U. S. pattern; 1 dress sword, 1662.
Pomeroy, I. E., Piedmont Street. 23 papers.
Pope, Col. Albert A. 1 pamphlet.
Porter & Coates. Book notices.
Providence Athenæum. 1 pamphlet.
Putnam, Davis & Co. Photo, 8 volumes, 140 pamphlets.
Putnam, Samuel H. 5 volumes, 3 pamphlets.
Putnam's Sons, G. P. 5 pamphlets.
Record Commissioners, R. I. 1 volume, 1 pamphlet.
Rhode Island Historical Society. 1 pamphlet.
Rice, Dexter. Statue of Alexander Hamilton.
Rice, F. H., West Boylston. Bank notes, 1822-25.
Rochester Historical Society. 1 volume.
Rockwood, E. J. Tinder box and flint and steel.
Roe, Alfred S. 1 volume, 146 pamphlets, 26 papers.
Rogers, John, New York. 1 pamphlet.
Ross, William H. Heckel found in an old Worcester house.
Salem Press Publishing Co. 1 pamphlet.
Salisbury, Stephen, Esq. Ancient sign of S. Salisbury, 1762: one tavern sign, Charlestown, N. H., 1760; 80 volumes.
Samson & Wallen, Stockholm. 1 pamphlet.
Sawtell, C. J. 1 paper.
Sawyer, Wm. H. Lumber.
Scribner, Charles & Sons. 1 pamphlet, 2 papers.
Secretary of the Commonwealth. 8 volumes, 2 pamphlets.
Skinner, John, N. Y. 2 pamphlets.
Shultz, Albert. 2 pamphlets.
Smith, Cassius C., Denver, Col. 1 pamphlet.
Smith, James A. 10 volumes, 6 pamphlets.
Smith, W. S. 160 papers.
Smithsonian Institution. 7 volumes, 4 pamphlets.
Staples, Samuel E. 58 pamphlets, 15 papers.
State Board of Health, Nashville, Tenn. Bulletin for the year.
State Historical Society of Iowa. Iowa Historical Record for the year.
State Historical Society of Kansas. 1 paper.

State Library, Concord, N. H. 6 volumes.
State Historical Society of Wisconsin. 1 pamphlet.
Stebbins, Rev. Calvin. 43 volumes, 167 pamphlets.
Stedman, Henry F. 7 pamphlets, 2 papers.
Stephens, B. F. 2 pamphlets.
Stetson, Edward P., Walpole, Mass. Photo of Eleazer Smith, inventor of card setting machine, from old portrait.
Stevens, Chas. E. 5 volumes, 2 pamphlets.
Stewart, Robert. Book notices. [deroga, 1775.
Stiles, Maj. F. G. 2 volumes, grapeshot from water battery in Ticon-
Stone, Augustus. 6 papers.
Stoyle, Richard. Gun taken at the battle of Antietam.
Sumner, George. 99 volumes, 200 pamphlets, 936 papers, 700 miscellaneous.
Swan, Robert T. 1 volume.
Thayer, Corwin M. Blue prints of W. S. of A. from foundation to dedication.
Thompson, Leonard. 1 volume.
Thompson, Edward H. 12 specimens of pottery from Yucatan, 35 photographic views of ruins in Yucatan.
University of California. 10 pamphlets.
University Extension. 2 pamphlets.
Walker, Henry. 6 volumes.
Washburn & Moen Manuf. Co. Blackboard, 1 case showing strength of material for telegraph and telephone, and miscellaneous articles.
Watson, C. A. 1 pamphlet.
Webster & Crosby. Old ticket dating press, used in Foster Street Depot by Mr. Dyer, ticket master.
Wesby, Herbert. 5 volumes, 58 pamphlets 424 papers.
Western Reserve Historical Society. 1 volume.
Wheeler, Henry M. 6 pamphlets, 104 papers.
Wheeler, W. A. 2 volumes, 8 pamphlets, 1 paper.
White, James T. & Co. 3 pamphlets.
Wilcox, C. W. 1 volume, 1 pamphlet.
Wilder, Harvey B. 2 pamphlets.
Wiley, John & Sons. 1 pamphlet.
Willey & Co. 2 papers.
Wisconsin Academy of Science. 6 pamphlets.
Woodward, C. L. 1 pamphlet.
Worcester Commercial. 1 pamphlet.
Wyman, Mrs. Franklin. 1 volume.
Yale Publishing Co. 1 pamphlet.
Yale University Library. 1 volume, 4 pamphlets.

The reports of the Treasurer and Librarian were accepted and placed on file.

The chairmen of the several Departments of Work were authorized to make their reports in print.

The officers of the Society for 1893 were then elected, as follows:

President: BURTON W. POTTER.
1st Vice-President: GEORGE SUMNER.
2nd Vice-President: WILLIAM H. SAWYER.
Secretary: WALTER DAVIDSON.
Treasnrer: HENRY F. STEDMAN.
Librarian: THOMAS A. DICKINSON.

Member of the Standing Committee on Nominations, to serve three years: WILLIAM F. ABBOT.

The thanks of the Society were unanimously voted to Mr. Ellery B. Crane, the retiring President, for his interest and efforts during his twelve years' service.

The thanks of the Society were given Stephen Salisbury for his generosity in furnishing Salisbury Hall.

The meeting was then adjourned.

This closes the record of 1892.

DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

REPORT ON ARCHÆOLOGY AND GENERAL HISTORY.

THE close of another year renders necessary a further report from this Department, but as usual no original work can be cited as having been done by any of our own members if we except that accomplished by our associate, Edward H. Thompson, while on his diplomatic mission in Yucatan. Nor can it be said that the subject of archæology receives the attention it deserves throughout our country. Engrossed in the pursuits of active business life, and apparently caring for little beyond satisfying the requirements of the present, our people find small opportunity for a study of the annals of the past, and when the opportunity exists too often the inclination is wanting. Writing to *The American Naturalist*, in August, 1892, in reference to this very point, Mr. Thomas Wilson says: "The territory of France is about 200,000 square miles; that of the United States is about 3,600,000, eighteen times larger than France. Mile for mile and acre for acre the United States will yield as much to the student of prehistoric archæology as will that of France, yet with this difference in area of equal fruitfulness, the United States government is far behind that of France in its interest and assistance given to this science."

In view of the great work being done in Egypt, Babylonia and Asia Minor, to say nothing of the activity in Greece and Italy, it is to be hoped that our citizens will erelong find incentives for vigorous archæological work in the rich fields around them, and in that event it is safe to expect an abundant harvest.

It will be remembered that last year Mr. George Maynard, one of our members, favored us with a translation from the Spanish of an article on the Antiquities of Costa Rica. This year the same gentleman has kindly consented to prepare a sketch of the contents of six volumes, lately presented to our Society, entitled "Archivos do Museu Nacional do Rio de Janeiro," and his review is hereto subjoined.

CHARLES R. JOHNSON, *Chairman.*

SKETCH OF THE SIX VOLUMES ENTITLED "ARCHIVOS DO MUSEU NACIONAL"

Presented to The Worcester Society of Antiquity by the National Museum of Rio de Janeiro.

BY GEORGE MAYNARD.

The Society has recently received a complete set of the *Archives of the National Museum of Rio de Janeiro*, covering the publications of the Museum from 1876 to 1885 inclusive. Five of these volumes are in Portuguese and one in Latin, and accompanying them is a pamphlet in French, published in Paris in 1889 by Dr. Ladisláu Netto, Director-General of the Museum, and at that time a member of the Emperor's Council, giving an account of the National Museum and its influence upon the natural sciences of Brazil. These important and valuable publications contain interesting reports by the best scientists of that country on the antiquities of Brazil, its natural history, and other matters of note, accompanied by many valuable plates illustrating the subjects treated.

The National Museum of Rio de Janeiro was founded by King John VI., the last Portuguese ruler of Brazil, in the early years of the present century. These reports show that for over fifty years it was little more than a museum of curiosities, and but little known even to the people of Brazil. The last quarter of a century, however, has witnessed a great change in its management and methods, and to-day it stands on a level with the more widely known institutions of similar character in Europe and America. This is due in large measure to the favor shown it by that royal patron of the arts and sciences, Dom Pedro II., the late Emperor of Brazil, whose banishment from the country and recent untimely death in France, are a familiar story to the reading public. Dom Pedro was not only the friend of scientific men, but he was a scientist himself, a man of high attainments and broad and liberal

views, and one who had to a degree possessed by few sovereigns the good of his people at heart. It is probable that he sympathized with the desire of his people for self-government, but he did not think they had been educated up to that point where such a scheme could be successfully inaugurated; but events shaped themselves faster than his progressive mind anticipated, and a short but determined revolution made Brazil a republic and himself an exile on a foreign shore.

The National Museum in 1876 underwent changes in its administration which greatly enlarged its sphere of activity and usefulness. Scientific men of pronounced ability in Brazil, Europe and our own country were enlisted in its work, or placed at the heads of its departments. Government aid was brought to its assistance, its funds were increased, and its buildings enlarged and refitted. Explorations were begun and experiments instituted in various fields of science, with important results, which are embodied in these Archives.

Probably few people realize the extent and importance of the country to which these volumes relate. Brazil is a country very nearly as large as the United States, with a seaboard of nearly 4,000 miles in extent, and its vast watershed is drained by the largest river in the world. It is a country rich in mineral and vegetable productions, and capable of sustaining a vast population. The aboriginal tribes, who for uncounted ages roamed over its vast plains and valleys prior to their subjugation by the Portuguese, have left behind them some interesting memorials which the Museum is now striving to collect, preserve, and make known to the scientific world. The Archives therefore furnish important material for the ethnologist and linguist, as well as for the botanist and geologist.

Of the volumes received by The Worcester Society of Antiquity, No. 5 is a work in Latin on the Botany of Brazil. Of the volumes in Portuguese, No. 1, issued in 1876, contains a paper on the *Sambaquis* or artificial shell-mounds of Southern Brazil, with a description of the human remains, pottery, etc., found in them, by Prof. Wiener. There is a second paper relating to certain curious specimens of ancient pottery, and a third and eighth by

Dr. Netto, on the morphology of Sarmentose plants. The fourth treats of the physiological action of the *Urari*, the celebrated poison with which, from time immemorial, the natives of South America have been wont to tip their arrows. Following this are papers on ancient stone implements in the National Museum; Anthropological Study of the Native Races of Brazil, containing descriptions and illustrations of the oldest known human cranium; the Shape of the Teeth; the Shell-Mounds of Pará; and a list of about 1,500 specimens of the Zoölogical Collections in the Museum.

Volume II. contains the following papers: Experimental Investigations on the action of the Poison of the *Bothrops Jararaca*, a venomous serpent of Brazil, with colored plates showing its effect upon the blood; an article on Insect Fertilization of Flowers, by Dr. Frederic Müller; the Sexual Marks of certain species of Lepidoptera, by the same author; the Odoriferous Organs of certain Lepidoptera; the Burial Mounds of Pará, by Dr. Netto; the Geology of the Lower Amazon, by Prof. Orville A. Derby; the Stone Lip-Ornaments in the Archæological Collection of the Museum, by Dr. Ladisláu Netto.

Volume III. has papers on these subjects: The Odoriferous Organs of the Antirrhæa Archæa, by Dr. Müller; Mineralogical and Geological Studies of some localities of the Province of Minas Geraes; Experiments with the Poison of the *Bufo Ictericus* or Brazilian Toad; the Wing Markings of certain Butterflies; Experimental Investigations on the Poison of the Rattlesnake, by Dr. Lacerdo Filho, accompanied by colored plates showing its action upon the blood, and the effect of antidotes; the Geology of the Diamond-producing Region of the Valley of the Paraná, by Prof. Orville A. Derby; Dwellings constructed by the Larvæ of the Trichopterous Insects of the Province of Sancta Catharina, by Dr. Müller, with many illustrations; the Cretaceous Deposits of the Bay of All Saints, by Prof. Derby; Observations on the Gelogical Aspect of the Island of Haparica, in the Bay of All Saints, by Mr. Richard Rathburn; Botanical Lectures given at the Museum in 1878, by Dr. Netto.

Volume IV. has papers on Insectology, by Nicolau Moreira; Remarks on the Language of the Arunans, with Vocabulary; Description of a certain Crustacean, by Dr. Müller; Study of the Native Races of Brazil, by Dr. Lacerda; the Metamorphosis of a Dipterous Insect, by Dr. Müller, splendidly illustrated; Geology of the Valley of the River San Francisco, by Dr. Orville A. Derby; Observations upon the Diamond-bearing Rocks of the Province of Minas Geraes, by Dr. Derby; Conditions which are favorable to the decomposition of bones, by Dr. Lacerda.

Volume VI., issued in 1885, contains the following papers: Contributions for the Ethnology of the Valley of the Amazon, by Prof. C. F. Hartt; the Man of the Sambaquis (or Shell-Mounds), by Dr. Lacerda; Craniological Studies of the Botoscudos, by Dr. Rodriguez Peixoto; Investigations on the Archæology of Brazil, by Dr. Netto. The papers in this volume are very lengthy, and are profusely illustrated, showing specimens of the ancient pottery of Brazil, inscriptions on the rocks made by the ancient inhabitants, and giving lists of the various characters used in these inscriptions, showing in parallel columns similar characters found in Mexico, China, Egypt and India.

LOCAL HISTORY AND GENEALOGY.

In submitting this Report, your Committee would again earnestly call the attention of the Society to the need of a radical change in the work of this Department. To preserve the records of local events carefully, with freedom from errors, and in a convenient form for easy reference, is, we believe, one of the most important and appropriate labors which this Society can undertake. The past and present Reports of this Department have been made as full and accurate as the limited time of the Committee would admit. But we trust that, in the future, some provision will be made for better and more extended work in this line. The appointment of a larger Committee, each member of which would be willing to assume some part of the labor, and and which would hold occasional meetings for consultation and comparison of notes, would almost surely result in enhancing the value of our Proceedings. It is a work that the generations who succeed us will appreciate.

Lack of time has compelled us to confine this Report to a list of local obituaries not especially eventful to Worcester County. With a steadily increasing population, the death list naturally lengthens year by year, but we have only space to record a few of the more prominent names of Worcester County residents who have passed from the stage of life.

Obituaries for 1892.

In Barre, Jan. 1, Addison A. Hunt, a schoolmaster in Worcester for 18 years.

In Auburn, Jan. 2, John Warren, aged 72. He was a son of Samuel Warren who married a daughter of Col. Jonah Goulding.

In Worcester, Jan. 3, H. Walford Denny, born in Leicester Jan. 31, 1832. He was connected with the *Worcester Transcript* for a number of years, and afterwards engaged in the furniture trade.

In Webster, Jan. 4, William Cowie, born in Dundee, Scotland, in 1808, coming to America in 1848. He was a prominent musician.

In Worcester, Jan. 4, Mrs. Ann Cushing Sturgis Paine, widow of Frederick William Paine, for many years a prominent citizen. Mr. Paine died Sept. 16, 1869, aged 81. Mrs. Paine was born in Boston, the daughter of Hon. Russell Sturgis and Elizabeth, a sister of Thomas H. Perkins. She was married to Mr. Paine May 5, 1822, it being the first marriage in Boston after it became a city. Mrs. Paine lived to the great age of 95.

In Worcester, Jan. 6, Mrs. Hannah Jane, widow of Daniel Stevens, aged 70. She was a native of Northbridge, daughter of Clark and Silence (Benson) Adams.

In Worcester, Jan. 7, Dr. John Plympton Green. He was born in Worcester Jan. 19, 1819, a son of William Elijah and Lydia (Plympton) Green. He studied medicine and practised in New York City, China and South America.

In Clinton, Jan. 7, Alfred D. Ladd, aged 83.

In West Brookfield, Jan. 7, Darius Allen, aged 83, and his son Frank Allen, aged 55. The father a prosperous farmer and the son a blacksmith.

In West Brookfield, Jan. 8, Mrs. Cheney Dane, aged 96. A native of Barre.

In Barre, Jan. 9, Frederick Holland, born there March 22, 1837. He graduated at Amherst College in 1865, and was a teacher and civil engineer.

In Upton, Jan. 9, E. Bates Stoddard, aged 84. He was engaged in the shoe business on a large scale in the South before the war, and his property, valued at $700,000, was confiscated.

In Worcester, Jan. 10, Mrs. Eliza Rawson, aged 87. She was mother of the late Elias T. Bemis, for a long time foreman of the *Spy* composing room.

In Worcester, Jan. 10, Samuel A. Porter, ex-Alderman and once Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. He was born in 1808.

In Webster, Jan. 10, John Boyden, a native of Westmoreland, England, aged 89.

In Winchendon, Jan. 11, Edwin Seymour Merrill, aged 74, for forty-three years Postmaster.

In Southbridge, Jan. 11, Luther Goulding Shepard, a native of Worcester, son of Paul and Elizabeth (Goulding) Shepard, aged

77. He was quite a musician, a member of the first brass band in Worcester, and of one of the church choirs for many years.

In Northbridge, Jan. 12, Mrs. Mary Whitney Morse, aged 91.

In Mendon, Jan. 13, Dr. John George Metcalf, aged 90, a na- of Franklin. He was graduated at Brown University in 1822, and for two or three years had been its oldest living alumnus. He practised medicine in Mendon from 1826 until he reached extreme age, and at his death was the oldest physician in the county. He compiled the printed volume of the Annals of Mendon, and was a member of the American Antiquarian Society and an honorary member of The Worcester Society of Antiquity. He also filled several political offices.

In Worcester, Jan. 14, B. Farley, a native of Holliston, N. H., aged 83. He was a graduate of Harvard College, class of 1832.

In Millville, Jan. 14, Clinton Seagrave, aged 53. A war veteran.

In Northborough, Jan. 15, Henry Gibson Colburn, 80.

In Worcester, Jan. 18, Elder John Couch, pastor of the Second Advent Church, aged 77. He was an early advocate of the Second Advent Faith, and had been editor of *The World's Crisis*.

In Westminster, Jan. 18, Isaac Seaver, aged 83, and on the same day, Hollis Bolton, aged 92.

In Grafton, Jan. 20, Major Andrew White, 70.

In Webster, Jan. 21, Daniel Rawson, 79.

In Holden, Jan. 21, Salmon Putnam, a native of Sutton, born Dec. 29, 1809. He was a well-known carpenter and builder in Worcester for many years, and erected some of the substantial residences of forty or fifty years ago. In his younger days he took great interest in military affairs, and was captain of the Washington Light Infantry of Sutton, receiving his commission from Gov. Marcus Morton.

In Westminster, Jan. 24, Joshua Cutler, aged 80, and Mrs. — Gould, 91.

In Worcester, Jan. 24, Joshua Emory Gates, a native of Barre, born in 1829.

In Northborough, Jan. 24, Josiah Proctor, aged 51.

In Dana, Jan. 25, Joel Johnson, born in Greenwich in 1814.

In Oakdale, Jan. 25, occurred the double funeral of John Chamberlin and his wife.

In Worcester, Jan. 25, William P. Hall, a war veteran.

In Worcester, Jan. 26, James H. Wall, a large property owner. He was born in Greenville, Leicester, Nov. 10, 1810, the son of Caleb and Sarah Farnum Wall. His father was a blacksmith, scythe manufacturer and miller. James H. Wall engaged in the boot and shoe business in Worcester in 1837, and in 1843 entered into real estate transactions, in which he was largely interested the remainder of his life.

In West Sutton, Jan. 28, Mrs. Tammy Whittemore Putnam, aged 95, the widow of Joseph Putnam.

In Worcester, Jan. 31, Orrin H. Weston, a prominent business man, aged 69.

In Millbury, Jan. 31, Dea. Cyrus White, aged 91.

In Blackstone, Feb. 1, Mrs. Phœbe Burlingame, aged 94.

In Fitchburg, Feb. 2, Charles F. Rockwood, Register of Deeds for the Northern District, aged 62.

In Uxbridge, Feb. 7, Capt. George Bolster, a war veteran.

In Worcester, Feb. 12, William Wayland, a war veteran, 56.

In Worcester, Feb. 16, Hiram H. Ames, 69. A native of Holland, Mass. He was a prominent Odd Fellow.

In Spencer, Feb. 19, Mrs. Anna, wife of Joel D. Wilson. She was the daughter of Joel Howe, a revolutionary soldier.

In Charlton, Feb. 20, Alfred E. Fiske, for many years postmaster. A native of Wales.

In Warren, Feb. 21, Nathan Richardson, aged 85. He was born in Brookfield and removed to Warren in 1845, where he was a bank director, president of the Warren Library, and otherwise prominent.

In Worcester, Feb. 22, Benjamin E. Spencer, a war veteran, 63.

In Worcester, Feb. 22, William B. Taber, for 60 years a well-known business man, 77 years of age.

In Worcester, Feb. 22, Rev. Samuel T. Livermore, late pastor of the Baptist Mission at Jamesville. He had lived in Worcester for the last four years, and had identified himself with every good

work that came to his hand. He was born about 68 years ago in a small New York village, and received his education at what is now called Colgate University, and studied theology at Rochester Seminary. Years ago he was pastor of a large church in a western city, and afterwards was called to the Baptist Church at Block Island. He resigned his clerical duties because of poor health, and was made manager of a Michigan Insurance company. He was a man of large reserve and great modesty. As an author he is known as a writer on theological questions and as the historian of Block Island. He had been an extensive traveller, and was possessed of antiquarian tastes. His specialty was the acquirement of strange locks and keys, and he had a most valuable collection which he gave to the town of Bridgewater, which was his real home. Mr. Livermore was a Latin scholar of unusual versatility, and made several translations of exceptional value.

In Athol, Feb. 24, Samuel N. Gould, a war veteran.

In Worcester, Feb. 26, Mrs. Emma Allen, wife of Dr. Albert Wood, and daughter of Dr. Allen of Pomfret, Conn., aged 58.

In Quinsigamond Village, Worcester, Feb. 27, Mrs. Sarah Reeves, aged 99 years, 11 months, three days. She was born in England, and came to this country in 1845.

In Worcester, Feb. 27, Rev. Alfred Colburn, 76.

In Brookfield, Feb. 28, Mrs. Maria A. Howe, aged 87. Her husband, Hon. Francis Howe, died in 1879. Her father Ephraim Richards, was in company with Chester Chapin, who was afterwards president of the Boston and Albany Railroad, and Frank Morgan of Palmer, owners of the old stage line from Boston to Springfield, and the whip he used, nine feet long, is preserved as a curiosity. Mrs. Howe was the eldest of eight children, the mother of eight children, and leaves eight grandchildren. Both her father and mother died at 87, which was her own age.

In Spencer, Feb. 29, Joel Davis Wilson, 82. His wife died Feb. 19.

In Brookfield, Mar. 1, Mrs. Abigail Dixon, 70.

In Upton, Mar. 1, Mrs. Betsey Legg, widow of Luther Legg, aged 95.

In Millbury, Mar. 5, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Hovey Waters, widow of Col Asa H. Waters, aged 63.

In Worcester, Mar. 9, Mrs. Catherine Hannaford, a native of Ireland, aged 101 years.

In Milford, Mar. 10, George G. Parker, a prominent lawyer, at the age of 66. He graduated at Union College in 1852.

In Worcester, Mar. 13, Richard Hamant, aged 66. He was one of the earliest members of the Worcester Natural History Society, and its treasurer for a number of years.

In Hubbardston, Mar. 16, Mrs. Lurenza Moulton, aged 93, surviving by ten years her husband, Capt. Sewall Moulton.

In Warren, Mar. 19, Stephen Sibley, 82.

In Warren, Mar. 20, Dea. Charles Jennings, 91.

In Worcester, Mar. 20, Francis P. Stowell, aged 71. He was a native of Worcester, a son of Dea. Samuel Stowell.

In Auburndale, Mar. 22, Joseph Davis, a native of Rutland, born in 1818.

In Blackstone, Mar. 24, Patrick Hobart, the oldest person in town, aged 91 years, 6 months.

In Worcester, Mar. 24, Sylvester F. Morse, 75.

In Oxford, Mar. 24, Ira Merriam, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of the town, aged 83.

In Grafton, Mar. 25, Rufus Potter, 74.

In North Brookfield, Mar. 27, Charles Duncan, born in Paxton July 17, 1811. He was a prominent manufacturer and a successful business man. Before the war he an enthusiastic anti-slavery advocate and worker, and his house was a station of the "Underground Railroad," affording shelter to many a runaway slave. Mr. Duncan's grandfather came from Edinburgh, and settled in Oxford in 1755.

In Worcester, Mar. 30, Mrs. Ruth J. Rice, wife of Hon. George M. Rice, 80. A daughter of Samuel and Mary White of Weymouth.

In Worcester, Mar. 31, Lieut. Justin B. Lamb, a native of Jerico, Vermont, aged 48. A prominent Grand Army man.

In Clinton, April 3, Jonas E. Howe, aged 77.

In Oxford, April 6, Miss Abigail Wait, the oldest person in the town, 98 years, 10 months.

In South Sutton, April 6, Miss Lucy Davis, aged 73. A lineal descendant of Dea. Samuel Davis, who came early to Oxford.

In Uxbridge, April 8, Luther T. Cragin, 80.

In Worcester, April 10, Moody E. Shattuck, a native of northern Vermont. He acquired wealth as a tobacconist.

In Auburn, April 11, Mrs. Emily B. Nye, widow of Hosea W. Nye, formerly of Hardwick, aged 84.

In Worcester, April 13, George C. Bigelow, a native of Sherborn, 64. A well-known builder and real estate owner.

In Worcester, April 15, Horace A. Richardson, aged 70.

In Northborough, April 15, John Stone, 79.

In Worcester, April 16, Dr. Oramel Martin, aged 81. He was born in Hoosic, N. Y., where his parents temporarily were, their home being in Whitingham, Vt. He studied medicine in Pittsfield, Mass., Castleton, Vt. and Paris, France, and practised in North Brookfield and Hopkinton, coming to Worcester in 1850. He participated in the anti-slavery movement and in the formation of the Republican party. He volunteered to go as surgeon of the Battalion of Rifles under Major Charles Devens in April, 1861, and was afterwards commissioned Brigade Surgeon by President Lincoln, outranking all regimental surgeons of volunteers and of the regular army. He was assigned to the staff of Gen. Hunter in Missouri, and later was on duty in Kansas, New Mexico and Mississippi, and served to the close of the war. He continued his medical practice until disabled by age.

At the Homœpathic Hospital in Boston, April 21, Dr. Oliver Follet Harris, the oldest practising dentist in Worcester, born in South Windham, Conn., in October, 1822.

In Gardner, April 23, Amasa Bancroft, 46.

In Worcester, April 26, Dea. Luke Bucklin Witherby, a prominent manufacturer, aged 82. A native of Shrewsbury.

In Webster, April 24, Nathaniel Gibbs King, 83.

In Gardner, April 24, Arad Fairbanks, the oldest war veteran in the town, 83. He served in the 15th regiment.

In Fitchburg, April 26, Judge Thornton K. Ware, aged 69. He was born in Cambridge, and graduated at Harvard University in 1842. He began to practise law in Fitchburg in 1846. He was Postmaster from 1861 to 1866, and held other offices, and when the Police Court was established was appointed its Judge.

In Worcester, April 28, Mrs. Harriet H., wife of Hon. Edwin T. Marble, born in Concord, N. H. in 1830.

In Worcester, April 28, Mrs. Beulah H., wife of Rev. S. J. Mathewson, aged 73.

In Worcester, April 28, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Gleason, 65.

In Winchendon, May 3, Hon. Charles J. Rice, a prominent citizen of the town, who had filled many offices of honor and trust, aged 60.

In Worcester, May 3, Prof. Edward P. Smith, a native of Middlefield, Mass., aged 52. He was educated at Amherst, and pursued his theological studies at Oberlin, Andover, Paris and Halle. In 1871 he returned to take a position in the Worcester County Free Institute of Industrial Science as Professor of Languages, and maintained his connection with that institution until his death.

In Worcester, May 3, Mrs. Phebe D. Billings, widow of James D. Billings, aged 77. She was a native of Princeton, a daughter of Phineas and Phebe (Merriam) Beaman.

In Worcester, May 5, Col. Daniel C. Tourtelott, aged 87. He was of Huguenot origin, a native of Sutton.

In Worcester, May 5, Charles Lincoln Pierce, aged 73.

In Worcester, May 6, Capt. John R. Whitcomb, a war veteran and afterwards of the regular army, aged 65.

In Grafton, May 6, Mrs. Abigail Lincoln, aged 77.

In Paxton, Isaac H. Sweetser, aged 80.

In Upton, May 14, Mrs. Annis Perry was found dead in her house. She was about 80 years old.

In Worcester, May 16, Benjamin Snow of Fitchburg, born at Westmoreland, N. H., Oct. 26, 1813. He was for many years a leading manufacturer of paper, was prominent in local affairs, and enlisted in the different reform movements of his time. A man of wealth and influence in Fitchburg.

In Worcester, May 17, James S. Woodworth, aged 86. He was born in Warren, and came to Worcester at the age of 19. A carpenter and builder by trade, his work is seen in many of the best houses in the place, notably in the Isaac Davis mansion on Elm street, now the Worcester Club House. He was a member of the first Board of Aldermen of this city, and held many other offices of honor and trust. In 1860 Mr. Woodworth was one of the three anti-Douglas Democrats in Worcester who voted for Breckinridge.

In Worcester, May 19, Mary Allen, widow of T. P. Wheelock, and sister of the late Ethan Allen, 81 years.

In Worcester, May 20, John Abbott Rice, aged 55.

In Worcester, May 20, Sarah, wife of Andrew J. Waite, 76.

In Northborough, May 21, Mrs. Alothena Howe, 98 years, 10 months, 2 days.

In Worcester, May 23, Charles Gates, 71.

In Millbury, May 23, Mrs. Ellen S., widow of John P. Lovell, aged 80.

In Worcester, May 25, Mrs. Anna Wheeler Hartwell Knowlton, widow of Hon. J. S. C. Knowlton, 85 years.

In Worcester, May 26, Martin R. Williams, a well-known merchant, 78.

In Fitchburg, May 26, Dea. Artemas F. Andrews, aged 66.

In Southbridge, Mary Fisher Amidown, widow of Manning Leonard, 74.

In Worcester, May 31, Dennis Goodnow Temple, a native of Shrewsbury, born June 15, 1819.

In Barre, June 2, Ebenezer Foster, aged 87, was killed by lightning.

In West Boylston, June 8, Thomas H. Rice, for 70 years a resident of Worcester, aged 89. He descended from Gershom Rice, the second permanent settler of Worcester.

In Paxton, June 9, Dwight Estabrook, 66.

In Worcester, June 9, Ephraim F. Chamberlain, a well-known farmer of this city, aged 69.

In Northborough, June 12, Sumner Small, a prominent citizen.

In Northborough, June 13, Cyrus Mentzer, aged 74.

In Worcester, June 13, Mrs. Amelia Ann, widow of John Hamilton, who was killed in the Florida Indian war. Her age was 77.

In Worcester, June 14, Edwin Augustus Thwing, 62.

In Oxford, Mrs. Eliza Stockwell, widow of Chandler Stockwell and daughter of Stephen Hutchinson, 79.

In Warren, June 16, John Thayer, 67.

In Worcester, June 16, Elbridge G. Partridge, a native of Medway, born Oct. 21, 1804. He came to Worcester when young, and acquired wealth by frugality and careful investments. He was one of the founders of Union Church and of the Mechanics Association.

In Worcester, June 17, Charles G. Stowell, aged 41.

In Worcester, June 19, Frank H. Harrington, a native of Shrewsbury, 58.

In Oxford, June 19, Bradford G. Edson, the oldest man in town, aged 90. He was a descendant of Gov. Bradford of Plymouth Colony, and of Col. Thomas Gilbert, the Tory.

In Worcester, June 20, Miss Sarah W. Clements, a teacher in the public schools for 58 years. She was born in this place in 1819, and her first school was in the little building that stood on the Common at the corner of Park street and Salem square. Afterwards she taught in the other building on the Common till she was transferred to Sycamore street, remaining there to within a few months of her death. It is probable that the children who have been under her supervision would number more than 4000. She has taught children whose parents, and in some instances, whose grandparents, were her scholars.

In West Brookfield, June 21, James Batchellor, formerly of Sturbridge, where he was postmaster.

In Boylston, June 28, Dea. A. V. R. Prouty, a prominent townsman, aged 64.

In Gardner, July 3, Alvin M. Greenwood, 60.

In Princeton, July 7, Wilkes Roper, said to be the oldest man in the town, aged 88. He was the last of the John Roper family.

In Brookfield, July 12, Mrs. Jane E. Butterworth, 73.

In Worcester, July 13, Jonah Howe, aged 82.

In Shrewsbury, July 14, Seth Wyman Howe, 73.

In Worcester, July 27, Mrs. Bridget C. Foster, aged 82, one of the oldest and best known Catholic residents of this city. She was a native of County Limerick, Ireland, and came here in 1846.

In Brookfield, Aug. 1, Dea. John D. Fiske, a prominent business man, and a veteran of the late war. He was born in Weld, Maine, in 1809.

In Worcester, Aug. 4, Dea. Samuel C. Smith, 83.

In Worcester, Aug. 6, Peter Boehmer, aged 67, one of the leading German citizens.

In Milford, Aug. 7, Charles F. Chapin, aged 77.

In Worcester, Aug. 14, Mrs. Honora Collins, 92.

In Clinton, Aug. 20, Jonas E. Hunt, a native of Boylston, 82.

In Millbury, Aug. 21, Mrs. Charlotte Ferguson, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, aged 71.

In Worcester, Aug. 21, Mrs. Adeline M. Stockwell, aged 84.

In Worcester, Aug. 25, Samuel H. Knox, a native of Grafton, aged 88.

In Worcester, Aug. 27, James G. Arnold, a native of Pawtucket, R. I. He was a prominent member of the Society of Friends. He was for many years a solicitor of patents, and made some valuable inventions himself, the most important being essentials of envelope-making machinery.

In Worcester, Aug. 28, Levi S. Bigelow, a war veteran, 66.

In Worcester, Aug. 28, Mrs. Lydia Livermore, widow of Elisha Livermore, who was killed in the war.

In West Brookfield, Aug. 28, Lewis Elwell, a native of Hardwick, born in 1830. He was postmaster for many years.

In Worcester, Aug. 30, Pardon Aldrich Lee, a native of Mendon, born Dec. 21, 1815, the son of Ephraim and Abby (Benson) Lee. His father was a native of Seekonk, and died in Mendon in 1828. In 1835 Pardon came to Worcester and learned the carpenter's trade of the late Dea. Alpheus Merrifield. Between 1850 and 1860 he passed several years in Washington, and was a listener to the series of great debates in Congress incident to

the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and other political commotions of that period. Mr. Lee was a man of quiet and retiring disposition. He was never married.

In Clinton, Aug. 30, Isaac Barnes, aged 88. A native of New Hampshire, and came here in 1853.

In Shrewsbury, Sept. 1, Nathan B. Harlow, 84.

In Fitchburg, Sept. 8, Alonzo Mason, formerly of Worcester, 87 years. A native of Dublin, N. H.

In Westborough, Sept. 10, Reuben Boynton, 77. He was president of the Savings Bank, and otherwise prominent.

In Uxbridge, Joseph Turner, an Odd Fellow for forty years.

In Charlton, Sept. 10, Rev. John Haven, born in Hopkinton in 1808. He entered the ministry in 1836, preached 4 years at York, Maine, 10 years in Stoneham, Mass., and 30 years at Charlton. He resigned in 1870, but remained in the town.

In Whitinsville, Sept. 11, Olney Bolster, aged 73.

In Spencer, Sept. 13, David Prouty, a prominent citizen of the town, 78 years. He was the fourth of that name in direct descent from Richard Prouty who was in Scituate in 1667.

In Barre, Sept. 15, Nathaniel Holland, lacking but eight days of being 99 years old. He was the oldest inhabitant of the town. He was born in that part of Shrewsbury now called Boylston.

In Millville, Sept. 27, Mrs. Daniel S. Southwick, 87 years.

In Webster, Sept. 29, Mrs. Parmenus Keith, 88.

In Worcester, Oct. 5, John F. Murray, choir director of St. John's R. C. Church. He was born in Wexford Co., Ireland in 1831, and came to this country when very young.

In Worcester, Oct. 8, Russell Rich McIntire, aged 64.

In Worcester, Oct. 9, Mrs. Harriet Moore, the oldest colored woman in the city. She was born in Beverly 90 years ago.

In North Brookfield, Oct. 10, Joseph Snow, born Oct. 2, 1821.

In Worcester, Oct. 10, John A. Kendrick, born in Roxbury in 1822.

In Worcester, Oct. 11, Silas J. Brimhall, 73 years.

In Worcester, Oct. 11, Samuel Bridges Ingersoll Goddard, the oldest practising lawyer in Worcester, the son of Parley and Sarah

(Crosby) Goddard of Shrewsbury. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1840, studied law with Hon. John Davis, and was admitted to the Bar in 1843.

In Worcester, Oct. 12, Isaac A. Bancroft, a native of Auburn, 72 years.

In Worcester, Oct. 12, John Kraft, a war veteran, 49.

In Oxford, Oct. 13, by suicide, Charles Lamb.

In Millbury, Oct. 14, Dr. William H. Lincoln, aged 67. He was born in Dorchester, and in 1856 graduated from the Bowdoin Medical School, and served three years during the war as Surgeon.

In Worcester, Oct. 26, Nelson Cowen, 88, born in Chester.

In Worcester, Oct. 27, Aaron K. Litch of Fitchburg, formerly leader of the band there, aged 79.

In East Brookfield, Oct. 28, Pliny Forbes, 66.

In Northborough, Oct. 30, John Fayerweather, 65 years.

In Worcester, Nov. 1, Samuel Davis, one of Worcester's oldest and most respected citizens. He was born in Acton in 1806, of revolutionary parents, his father having been one of the minute men of Acton. His uncle Isaac, captain of the company, was the first officer killed in the war. His mother was a Hayward, a family also famous in the Revolution. Samuel came to Worcester in 1828, and has been prominent in town, city and business affairs.

In Gardner, Nov. 1, Ezekiel Gates, 83.

In Upton, Nov. 5, E. M. Berry, 66.

In Worcester, Nov. 8, Martha B., wife of M. Williams Maynard, 83 years.

In Worcester, Nov. 8, Edwin J. Leland, 63. He was one of the pioneer photographers of Worcester, and later an electrician.

In Worcester, Nov. 10, William Brown, a well-known colored citizen, 69.

In Milford, Nov. 10, Almon Thwing, born in Uxbridge in 1808.

In Oakdale, Nov. 11, John May, a prominent resident of the place, 86 years.

In Fitchburg, Nov. 12, Josiah Spaulding, aged 70. A native of Townsend. He served with the 53d regiment in the war.

In Auburn, Nov. 15, Thomas Powers, 90 years and 3 months.

In North Ashburnham, Nov. 18, Daniel Ellis, Jr.

In Sutton, Nov. 20, Frances, wife of John Patch Stockwell, 57.

In Princeton, Nov. 20, Levi G. Temple, aged 74.

In Uxbridge, Nov. 21, James Taft, 70. He was an eccentric character, and for years lived a hermit.

In Worcester, Nov. 24, Lemuel A. Bishop, aged 63.

In Leicester, Nov. 25, Lodicea W., widow of Horace Waite, 83.

In Worcester, Nov. 26, Fanny Foster, widow of Elisha Davis of Lowell, 89. She was born in Milford, N. H.

In Whitinsville, Nov. 26, Edwin G. Whipple, aged 72.

In Oakham, Nov. 27, Rev. H. P. Leonard, pastor of the Congregational Church.

In Barre, Nov. 27, Mary, widow of Stephen Heald, 88, and Anna J., widow of Moses Mandell, 90.

In Worcester, Nov. 29, George P. Blake, a native of Marlborough, Vt., aged 49. He was a war veteran, a member of the Mechanics Association, and was prominent in other bodies. He was engineer at Merrifield's shop for 28 years, having charge of the largest engine in the city.

In Oakham, Nov. 29, David F. Parmenter, aged 71. He was formerly a resident of Holden. He had filled many offices.

In Brookfield, Nov. 30, Mrs. Almira Fiske, born in Pepperell Nov. 20, 1813. Her husband, John D. Fiske, died four months previously.

In Ashburnham, Nov. 30, George W. Eddy, cashier of the Ashburnham Bank.

In Uxbridge, Dec. 1, Palmer Braman, 80.

In Athol, Dec. 7, George T. Johnson, a native of Springfield, born in 1823. A prominent manufacturer for thirty years.

In Sterling, Dec. 8, Ezra Kendall, 92.

In Upton, Dec. 8, John Baker, a war veteran, 52.

In Mendon, Dec. 11, Homer W. Darling, aged 61.

In Gardner, Dec. 12, Francis Barnes, 77. A veteran of the war, as a private in Co. I, 25th Mass. Regiment.

In Northbridge, Dec. 18, Washington Farrar, 80 years.

In Brookfield, Dec. 18, James Bowler, 80.

In Princeton, Dec. 21, Lucretia, widow of Capt. Sewall Mirick, aged 89. A native of Hubbardston.

In Charlton, Dec. 22, Mrs. Diana Douty, widow of Salem Douty, 103 years, 9 months, 15 days. She was born in Charlton March 7, 1789, the daughter of Elnathan and Martha (Thompson) McIntire. Her husband died in 1841. Her faculties continued good till near the close of life.

In New Braintree, Dec. 22, Charles P. Howard.

In Worcester, Dec. 25, Dec. 25, Dennis Quinn, 90.

In Brookfield, Dec. 25, Cyrus Howard, 80, a native of the town.

In Barre, Dec. 28, Carlo Rice, aged 72. He was born and always lived in the house built by his grandfather 92 years ago.

In Westborough, Dec. 29, Noah Nason, aged 80 years. In his younger days he was a seafaring man, and acquired a handsome property.

In Worcester, Dec. 30, Dea. Constant Shepard, 91 years, 11 months. He was born in Sharon, Vt., and had resided in Worcester 52 years.

In Worcester, Dec. 30, John P. Barber, for more than 50 years a resident of the place. He was born in New Boston, Conn., Aug. 29, 1810.

In addition to the persons of great age noticed in the foregoing list, the following have died during the year in Worcester County at the age of 85 years or upwards.

JANUARY.

WORCESTER: Willard Cummings, 88.
BERLIN: Mrs. Harriet B. Brigham, 90.
HARDWICK: Mrs. Nathan Mayo, 92.
LEICESTER: Mrs. Louisa B. Kent, 85.
STERLING: Miss Clarinda Stuart, 88.
SUTTON: John Darling, 94.

FEBRUARY.

WORCESTER: Patty Moore, 88.
LEICESTER: Mrs. Almira Woodcock, 86.

MILLBURY: Mrs. Mary Aldrich, 92.
NORTH GRAFTON: Mrs. Eliza D. Hartwell, 89.
OXFORD: Mrs. Martha P. Holbrook, 86.

MARCH.

WORCESTER: Michael Dow, 89; Mrs. Honora Horgan, 86.

APRIL.

WEST SUTTON: Mrs. Matthew P. Earle, 91.

JUNE.

FITCHBURG: Mrs. Johanna Shea, 100.

With the wish that it were worthier, this Report is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE MAYNARD, *Chairman.*

MILITARY HISTORY.

A member of the Society contributes the following reminiscence of Camp Scott.

The first military camp established in Worcester for the reception of volunteer soldiers in the war of the rebellion was Camp Scott, on the Brooks farm at South Worcester, and on the 28th of June, 1861, it was occupied by the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment, whose ranks were filled by Worcester County men. The regiment as first constituted comprised the following companies:—A, Leominster; B, Fitchburg; C, Clinton; D, Worcester; E, Oxford; F, Brookfield; H, Northbridge; I, Lancaster; K, Blackstone.

The Lancaster company was known as the Fay Light Guards, in honor of Col. Francis B. Fay, a prominent and patriotic citizen. The company numbered seventy-nine men; and its officers, who were chosen from the members before entering camp, were: Captain, Thomas Sherwin; Lieutenants, Woodbury Whittemore, William L. Cobb, Levi E. Brigham, Calvin W. Burbank.

On the 12th of July the regiment was mustered in by Captain Marshall of the United States Army, and a few days later, in consequence of a circumstance to be related, the Lancaster company was placed under arrest and remained in confinement until about the 1st of August, when it was disbanded and dismissed from the service for insubordination, its place being filled by the Slater Guards of Webster.

Soon after going into camp more or less dissatisfaction began to be manifested in different companies on account of the disposition of the State authorities to commission officers other than those selected by the men themselves, and to place over them outsiders to the exclusion of those first chosen, under whom the men understood they were to serve when they enlisted. The action of the Governor in thus introducing strangers into the regiment as officers caused much discontent, but the influence

of the men was not potent in competition with other powers, and they were obliged to submit to what they considered unjust and dishonorable treatment. Of the officers displaced, some entered later regiments, while others retired from the service in disgust.

In the case of the Lancaster company, its officers were superseded by strangers, and a rough lot of men, some of them foreigners, were sent up from Boston with sergeants' and corporals' warrants. Several were in such condition that they spent the first night in the guard-house. The next morning, when the company was ordered to parade, only thirteen formed in line, and most of these were the new men. Church Howe, the quartermaster of the regiment, attempted to force the other members of the company out by threats and loud talk, but he was quickly made to understand that he had better take himself off if he had any regard for his personal safety. The company was kept under guard several days, and then an order came dismissing it for insubordination.

On the reception of this order, Lyman Stratton, the orderly sergeant, formed the men in line, and with their own drummer and fifer they started to march off the ground. Quartermaster Howe tried to prevent their departure, as he claimed that the uniforms the men wore must not be carried away, but as they did not propose to march through the city naked, a deaf ear was turned to his objections. A promise to return the clothing was, however, given, and this was fulfilled. Col. Devens also tried to prevent the company marching away in line, and rode up to head it off, but his horse, unfamiliar with the noise of fife and drum, shied, and he could not get near enough to interfere. The company triumphantly kept on its way through the city to the old Foster street depot, and departed for Lancaster on the afternoon train. Some of the men reënlisted in other regiments, and others, abundantly satisfied with their six weeks of military life, turned their attention to more peaceful pursuits, and did not again enter the service.

E. T. RAYMOND, *Chairman.*

(Part 3 of Vol. XIII. with Index.)

No. XLI.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Worcester Society of Antiquity,

FOR THE YEAR

1893.

WORCESTER, MASS.:
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY.
1894.
U. S. A. CXVIII.

conferred upon me by making me your presiding officer for 1893.

I realize as fully as any of you that I can only be your nominal leader, for the four founders of the Society, all the ex-Presidents, and many of its most able and active members in the past are still living, and they now, as in the past, constitute the bone and sinew of the organization, and they will be the guiding and controlling influence in its affairs. It is well for us that those leaders are to manage the Society's ship even if none of them are to be found on the Captain's deck. Knowing the generosity of their natures and their unselfish zeal for the success of the Association, I feel sure they will lend a helping hand and the smile of encouragement to those of us who are young and inexperienced in the real work of the Society, so long as we are faithful and zealous in carrying out the original aims and purposes of the organization. When we look around we find we have entered into other men's labors and now enjoy the grand results of their achievements. We are in a commodious and beautiful edifice, which gives us every needed accommodation and shelters a valuable historical library and a splendid archæological collection of antique relics, coins, engravings and curiosities of divers kinds. We find that the publications of the Society alone have enlarged our knowledge of local history to such an extent that the Society requires no further justification for its existence. If it should die to-morrow, its good works would survive and light up many heretofore dark historical places in the annals of Worcester. But the Society will not die to-morrow nor next year. It has come to stay. And great as may be its glory in the vanished years, its glory in the future years will be greater still. Its field for work in this community is unoccupied by any other society; and the field is large and will be constantly growing larger, so long as our population increases in numbers and intellectual life.

We should not be content with bringing out the details of

family and civic life in the past, but we should see to it that the present modes of life among our people, their social customs and habits, their political and business methods, their trades and industries, their religious ceremonies and modes of worship, and their public action on every important matter should be faithfully portrayed in our publications or in the books preserved in our library. The social life of the people in by-gone ages is the great desideratum in human history.

Until within a generation nearly all history has been a mere record of battles and conquests, and of the schemes and murders in high life.

The social and business life of the most civilized of ancient nations, like Egypt, Greece and Rome, is enshrouded in mystery, and is mainly guessed at or inferred from the relics that have been found in ancient excavated tombs or business marts. And it is even difficult for one well versed in our Colonial history to define with precision all the social habits and customs of the early settlers and their ways of trade and farming. The few diaries of Colonial times, which have been published, deal almost wholly with public acts and the political and religious questions of those days. Even so thoughtful and close an observer as John Adams hardly ever set down in his diary anything relating to the routine life and business of the common people. While he was teaching school and studying law in Worcester, from 1755 to 1758, he kept a diary in which he recorded daily his doings and his reflections upon various subjects. He mentions the books he read, the visits he made, the conversations he had with divers parties, and his thoughts and observations on nature, religion, politics, moral philosophy, and other subjects, but he never tells us how he lived or how other people in Worcester then lived, except that he was occasionally invited out to tea or dinner, and that Mr. Putnam had a farm. Perhaps we ought not to blame Mr. Adams for his manner of keeping his diary, for probably

the most of us would keep our diaries in the same way if we should undertake to do such a thing. The commonplace things of every day life are so familiar to us that we make no note of them, yet in a hundred years from now people will care to know our modes of family and social life more than about our reflections on religion and moral philosophy. We are too prone to look abroad or in high places for exhibitions of the noblest traits of character. We forget that they can exist in every bosom and be exhibited in every household as well as in the recognized heroes and benefactors of men. Around the family hearth, as well as in the arena of public life, all the traits of goodness or of meanness may be produced. In truth, individual traits mould the character of a nation, and when we learn the individual characteristics of a people, we know what their national characteristics will be.

If the majority of the people are brave and self-reliant, bravery and self-reliance will be a characteristic trait of the national life; are they generous, the nation will be magnanimous; are they intelligent, the nation will be wise; are they honest, their government will be honest. Great oaks from little acorns grow, and great movements in human civilization often proceed from small beginnings. When two or three meet together in the right spirit and in a good cause God is always with them, and it is only a question of time when they and their followers will become a majority, for there is something in the very nature of things which makes for righteousness, and truth will ultimately prevail.

A few years ago a forestry reformer was met on the street in Washington and inquired of as to where he had been, and he replied that he had been to a public meeting of six persons, but in a hundred years from then it would be regarded in history as the most important meeting of this century.

Then as students of local history let us never despise seemingly small things, but rather let us gather up and

record every item of the past or present of family, social and public life of the people of this community, which will aid the future student and historian to understand thoroughly all that appertains to human life in this vicinity.

I would suggest, then, that along with our investigations in the historic annals of the past, we do something to make clear to posterity just how the people here are now living. I would not discountenance the most diligent study of the olden times, but it seems to me it would be wise for us to gather up and preserve for posterity authentic facts concerning the life of the people of these days.

Suppose some lady essayist should give in clear and concise language a truthful narrative of her experience as a shopper for a day before Christmas, with a description of the articles for sale in the stores and the purposes for which they are used, would it not throw a flood of light on the social habits and customs of the people of to-day, which would be of interest to us and of still more interest to future generations? Likewise an occasional essay would not be out of place on such subjects as a day in the schools, our holidays, our municipal government, our street transportation, a day in our factories, our private and public entertainments, our religious ceremonies and modes of worship, a day in our Courts, how our candidates for public office are nominated, how our ministers of the gospel are installed, how our newspapers are published, how we are married and buried, and many other subjects that might be named.

Irrespective of the name of our Society, we are, as a matter of fact, students of local history, and why should we not record current events and modes of current life, as well as to search out old events and old modes of life "in ye ancient days?"

I would also suggest that we take immediate measures to rid the Society of the deficit in its current expenses, and also

of its present indebtedness outside of the permanent loan at the Savings Bank.

It appears by the Treasurer's report that the deficit in the current expenses for 1892 amounts to $622.38; and the indebtedness outside of the Savings Bank loan is $684.50. This indebtedness reaches back several years and the most of it grew out of the expenses incident to the removal of our headquarters to this building; but it is apparent from the Treasurer's report that with our present membership the current expenses each year will exceed the current income. It seems to me that we ought forthwith to wipe out the present deficit by raising the necessary amount of money by subscription among ourselves. A good many of our members, of which I am one, have contributed little or nothing towards the construction and furnishings of the new building, and now we ought to be willing, in proportion to our means, to do something to free the Society from the incubus of this hateful deficit. And if we show a disposition to do our part, I have no doubt but that those who have already contributed liberally from their ample means will be willing to contribute cheerfully still more to aid the Society and the cause of historic research.

Then, as to the future, we should make a systematic but judicious effort to increase our membership sufficiently to make our current income equal to, if not greater than our current expenses.

We could enlarge our income by increasing the annual assessment upon each of the present members; but such an increase would be burdensome to some, and would probably result in a diminution of our membership, and then our later condition would be worse than our present situation. And, therefore it seems to me that the wisest and most satisfactory way out of the difficulty is for us to admit new members enough to take care of the prospective annual deficit. Of course such new members should be persons of high moral character and interested in the objects of the Society;

but it would seem that in this city of educational institutions and of ever growing culture and population, there ought to be a hundred or more persons possessed of these requisites of character and willing upon invitation to become members of the Society.

I am glad that the framers of our constitution and by-laws were liberal-minded enough not to limit our membership to men alone. There are many women now in this city and vicinity, who are interested in the objects of this Society, and with the larger education which is now open to girls in so many of our schools and colleges, the number will be greater with each succeeding year. Some of the wives of the present members would probably be glad to join the Society and take an active part in its proceedings. I for one would be pleased to see women admitted to membership, and to see them taking part in the work of historic research and preservation in this field of labor. Women have already ably written of local history in Westborough, Shrewsbury, Rutland and other towns.

To this end it might be well for us to consider whether it would not be advisable for us to reduce the membership fee and annual assessment to female members to two or three dollars.

I also desire to make one more suggestion, and that is relative to the regular meetings of the Society. With the exception of a month or two in the summer the by-laws provide for a regular meeting each month. The Secretary's records show that, at some of these meetings in past years, there was nothing of special importance to engage the attention and thought of those present. Now these are busy times, and you cannot expect that many people will leave their homes once a month to attend a meeting of this Society, or any other for that matter, unless they have reason to believe before hand that there will be some business of importance, or some worthy subject, to be considered.

Our sister antiquarian society has only two regular

meetings each year, and I think we could profitably give up some of our meetings through the warm season of the year, and improve the meetings we do hold. If it was understood by our members that every business meeting meant something of importance, and that at every regular meeting an instructive and entertaining paper would be read and discussed, I think it would have a tendency to increase the attendance at all our meetings.

If it is thought infrequent meetings would be detrimental to the progress in historical investigation on the part of those who desire frequent communication and conference with others engaged in the same line of study, then classes could be formed by those of similar taste and purposes for study and consultation, and these classes could meet in some of the rooms of this building as often as they wished to do so.

My idea is that we should only hold as many meetings as we can make profitable and interesting to the participants and the auditors. To hold purposeless and uninteresting meetings can only result in demoralization and small attendance. Let us make an effort to have such meetings as we do hold full of life, instruction and interest, and then let every member feel under obligation to attend except for some good and sufficient cause.

With these suggestions, and thanking you for your kind attention, and trusting you will treat leniently all my shortcomings as your presiding officer for the year, I await the pleasure of the meeting.

On motion of Mr. Abbot, a committee of five was appointed to consider the recommendations in the President's Address, with instructions to report at the February or March meeting. The following persons constituted the committee: W. F. Abbot,

E. B. Crane, J. C. Otis, F. P. Rice, and W. Davidson.

The Librarian reported 105 additions.

T. W. Marion and J. Fred Mason were admitted as active members.

On motion of Mr. Meriam, it was voted to admit women to membership on the same terms as men.

Mr. Kent made interesting remarks relating to certain notable anniversaries, and alluded to the death of Louis XVI. of France, who was executed one hundred years ago, on the 21st of January, 1793; also to the execution of Charles I., in January, 1649. In 1793 Washington and Jefferson were engaged in the affairs of the Nation; the ministry of Genet, who was sent to this country from France, came to an end, and he disappeared into obscurity; and the Whiskey Insurrection occurred in Western Pennsylvania, in which the soldiery of the Nation was first brought into service, and met with no resistance.

Mr. F. P. Rice spoke in reference to the character of Genet, stating that he remained in this country, married a daughter of Gov. Clinton, of New York, and was interested with Elkanah Watson in the movement to organize agricultural societies in the early years of this century.

After some informal discussion, participated in by Messrs. Stedman, Hutchins and Estey, the meeting was adjourned.

253d Meeting.

Tuesday evening, February 7th.

Present: Messrs. Abbot, Brick, Crane, Cutler, Denny, Dickinson, Davidson, B. J. Dodge, Eaton, G. L. Estey, J. L. Estey, F. Forehand, Gould, Hosmer, Harrington, Hutchins, G. Maynard, M. A. Maynard, Meriam, Marion, Mason, J. C. Otis, Potter, F. P. Rice, Staples, Stiles, Seagrave, Corwin M. Thayer, Taylor, Tucker and Whittemore.—31.

The Librarian reported 78 additions.

George C. Woodbury, Volney M. Simons, L. V. K. Van de Mark and George S. Boutwell, of Worcester, William T. Forbes and Mrs. Hariette M. Forbes, of Westborough, and Miss Elizabeth Ward, of Shrewsbury, were admitted as active members.

The Committee appointed at the last regular meeting to take into consideration the recommendations of the President's Address, offered the following:

The Committee appointed at the last regular meeting to take into consideration the recommendations embodied in

the President's Inaugural Address, and report what action, if any, the Society ought to take in regard to them, respectfully submit the following:

Your Committee unanimously and cordially approve the suggestion "that along with our investigations in the historic annals of the past we do something to make clear to posterity just how the people here are now living; that we should record current events and modes of current life as well as to search out old events and old modes of life." More or less attention and effort have been given by the Society to this line of work, as evidenced by many articles preserved in our Museum, and by the reports of the Department of Local History, which was instituted especially to record contemporary matters and events. Greater and renewed energy can profitably be expended in this direction.

The Committee feel assured that the recommendation "that we take immediate measures to rid the Society of the deficit in its current expenses, and also of its indebtedness outside of the permanent loan at the Savings Bank," will itself appeal to the good sense and sound judgment of the members.

The suggestion that we "make a systematic but judicious effort to increase our membership sufficiently to make our current income equal to, if not greater, than our current expenses," must also commend itself to the Society.

The Committee cannot concur with the President in the idea that "we could profitably give up some of our meetings;" nor in the implication that meetings would be improved, either in quality or attendance, by reducing the number. With due respect the Committee are of the opinion that this recommendation must have been made under a misapprehension of the facts. That the success of the Society in the past is largely due to the active interest excited and maintained by frequent meetings (as many as eighteen have been held in one year) of more than common excellence, few who have been familiar with the workings of the insti-

tution during the eighteen years of its existence will deny. The records show as large an average attendance as that of any other historical society in the country. With a more miscellaneous membership, not as cohesive in a common object as one of smaller number, stronger effort will be required to maintain the high standard, close interest and enthusiasm of the past, and the Committee believe that this effort cannot be better exerted than by frequent appeals to the attention of the members.

JOHN C. OTIS,
ELLERY B. CRANE,
WILLIAM F. ABBOT,
FRANKLIN P. RICE,
WALTER DAVIDSON.

WORCESTER, Feb. 6, 1893.

On motion of Mr. Staples the foregoing report was accepted.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Worcester Society of Antiquity, held on the 7th day of January, to take action on the death of MR. GEORGE SUMNER, a committee was appointed to represent the Society at the funeral, and to draft resolutions to be presented at the next regular meeting of the Society. The committee offer the following:

Resolved—That in the death of their late First Vice-President, George Sumner, which occurred, after a long illness, at his home in this city on the 5th of January last, this Society and the community at large loses one of its most valued and helpful members.

Resolved—That with his clear intellect, his engaging modesty, his purity of life, his unimpeachable integrity, his high ideal of business morality, attained and realized in every transaction of life, the ethics of business found in him their ample embodiment as the ideal man of affairs.

Resolved—That this Society will greatly miss him at its meetings, where his presence has always been welcome and his counsels helpful and wise, and his attendance regular and prompt until the time when failing health compelled his absence and confined him to the retirement of his home.

Resolved—That this Society having been repeatedly enriched in its treasury by liberal gifts of money, and in its cabinet and library by magnificent contributions of rare publications and articles of great historical value, selected with excellent judgment, will cherish his memory as doubly dear.

Resolved—That these resolutions be inscribed on the records of our Society, and a copy thereof tendered the family of our late associate and First Vice-President.

ELLERY B. CRANE,
S. E. STAPLES,
CLARK JILLSON,
BENJ. J. DODGE,
DANIEL SEAGRAVE.

On motion of Mr. Otis the report was accepted.

Mr. C. C. Denny, of Leicester, was then introduced and read the following interesting and valuable paper.

AN ANCIENT ROAD, AND REMINISCENCES OF SOME WORCESTER FAMILIES WHO DWELT ON IT.

BY C. C. DENNY.

The early roads or traveled ways of Worcester County were circuitous and hilly. The first settlers built their small log cabins to suit their own convenience, often on some high eminence, without regard to the future wants or needs of the public. Their intercourse with each other in passing to and from their habitations soon made a beaten path or passage, which in time, by frequent use and some trifling repairs, became roads, and many of these subsequently were legally laid out by the selectmen of the town, as they better accommodated the neighbors if not the public travel.

Some of these old roads are still in existence, though the most of them have been improved by widening, straightening and grading,—the modern surveyors and road builders having learned that it was no farther round a hill than it was over it, and a much easier grade.

Probably the first traveled road in Worcester was the one used in passing from Boston to New York. This was in use about 1674, at which date there were a few log houses erected by the early settlers of Worcester: Curtice, Rice, Gookin, Henchman, Upham and others. Previous to this the travel went south of Worcester, through Hassanamisset or Grafton, and perhaps Oxford. This was called the old Connecticut path and was used as early as 1635. The road from Marlboro' through Shrewsbury to Worcester, was known as the new Connecticut road. And from Worcester to Brookfield, it was styled "The Country road," and still

later, after the mails were established, the whole route was called "The Great Post road." This road was a mere path through the wilderness as late as 1713–14, when Worcester, Leicester and other towns in this vicinity began to be settled, and was traveled only by foot passengers, horses and cattle, as wheeled vehicles were not in use at that time. It was first laid out as a legal highway in Leicester, from Worcester to Spencer lines, by the selectmen, in 1723. The whole distance was through the woods, the path designated by marked or blazed trees.

This road has been changed in many places through Worcester, Leicester, Spencer and other towns, since the memory of many now living. About 1827 or 28 an alteration was made in its location in the west part of Worcester, to avoid the high elevation near the line of Leicester. It turned more southerly, at what is now called Apricot Street, and intersected the old road again in Cherry Valley, near the bridge over Lynde Brook. The distance on the old road from which the public travel is now diverted, is a little less than one mile. It is on this portion of the old country road that I propose to give a brief description of the dwellings of seventy years ago, or more, and the families who then occupied them.

About three miles from the City Hall in Worcester, on the road to Leicester, on the summit of the first ridge of hills, at the junction of Leicester and Apricot streets, stands a large, square, two-story house, painted white, which, together with the large farm on which it stands, is now owned by Capt. Angus Henderson. It is situated on high ground, and the view to the east, embracing the city with its suburbs and the surrounding country, is most delightful.

The present house was built in 1805, by Col. Phineas Jones. His grandfather, Capt. Nathaniel Jones, was one of the first settlers of Worcester, at the time of its resettlement, 1713, and had forty acres of land assigned to him by the proprietors. *His* father, Josiah Jones, was born in the

south of England (probably Wales), in 1640, and at the age of thirty years came to this country and settled in Weston, then a part of Watertown, and called "The Western Farms." There he lived, and died in 1714 at the age of 74. He married Lydia Treadaway, of Charlestown, and had ten children. His wife died in 1743, 93 years old. His second son, Nathaniel, was born in Weston, 1674, married Mary Cook, of Newton, settled on the westerly side of his father's farm, and after a few years sold his farm in Weston and removed to Worcester about 1715. He had seven sons and four daughters, viz.: Nathan, Phineas, Stephen, Noah, Ichabod, Jonas and Isaac. His daughters were Rebecca, Mary, Lucy and Eunice. The last two were twins, and the mother died a few weeks after their birth in 1727. Capt. Jones married for a second wife Mary Flagg, of Worcester, and had by her three more children. He was one of the selectmen of Worcester in the years 1722–23, and represented the town in the General Court in 1727.

Subsequently he removed to Falmouth, Maine, now Portland, and died there in 1745. Two of his daughters married prominent and influential citizens of Leicester. Rebecca married Capt. Daniel Denny, and Mary, Capt. John Brown, both being among the first settlers of the town. His oldest son, Nathaniel, was for many years a citizen of Leicester, and a deacon of the Baptist church, afterwards removing to Charlton, where he died at an advanced age.

Noah Jones, the fourth son of Capt. Nathaniel, was born in Weston, Nov. 26, 1711, and came to Worcester with his father when a boy. He married Rebecca Hayward, of Worcester, and settled on a part of his father's farm on this old country road. There is no reason to suppose that the original forty acres that was assigned to his father was located in this part of the town, but he afterwards acquired by purchase a large territory situated in the west part of Worcester, being on both sides of this road and since divided into several farms. He commenced keeping a public house here in 1760,

and continued it till his death, July 6, 1781. His house stood on the south side of the road, opposite the present house, and he dispensed here "good cheer" to the traveling public for more than 20 years. Previous to keeping this tavern he had probably lived in Leicester, as on the records of the town under date of 1741, it was voted, "that Noah Jones, Israel Parsons, Thomas Richardson, Jr., James Lawton, Jr., and Nathan Sargent, described as 'sume young men' have, and it is hereby granted to them, liberty to build a pew in the hind seats on the women's side in the front gallery; and that they, and each of them, shall take it for their seat in the meeting house."

Mr. Jones was also appointed in 1760, by Daniel Denny, one of the executors of his Will, being then a resident of Worcester. Noah Jones had nine children. He was buried in the old burying ground on the common.

Phineas Jones succeeded his father as Dominus of this hotel, and kept it from 1781 till 1805, when he built the present house on the north side of the road, and kept a public house there till his death, Mar. 22, 1813. Col. Phineas Jones married Catherine Gates, of Worcester.

His son, John Jones, who was born in 1786, was the next owner and occupant, and continued the same business till about 1836, when he leased the property, though the title continued in his name till his death, in 1865. It had been known as the Jones tavern for nearly fourscore years, and was kept after 1836 as a hotel, till about 1850, by three or four different proprietors.

A long barn, wide enough for two teams to stand abreast, was on the south side of the road, with a large door at each end, so that teamsters could drive in from either way, and it was full nearly every night, for all the travellers between Boston and the Connecticut River, having a knowledge of the most comfortable quarters, made their calculations to stop over night at "Jones's." If they arrived early they would go no farther, or, if late, would drive a few miles after dark

to reach the place, and if a rainy day found them there, they were content to lay by, while their horses rested in the stable to the advantage of the landlord. The reputation of the house was well known by all travellers on the road during the time it was kept by the last two generations, and the proprietors prospered and became wealthy.

It was from this old tavern that Thomas Lynde, of Leicester, departed on Christmas eve, 1811, to go to his home. He had spent the evening in the bar-room in company with boon companions, enjoying the roaring fire that blazed in the large open fireplace, with the red hot loggerheads all ready to prepare the steaming flip for the next caller. These were the days of free rum, when every tavern and nearly every store sold New England and West India rum, Brandy, Gin, Cordial and all kinds of Wine, with no raiders around to disturb the convivial meetings of those times, or seize and confiscate their liquor.

After replenishing his bottle, Mr. Lynde, at a late hour, left the tavern, and started to go "cross lots" through the woods and pastures to his own house, which was about two miles by the traveled road, but by going this way, the distance was less, by half a mile or more. This was a way he well knew and had often traveled, but a violent snow storm had commenced and was in full blast at the time, and he missed his way and did not arrive at his home. His family and some of the neighbors turned out the next day to find him, but the storm still continued—the snow lay in deep drifts and they were unsuccessful in their efforts, and obliged to give up the search for the time. In the spring, when the snow had partially disappeared, the neighbors and citizens of the east part of Leicester appointed the next Monday to turn out *en masse*, and renew the search. On the previous day, Sunday, April 16th, 1812, William Henshaw, Jr., Mr. Lynde's nearest neighbor, was going through the pasture and discovered his body under the shelter of a large rock, and he was brought home and buried.

It has been stated in some publication, that he died of too much water, intimating that he was drowned, but the fact was that he probably died from too little water, for if his bottle had been filled with water instead of rum, he might, perhaps, have engineered his way in safety through the storm to his home.

Thomas Lynde was the father of the family of whom Lynde Brook was purchased by the city of Worcester for a water supply. The north end of the reservoir was a part of his farm. He came from Worcester to Leicester with a wife and several children, about 1790, and bought this farm of 167 acres for four hundred pounds, and his descendants have owned and lived on it till a few years since, when the last of the family died and the farm was sold.

Mr. Lynde had four sisters who married prominent citizens of Worcester. One was the wife of Dr. Elijah Dix, and the grandmother of Dorothea L. Dix the well known philanthropist, another married Judge Bangs, and was the mother of Hon. Edward D. Bangs, for 12 years Secretary of the Commonwealth. Still another married Andrew Duncan, Esq., for whom Mr. Lynde named one of his sons, and the last was the wife of Theophilus Wheeler, Esq., some of whose descendants still reside in Worcester.

About fifteen or twenty rods west of this old hostelry that has been described, is a small one-story house of uncertain age, but still in good preservation, that was set off from the next farm west, together with about half or three-quarters of an acre of land, previous to 1798, as a part of the thirds or dower of a widow Bixby whose husband had formerly owned that farm. It was bought in 1798 by Frost Rockwood. He was born in Oxford, Nov. 24, 1754, son of John Rockwood, and grandson of Joseph, then spelt Rockett, who was one of the thirty proprietors of that town. His mother's maiden name was Frost, and he was named for one of her family, James Frost, but in subsequent life he discarded his first name, and was known after as Frost Rockwood. He

was a Revolutionary soldier in 1775, but did not long remain in the army. He married, in 1776, Sarah Pratt, of Hopkinton, and soon after removed to Ward, where all his children were born. He came to Worcester with his family in 1798 and bought this place, as before stated, where he lived till his death, May 9th, 1842, 88 years old.

Mr. Rockwood probably lived in Worcester awhile in his boyhood, as, according to his statement, he helped set out the two elm trees now standing in front of the house of Solomon Parsons, when he was fourteen years old. If that is correct the trees are now 124 years old. He also set out several apple trees on his own place in 1800, one of which is still in existence and bearing fruit. He was an active member of the Old South Church, under the pastorate of Rev. Dr. Austin, and continued a member during the ministry of Messrs. Goodrich, Hull, and Miller. He abandoned the use of intoxicating liquor in 1800, when it was the custom for everybody to use it, and kept that resolution to the end of his life. Lincoln's history of Worcester says of him: "Mr. Rockwood was a good man and a consistent Christian."

Notwithstanding, there seemed to be some defect in his moral or mental organization, or in his early training, for he would offer a very eloquent and fervent prayer, and perhaps five minutes afterwards, if any circumstance occurred to irritate him, would indulge in language hardly consistent with a strict orthodox creed.

Mr. Rockwood was a cooper by trade and manufactured barrels, pails, tubs, and other wooden ware. He had no timber on his little spot of land, but his neighbors on either side, John Jones on the east, and Solomon Parsons on the west, possessed many acres of woodland, and it was very convenient for him to get his supply of hoop poles from their lots and other lots in the vicinity. Wood was cheap and of little consequence in those days, and public opinion, perhaps, was about what it is now in regard to wild berries, "get them where you can find them." Nevertheless, some of the neighbors

naturally objected to this manner of appropriation, but with little effect.

H. G. Henshaw, Esq., was at that time keeping a country store at NewWorcester, on the site where the present Elmwood House now stands. It was customary for the farmers and others in the vicinity to while away the long winter evenings at his store. Mr. Rockwood and others were there one evening when Mr. Henshaw remonstrated with him about this method of obtaining his supplies, and exacted a promise from him that he would discontinue it, asking him to put it in writing, to which he readily assented. Mr. Henshaw, who was always fond of a joke, stepped to the desk and drew up a paper, which, after reading, Mr. Rockwood signed. The original document is in my possession, and the following is a copy.

"Whereas, I have been detected more than once in depredating upon Mr. Charles Stearns's wood lot, and have been seen transporting saplings on my back, by Solomon Parsons, on the Sabbath and other days, to the annoyance of other people and the inconvenience of my own shoulders,—and whereas, complaint having been made of the same as a vile practice and unworthy of a good citizen,—therefore to relieve the minds of my good neighbors, and to reserve my strength for more commendable pursuits, I hereby promise, that I will not for the term of five years, Cut, Carve, Hew, Split, Saw, or bear away, any wood, timber, block, chip, or hoop pole, from any person without his consent, or from any lot within the circle of four miles from my present residence, *excepting* my good friends and near neighbors, Solomon Parsons and John Jones. In witness whereof I hereby set my hand and seal this 7th day of January, 1825.

"FROST ROCKWOOD. []

"In presence of
H. G. HENSHAW,
GEO. A. NORRIS,
IRA BRIANT."

Mr. Rockwood had eleven children. His son Rufus lived for many years in Cherry Valley, but returned to Worcester later in life, and died at his father's homestead, Feb. 18, 1874. He was a shoemaker by trade, and one of the early Methodists of Worcester. The old home of the father was owned by his daughter Mary, after his death, and is now the property of Solomon Parsons and his daughter, Mrs. Bennett.

The next house, situated about ten or fifteen rods west, is a long, two-story building, with two front doors, designed for two families. It is not known who built this house, or when it was built. It is on a part of the land originally owned by Nathaniel Jones and was bought in 1812 by Solomon Parsons, Jr., who came that year from Leicester, where he was born in 1757. His father was Dr. Solomon Parsons, a practising physician and a deacon of the church for many years in Leicester. His grandfather was Rev. David Parsons, the first minister of Leicester, born in Northampton, 1680. The farm contained, at the time of Mr. Parsons's purchase, about one hundred and fifty acres. The present Solomon says the house was an old one when his father bought it in 1812, and according to tradition it had been kept as a tavern at some former period. The two elm trees now standing in front of it were set out, according to Mr. Rockwood's statement, in 1768, and the house was there then. Mr. Parsons, while living in Leicester, enlisted in the army during the Revolutionary war, at the age of twenty years, and had served through two campaigns previous. He was in the battle of Monmouth, N. J., June 28, 1778, and was so badly wounded as to render him a cripple for life. Hon. Emory Washburn, in his history of Leicester, has given a graphic description of his sufferings while lying on the field of battle on a hot summer day, without shelter and in a burning sun, and no means of quenching his raging thirst. The British army passed over him both in its advance and retreat, but he was finally borne off the field by Lieut. Washburn (the father of Hon. Emory), who was with him in the army. I have often listened, when

a boy, to his recital of his experience while in the service. He died at his home in 1831, aged 74, and was buried in Leicester. His son Solomon, now living at this house at the age of 92 years,* came into possession of the farm, which is now carried on by *his* son Samuel B. Parsons.

The present Solomon Parsons is a hale, hearty man, retaining his faculties to a remarkable degree. I called on him one day during the very warm weather of last summer, and found him in the hay field, hard at work, in his shirt sleeves. He was one of the first Methodists when that denomination was organized in Worcester, and holds now some religious views peculiarly his own.

On top of the second ridge of hills, on this road to Leicester, there stood for more than a century, a solitary, large pine tree, which disappeared some forty years ago or more. It was perhaps the last relic of the primeval forest, and was known by all the local dwellers who passed as the "line tree," for it stood on the boundary line that divided Worcester from Leicester. It is a matter of regret that the woodman did not "spare that tree," but the march of modern improvement and progress now calls for many such sacrifices.

About a quarter of a mile west from the line of Leicester there is now standing, a square, two-story house, which was built by Nathan Sargent in 1743. This house is in a very good state of preservation, and is very nearly the same shape as when built, 150 years ago.

Mr. Sargent came to Leicester from Malden, about 1740, as did a large number of the first settlers of Leicester, between the years 1716 and 1750. He married, in 1742, Mary Sargent, of Malden, a distant relative, and had three children. The mother died, and his second wife was Mary Denny, daughter of Capt. Daniel Denny, by whom he had seven children. She died in 1822, 95 years old. Mr. Sargent died in 1799, 81 years old. He was a staunch patriot, taking a lively

* Solomon Parsons died in December, 1893.

interest in all the exciting proceedings previous and subsequent to the Revolutionary war. He took the leaden weights from his clock and melted and moulded them into bullets for the Minute Men, when they halted before his house at the time of the Lexington alarm.

Mr. Sargent owned a grist mill on the stream below his house, and it is related of him, that at a time when corn was very scarce and high, and money hard to be obtained, Col. Seth Washburn, grandfather of Emory Washburn, came to the mill to buy some corn. "Have you the money to pay for it?" enquired Mr. Sargent. "Yes." "Then you can't have it." "Why not?" "Because you have money, and can buy corn anywhere. My corn is for my neighbors, who are poor and cannot pay ready money, or buy elsewhere on credit."

Mr. Sargent had two sons in the service during the Revolutionary war. One of them received a bullet from the enemy, which lodged in his canteen. He lost his rum, but saved the bullet which was preserved as a souvenir in the family, and is still in the possession of some of his descendants.

In front of this house there is still standing a large sycamore tree, the trunk of which is about six feet in diameter. Tradition says that this tree was set out by Mr. Sargent, but does not give the date. Mr. Thomas Earle, one of Mr. Sargent's neighbors, set out ten or a dozen of these same kind of trees in front of his house on the day of the battle of Lexington, the last of which was destroyed the past summer to make the road wider for the accommodation of the electric road. Mr. Sargent's tree may have been set out at the same time, or it may antedate Mr. Earle's trees.

Mr. Sargent's youngest son, John, came into possession of the farm and grist mill after his father's death. He married, in 1783, Sarah Gates, daughter of Simon, of Worcester, and died in 1829, 69 years old. His youngest son, Sewall, owned the farm from his father's death till 1884, when he died in the house in which he was born, aged 84, thus making 141

years that the three generations of this family occupied this place.

In connection with this grist mill, while owned by John Sargent, the following anecdote is related. Dr. Austin Flint, of Leicester, who was always fond of a joke, sent his son, a lad of about ten years old, to the mill with a bag of corn to be ground. The bag was placed on the horse, and the boy mounted on the bag. As he was about starting, he said to his son, "I have heard that Mr. Sargent sometimes takes corn from his customers, and puts it with his own grain; you watch him, Ned." On his return with the meal he told his father that he saw Mr. Sargent take a measure of corn from their bag. "Ah; and what did you do about it?" "Oh," said Ned, "I thought I would not have any fuss about it, and when he went down stairs, I took the measure and put it back again." The old doctor had got his share of fun out of it, and it is presumed that Ned was then informed of the custom of taking toll, and Mr. Sargent instructed to take double toll from their next grist.

The grist mills and saw mills that were so numerous throughout the country forty or fifty years ago, are now nearly obsolete. Of the twenty or more that I remember or know of in my own town, I do not recall one that is now in operation. The consumers buy their corn already ground, and the lumbermen, instead of hauling the logs to the nearest saw mill, transport the portable mill to the lot where the logs grow and saw them into boards on the spot.

A few rods down the hill from the old Sargent place, on the westerly part of that farm, formerly stood a house built by Joseph Sargent in 1746. It was on a high bank, with a narrow carriage road running up close to the front door. The house was two stories in front and one-story in the rear. Mr. Sargent came from Malden about 1740, and was brother to Nathan's first wife. He was a prominent and influential citizen, holding many offices of trust and responsibility in the town. He was the ancestor of the late Dr. Joseph Sargent, of

Worcester. He died in 1802, at the age of 85½ years, leaving three sons and three daughters. Two of the daughters never married, and inherited the homestead, living there alone after their father's death till 1831, in which year they both died within a few days of each other, 70 and 72 years old. Soon after their death the house was taken down, and nothing remains to mark the spot but a few old apple trees.

One cold winter night, after the family had all retired, Mr. Sargent was aroused from his sleep by a violent knocking on his front door. Hastily donning a few garments he descended the stairs to ascertain what this unseasonable call might mean, and partially opening the door, he could just discern in the dim light the form of a man on horseback who very politely said, "good evening sir," and immediately added, "I see you have an excellent place to drain your cellar," and rode away, leaving Mr. Sargent alone to explode his wrath and resume his slumbers.

He did not fare so well in calling at a house in Tatnuck on a similar errand, for the occupant let loose his large mastiff dog and he was glad to hasten his departure.

This midnight caller was none other than Old Grimes, of Hubbardston, whose eccentric pranks were well known in this vicinity in the latter part of the last century. He is supposed to be the original of the song, familiar to most of us at the present day, commencing,

> "Old Grimes is dead, that good old man,
> We ne'er shall see him more;
> He used to wear a long blue coat
> All buttoned down before."

Miss Ward, in her instructive and entertaining book lately published—"Old Times in Shrewsbury," has recorded the circumstance of his riding his horse into the bar-room of the old Baldwin tavern in Shrewsbury to obtain an unneeded drink, and has also reproduced the Old Grimes song entire.

A gentleman called at the house of Mr. Sargent one fine

day with a horse all equipped with saddle and pillion, and invited one of the daughters to ride with him, to which she assented.

The horse was of rather small size, the gentleman large and heavy, and the lady herself no pigmy. The gentleman mounted first, and the lady vaulted on to the pillion behind him, but it was like the last straw that broke the camel's back; for the ground was uneven, and the horse having no sure footing, in trying to start with his unusual load, crippled and fell, horse and riders rolling down the bank together to the road, ten or fifteen feet below. Fortunately no serious results followed, and they were extricated from their unpleasant position to renew their ride under more favorable circumstances.

As a part of the history of this "Great Post Road," mention should be made of the early erection of mile stones throughout its entire length from Boston to Springfield.

The present generation have little information of the origin of these monuments.

By what authority, at whose expense, or at what date they were erected I am not able to state. Possibly they were placed in accordance with an act of the Legislature, and paid for out of the State treasury; if so, a search of the records at the State House might throw some light on the subject. Early in the last century Paul Dudley erected some mile stones through Roxbury to the Dorchester line, at his own expense, with the initials of his name on them, P. D., and this line was afterwards continued on the Coast road, through Quincy to Plymouth, and Gov. Belcher planted another line, about 1734, from Boston to Stoughton's Mill.

I find no allusion to the stones on this road in any town, county or state history that I have seen. They are made from a kind of red sandstone, similar to what is found in the valley of the Connecticut River, about fifteen inches wide, four or five inches thick, and four or five feet in length,

about half of the length showing above the surface of the ground when set.

Commencing at Boston, a stone was placed at the end of each mile, on the right hand side, so as to be easily seen and read, and on its face the distance from Boston plainly carved. I remember the location of only those from Worcester to Leicester. The first stood about where Franklin Square now is. The second near where the University building is now located, the road then passing west of its present course. The next stone was a few rods west of Tatnuck Brook in New Worcester, in the curve of the old road, about where the south end of the street car house is. Another was about four rods east of the house of Frost Rockwood. The next was in Cherry Valley, some six rods west of Lynde Brook, and stood there, informing every passer by that it was "52 miles from Boston," till the flood, caused by the breaking of the dam of the Worcester Reservoir in 1876, when it was carried away by the rushing water, and now lies among the debris in the bottom of the pond below.

The sixth mile stone from Worcester still stands erect on the old road in Leicester, discontinued and disused since 1827, and is the only one standing in town. It is about sixty rods south-east of the Catholic church.

The last stone in these six miles was at the intersection of Main and Paxton streets on Leicester hill, and that portion of it that retains the lettering is now the top corner stone to a bank wall in front of the residence of William F. Whittemore.

Probably there may be many of these monuments yet standing in their original position, between Boston and Springfield. I know of but three.

One in Worcester, in the sidewalk near the foot of Lincoln Street; one in Leicester, south-east of the Catholic church, and one in Spencer, near the boot shop of Isaac Prouty & Co. This last has been girded with an iron rod, for its better preservation, by some public-spirited anti-

quary, and bids fair to last another century. It would be a commendable deed, if this Society, or some other society or individual, should cause to be reproduced, by lithotype process, some of these stones before they are forever lost in oblivion.

Remarks followed by Messrs. Taylor, Meriam and Crane in relation to the "Leicester Academy Lottery." Mr. Meriam related interesting anecdotes of "Old Grimes," the eccentric drover of Hubbardston.

The meeting was then adjourned.

254th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, March 7th.

Present: Messrs. Abbot, Burbank, Crane, Dickinson, Davidson, Denny, B. J. Dodge, Estey, Gould, Greene, Harrington, Hosmer, Hutchins, Kent, M. A. Maynard, Meriam, G. Maynard, Mooney, Nourse, J. C. Otis, H. G. Otis, Potter, Rugg, F. P. Rice, Sleeper, Staples, Southwick, W. J. Stone, Tucker, Turner, Wetherbee.—31.

The Librarian reported 205 additions.

On motion of Mr. F. P. Rice, the Society proceeded to elect a First Vice-President to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. George Sumner, and Thomas G. Kent, Esq., was duly elected.

Arthur P. Rugg, Esq., then favored the meeting with the reading of the following entertaining and instructive paper:

FARM LIFE IN COLONIAL NEW ENGLAND.

BY ARTHUR P. RUGG.

During the seventeenth century, and outside of Boston during the eighteenth century, the life of every citizen of New England was lived on the farm. Other vocations were followed as necessity required, but almost every one owned a tract of land for cultivation, and those who depended entirely upon agriculture for their subsistence so far outnumbered all others that their life was the life of the people of New England. Most of the Pilgrim and Puritan immigrants were farmers, and from choice as well as necessity followed their occupation in the country of their adoption.

They had everything to learn anew. The plants were strange, and whether they be nourishing grasses or poisonous weeds could be told only by experience. The soil was untried, the rigors of the climate unknown, and whether the crops and animals they had been accustomed to grow and breed would be fruitful and profitable under such different conditions, experiment alone would teach. Experimental farming is therefore no new fashion, peculiar to the declining years of the nineteenth century. For the first century after Plymouth Rock, every farm in New England was an experiment station, where were being worked out slowly, painfully, but surely, the great problems of adaptability of crop to climate and soil.

Before the Revolution these problems of adaptation, acclimation and naturalization had been so thoroughly solved that not a single domestic animal has been profitably in-

troduced since, and but one plant, sorghum, is of sufficient importance to be recognized in official statistics. The magnitude of this work can be best appreciated when it is borne in mind that it was accomplished entirely without the help of chemistry, whose centennial was celebrated in 1874, and that biology was an unknown science. The principle of rotation of crops, the nature and use of manures, commercial fertilizers, the laws of breeding, served no purpose in the lives of our colonial fathers for they are almost without exception children of the present century. Agriculture was then purely an art, not a science.

The formation of a town was the first step in the evolution of a colonial farming community.

Certain persons were delegated, either by the General Court or some older town, to whom land was granted, to lay out the village in the order best adapted to attain two objects:

First, the maintenance of civil and religious liberty.

Second, the tillage of the soil.

A tract was set apart for a place of Sabbath Assembly, and then the land was apportioned among the settlers:—a home lot with a few acres near the village, a tract of meadow or intervale, and upland at a distance for cultivation. The division was not based on wealth altogether. The poorest had six or seven acres of meadow and twenty acres of upland. Lancaster, in 1653, gives lots equally to the rich and poor, "partly to keep the town from scattering too far and partly out of Charity and respect to men of meaner estate."

In most cases the towns keep a jealous control over the right of entry into the corporation. Many enacted that no man should sell his house or lot without the consent of the plantation to any one not already a citizen. In Hadley, in 1659, none could own land until after three years' occupancy, nor sell it without the approval of the town.

After the allotment of the land, the houses were built. Nails were scarce, and saw mills were few and far between,

so that a log hut, rudely joined with the meagre supply of imperfect carpenter's tools, was the best that could be made. They were plain, rectangular buildings, without ell, perhaps 16 by 18, 9 feet stud, of one-story, with two rooms, a kitchen, or living room, and a family bed room, with one or more beds and a trundle bed.

The floors were of earth or split logs. The roofs were thatched and it was not until after 1690 that shingles came into general use. There were rude sleeping-places in the garret under the roof, whither those of the children beyond maternal care, and active enough, climbed by a ladder.

The next type of New England farm architecture was the lean-to, a two-story frame house in front, sloping in the rear to one-story.

Often the upper story was projecting, to afford better defense in case of attack. The roof was steep, and the whole construction of the rudest kind. These in turn were succeeded by the gambrel or hip-roofed house, which became universal in New England, varying in size and finish with the wealth and position of the owner, and which is the type of colonial architecture. Both these and the lean-tos were solidly built, with low studded rooms, heavy hewn oak timbers, almost as enduring as stone, great fire-places, masses of heavy stone chimneys and diamond panes in the windows. These were all similar in their plan and in their characteristics of simplicity, solidity and neatness. This similarity in dwellings was part of a wider similarity and uniformity in religion, manners, customs, and habits of thought. But whatever the style of architecture, the kitchen and the high, wide and deep fire place was the centre of the home, about which revolved all else of the farmer's life.

Here was done all the cooking and here the coals were kept alive, from winter's beginning to its end, a matter of necessity as well as comfort, for matches, though first invented in 1809, were not known to commerce till 1833. To allow the fire to go out was deep disgrace to the Puritan

farmer, and to go to the next house for a light was a labor often of no little magnitude, beside making him the butt of Yankee jokes till some new subject was found. Notwithstanding, the houses were terribly cold and ink and wine froze in the same room where was blazing on the hearth a generous wood fire.

Religious liberty being one of the objects of every settlement, as soon as the barest necessities of life were provided, and often before, the church was established and a place for worship erected. The first meeting houses, like the houses of the first settlers, were simply log barns of rude construction. But they served as shrines where as fervent adoration was offered to Deity as ever rose heavenward from the elegant structures of the prosperous descendants of the Puritans. Then followed a square, tunnel-roofed edifice, which was surmounted in the 18th century by a steeple.

These served until Bulfinch's genius conceived the type with which we are familiar.

Columbus, on his second voyage, brought several kinds of domestic animals. The Jamestown colony imported a number of cattle and horses in 1619. The stock of New England came from these two sources and from importations made directly from England and the north of Europe, the first coming from England in 1624.

In the vicinity of Portsmouth, after 1630, there were frequent immigrations of Danes, who brought with them their cattle, a large variety, light yellow in color, especially valuable for draft. These developed almost into a breed, and the oxen from New Hampshire, descendants of these early importations, were much sought for and brought a higher price, perhaps within the memory of those now living. With the decline in the use of oxen for draft purposes, they seem to have become lost to sight as a distinct breed.

The colonial cattle rapidly deteriorated in strength and size, and for a long time they had a hard struggle for existence.

Their deterioration was not so much due to lack of care, as to changed conditions. They came from a land where the fields were fertile and hay plentiful and the winters mild, to a country where there were no good pastures and the best they could get, even in summer, was the browse of the woods. The log barns were poor protection against the rigors of an almost arctic winter, while the only food was coarse meadow grass, which would now be deemed too rough for bedding, and the stunted cornstalks.

Cattle that weighed 300 lbs. were large, and 25 lbs. was good heft for a sheep. They were subject also to attack from new and other enemies than famine, in the beasts of prey which filled the country. In many places, and for a long time, they were herded in common, under the charge of one or more herdsmen, for protection, while in every town there was the *night pasture* surrounded by fences to keep the cattle together and protect them from the ravages of bears and wolves.

A black calf early acquired a higher value than a red one, being less likely to be mistaken for a deer and shot by the settler or killed by wild beasts.

They were subject to so many devastations from natural causes that for several years there were laws against the killing of cattle.

The stock being made up from such divers sources, and crossed and crossed again, it was impossible to develop any breed, or get uniformity of form or color. The native stock was, therefore, the sole dependence of the colonists until after the Revolution, when there began to be importations of fine bred stock, the short horn being the first to attract public notice.

Horses came from substantially the same sources as the cattle, but there was little use for them at first, outside the large towns, and slight attention was paid to their breeding till after the separation from the mother country.

Sheep were early imported, but they were of the coarse

wool varieties, and it very soon became impossible to get any from England, on account of the jealous care with which she guarded her woolen manufactures. The native stock throve well, and the number of sheep in the colonies increased so that every farmer kept at least enough to produce wool for his own household.

The first importation of fine wool sheep was of three Merinos, sent to Boston as a gift, in 1793, but their value was not understood and they were killed for food. No more came till the present century. About the middle of the 17th century a bounty was offered for the production of sheep, in order that clothing might be made in the colonies, and that we might not depend wholly upon English manufactures. Protection to home industries is a plant of early growth in New England soil. Pigs were among the stock of our forefathers. They were generally allowed to go at large and get the bulk of their subsistence from mast and roots.

The agricultural implements of the colonists were of the rudest kind, and even these were difficult to procure.

The only metal which could be had was bog iron ore, which was very brittle and liable to break. Ploughs were little improved from 1000 years before the beginning of the Christian era, up to the last of the eighteenth century. Three or four pieces of wood rudely fastened together had to do the work of breaking up the virgin forest soil. Often times there was a piece of iron on the point, and some times there was a curved grained piece of oak for a mould board.

The first cast iron plow was made in 1785. The best it could do was simply to tear up the sod, probably in much worse fashion than a harrow would do it now.

Thomas Jefferson, in 1798, began to make improvements in the plough, and from then began the development of the almost perfect tool of the present. The Indians had used a hoe constructed of the shoulder bone of a deer, moose or bear, attached to a stick, and these were largely used by

the settlers. Clam shells were used for covering and hoeing corn. Sickles were used for reaping the grain, and cradles were not made till 1750 or thereabouts. After being harvested, the grain was stored in barns till winter (subject to frightful ravages from rats and mice), when it was threshed out, usually with the flail, which was in common use till 1850, though sometimes it was trodden out with horses, or threshed by dragging it over a roller armed with wooden pins.

For cleaning the grain, hand fans were used up to 1776.

Fanning mills came into general use much earlier than the threshing machine, which was invented in 1786 but was not common till far into the present century. Every farm implement has been supplemented and improved, so that not one used 100 years ago would be tolerated a moment, even by the most conservative of the present day.

In 1646, Joseph Jenks, of Lynn, was granted a patent for a mill to make scythes. His invention was a most important step.

He thickened the back and at the same time lightened and lengthened the blade, thus greatly increasing its cutting force.

Few men have projected acknowledged inventions through two centuries of industrial development, but Jenks's scythe was little improved until the machine mowers of our own time came into being.

Corn was the staple grain of our forefathers, although wheat, rye and barley were somewhat cultivated. The Indians taught its use and cultivation. It served as currency during some portion of our history. To protect it from depredations of birds, a watch house was built in the centre of the field of corn, where the older boys of the family slept to be on hand in the morning.

In some of the river valleys and meadows, grass grew waist high, but it was very coarse and was supplanted by English hay.

The forage grasses of Europe were indigenous and were such as ages of cultivation and use had adapted to the conditions there found, but the production of grass seed and seeding of lands to grass was common only late in the 18th century. Such cultivation grew up here much earlier from dire necessity. Of about 300 species of grass known to be indigenous to some parts of this country, very few seem adapted to cultivation. Nine-tenths of the forage cultivated to-day is furnished by plants that were imported.

The half wild grasses of Europe were caught from early importations of hay, tamed by the colonist and sent back for cultivation.

Their development is an interesting phase of colonial agriculture. Foul meadow grass was an early favorite, and was found in the eastern part of Massachusetts, and was supposed to have been introduced by birds. Clover was introduced in 1747, but did not come into common use till 60 or 70 years later. Hemp and flax were also important factors of farm production and continued to be so during the entire colonial and provincial period. With better facilities for transportation and the development of manufactures, our sister states to the south have made the cultivation unprofitable in New England.

Apple trees were early and extensively cultivated, and cider became one of the staple products of the farm and a prime necessity of life. It was made even by the clergy, and the best cider in Massachusetts was known as Arminian cider, because the minister who furnished it was suspected of having Arminian tendencies.

An effective compliment to the cider of one of the first of New England ministers is thus recorded. "Mr. Whiting had a score of apple trees from which he made delicious cider. And it hath been said that an Indian once coming to hys house and Mistress Whiting giving him a drink of ye cider, he did sett down ye pot and smacking his lips say, 'ye

Adam and Eve were rightle damned for eating ye appills in ye garden of Eden, they should have made them into cider.' "

Turnips as winter food for cattle were of little use on account of the extreme cold, but it was the most common vegetable. Onions, carrots, and parsnips were gradually introduced. Beans were sparingly cultivated and for a time abandoned as a field crop. Potatoes were cultivated largely after 1740. Then there was but one variety, small, of reddish color and of so rank a taste as to be hardly palatable. In 1790 there were but twelve varieties, while now six thousand are known. As to all vegetables, grains and fruit there is the same complaint of a paucity of varieties. Weeds were much less numerous in kind and not so troublesome. Several local traditions exist of varieties introduced by the British soldiers and their allies in the Revolution.

In the early colonial times farms were much smaller than now. Tax lists show an average of from 22 to 37 acres, while to-day, more than half contain over 50. Gardening and the cultivation of small vegetables throve in larger communities, and hot beds were used in 1759.

Domestic manufactures were most important to the New England farmer. They were so extensive as to make him more independent and self-supporting than those of the other colonies, and the Revolution told on him less severely than on his neighbors. Common furniture, implements and utensils were made by the farmer and his sons, while almost all clothing, from dressing the flax to cutting the cloth, was made by the women of the family.

This accounts probably, for the fact that we rarely read of women helping at out doors work, as might have been expected in a new community. Their part in the household economy kept them at work as long as did the farm labor their brothers of the stronger sex. But it kept them in doors. The growth of domestic industry of this sort was due to the difficulty and expense of importing cloth from England, which laid an export duty. In 1686, the General Court passed a law

that selectmen of every town should turn the women, girls and boys toward spinning and weaving. Every family was assessed for one or more spinners. These nascent industries were properly named "homespun." They sprang up around the home and rarely went beyond it. All families had spinning wheels and most had looms and hand cards of their own.

Fulling mills were established in various parts of the country, where the home-made products were finished. Much of the home manufacture was linsey-woolsey, made with linen warp and wool weft and filling. Worsted was also woven and worsted stockings were much worn. Cotton was higher priced than either woolen or linen, probably because the cotton was imported, while wool and flax were home products. Sheets and napkins were generally made of linen.

All reports agree that in 1708 and 1709 our ancestors were wearing their own goods.

The actual development of colonial manufacture alone could justify the nervous action of the government in forbidding the transportation by horse or cart of wool or woolens away from the New England farmers' doors. But legislation of an ignorant home government could not arrest the growth of a nation of free farmers.

The universality of homespun manufactures and the monopoly of them by women, is shown by the feeling exhibited toward the first man who in Leicester set up an establishment and employed men in weaving. The Puritan woman scorned this flippant innovation much as our own mothers regarded men milliners.

Colonial furniture was like the dwellings, plain and substantial, although there were exceptions among the wealthy. Chests were the chief receptacles for storing clothing, linens, and bedding, while cupboards and chests of drawers came in the 18th century. Oak, pine and cedar were the common stock. Chairs were scarce, and benches and forms were chiefly used. Settles became common, and must have been regarded as a luxury in the winter, to draw before the fire-place, their high

backs serving as a partition to keep in the warmth as well as to ward off the cold. Cane chairs came into use in 1700 and the three-cornered round-about chairs, now so much prized, in 1738. Tables were rare and most households had but one. There was a plentiful supply of napkins, which served a good purpose in the lack of forks. Table knives were common enough, but forks were not in use till late in the 18th century. The dishes were mostly pewter, though there were those of wood and tin. Brooms were made of brush, or of white birch trunks peeled into thin strips part way and then tied.

The outside dress is so often imitated and reproduced as to need no description. There was little or no underclothing. The use of drawers and undershirts for both men and women is within the memory of many living. We are always curious to know what another generation ate and drank. Malt was superseded by alcoholic spirits and by cider, and finally tea and coffee supplanted these as the common beverage. The political consequences of the introduction of tea, about 1714, are too vast to be comprehended. In this Chinese leaf was folded the germ which enlarged in American independence. Chocolate was a common beverage some time before. Coffee grew in public favor much slower than tea. In 1740 there was beef, mutton, lamb and veal to be had in Boston for 2d. Venison was cheap and plentiful.

Poultry was very cheap and also wild pigeons. Cod, smelt and salmon abounded, and oysters and lobsters in season. Cheese was neither good nor cheap. It was almost all imported, and was not made here until a comparatively recent date. The common table was spread with salt pork and fish, baked beans, Indian pudding, rye and Indian bread, fried eggs, and black broth. A boiled dinner was a favorite then as since. There was barley fire cake, parched corn, hoe-cake, and for company, cake made of corn and strawberries, —a sort of strawberry short-cake. Baked pumpkins were a luxury in winter.

We have thus far attempted to picture the bare materials

among which the Puritans lived. But any representation of colonial farm life would be imperfect and misleading which omitted a description of the social life and customs. Freedom to worship God after their own fashion was the motive power which brought the Puritans to these inhospitable shores, and we should expect to find that a very large part of their interest centered about the meeting house. Indeed it was the only object of common interest. There were no societies, secret or open, to absorb attention. There were no theatres till after the Revolution.

There were no farmers clubs or agricultural societies.

We can readily conceive, therefore, what activity of interest there must have been crowded into this single avenue. Everybody was expected to attend worship or be socially ostracised. But our fathers were not content to rely alone on the force of public sentiment.

Church attendance was enforced by laws to which severe penalties were attached, and prosecutions for non-attendance were not infrequent.

The right of suffrage was confined to the members of the church.

The meeting house was the town hall as well, and the support of preaching was as much a public charge as the maintenance of schools.

In all the Puritan meetings the men sat on one side and the women on the other. In the front was the seat of highest dignity, where were seated the deacons and others of importance, while on a seat a trifle raised were the elders. Our forefathers, though bitterly denouncing all forms and ceremonies, were great respecters of persons.

A committee, the members of which were generally changed each year to obviate the effects of partiality, was appointed to assign irrevocably to each person his or her place, according to rank or importance. Whittier alludes to this custom :

"In the goodly house of worship, where in order due and fit,
As by public vote directed, classed and ranked the people sit.

Mistress first and good wife after, clerkly squire before the clown,
From the brave coat, lace embroidered, to the gray frock shading down."

It is easy to imagine what a source of disappointment and heart burning jealousy this method of seating the congregation must have been. There were no watches or clocks in the early times, and the flight of time during meeting was marked by a strong, brass-bound hour glass, which stood on a desk below or beside the pulpit.

It was the duty of the sexton to turn this as often as the sands ran out, a rather ostentatious way of reminding the clergyman of the length of his sermon, but it could not have been regarded as a hint to bring the discourse to an end, for contemporary records show most painfully prolonged sermons. Two or three hours for sermon and an hour or more for prayer were common enough. An irreverent caricature represents a phenomenally long preaching clergyman as turning the hour-glass by the side of his pulpit and addressing his congregation "Come, you are all good fellows, we'll take another glass together."

The members of the early church did not dislike these long preachings and prayings. They would have regarded a short sermon as lacking in reverence, and would have felt beside that they were not getting their money's worth. The order maintained in churches was of the strictest kind. A luckless maid-servant in Plymouth, who smiled in sermon time, was threatened with banishment as a vagabond. Any one absent for more than one Sunday, if he could not offer a sufficient excuse, was set in the stocks or publicly whipped.

There was no walking on Sunday, except decorously to and from meeting. A Frenchman playing a flute in Boston in his own room, on Sunday, quickly gathered a mob.

These Puritan congregations are impressive pictures looked at through the mists of 200 years. The worshippers gathered at the sound of a conch shell, drum or horn. It was three generations before bells were in use. Sundays were days of

special danger, for Indians lurked near and men and ministers carried arms. Often guards were placed outside to give alarms in case of approaching enemies. But the mere physical discomforts were such as to require great religious fortitude and zeal. There were no means of heating except to open doors and windows to the sun, and in winter the cold was terrible. Men drew bags over their feet, and the women brought foot stones and stoves. Notwithstanding the long sermons there could be no slumbering. The tithing man was as important an officer as the selectman, and was charged with maintaining order and securing attention. His brass tipped stave was mercilessly thwacked over the pates of slumbering parishioners or wicked boys, while the faces of sleepy women were tickled with the hare's foot or fox tail appended to the end of the rod. One impetuous tithing man inadvertently applied the wrong end, the heavy knob, the masculine end, to a drowsy matron's head, for which most ungallant mistake he was cautioned thereafter "to use more discretion and less haist."

Notwithstanding the hard seats the Puritan farmers were as prone to sleep in sermon time as their 19th century descendants.

The pastors often encouraged the tithing man and helped him in his work. A Newbury preacher took a novel way of arousing a sleeping parishioner whose first name was Mark.

He quoted the text, "I say unto you, mark the perfect man and behold the upright." When the fifth word was reached he varied his sermon monotone by a loud shout on the word Mark, which brought the dozing Mark before him to his feet in bewilderment.

Mr. Moody, of York, Maine, awakened and mortified the sleepers by crying "fire! fire! fire!" and when the startled men jumped up calling where? where? he roared the answer back—"In hell for sleeping sinners."

One very pleasing diversion of the attention of the congregation from the preacher was tolerated in many a community,

which is happily described by Mrs. Earle. "Just fancy the flurry on a June Sabbath in Killingly when Joseph Gay, clad in a velvet coat, lace frilled shirt and white broadcloth knee breeches, with his fair bride of a few days gorgeous in a peach colored silk gown, a bonnet trimmed with sixteen yards of white ribbon, rose in the middle of the sermon from their front seat in the gallery and stood for several minutes slowly turning around in order to show from every point of view their bridal finery to the eagerly gazing congregation of friends and neighbors." Such was the really delightful and thoughtful custom in those fashion-plateless days among persons of wealth.

The chief and almost only opportunity for social intercourse was the noon hour on Sunday between morning and afternoon service. The mere getting to church among the remote settlers was no small task. The ride and tie system was a device to favor the patient horse. A man and his wife would mount upon saddle and pillion while another couple started at the same time to walk. The first would ride a couple of miles, dismount, tie the steed and walk on, while the rested horse is soon mounted by the second couple who ride past the first two or three miles, tie again and walk onward, giving the horse a chance to rest and each couple a ride half way to church.

The Puritans attempted to regulate by laws even the smallest affairs of life. Dress was a constant subject of legislative attention, the smallest details of which were regulated by statute, and there were constant prosecutions for their infractions. Wigs were an object of special detestation. The recent attempt to banish the cigarette is nothing new in principle. The Puritans enacted that none under twenty-one, nor any one not previously accustomed to it should take tobacco without a physician's certificate. No one should take it publicly in the street, or the fields or the woods, except on a journey of at least ten miles, nor in the barnyards nor upon training days in any open places.

The amusements of our fathers were confined to the quarterly training days, husking, spinning bees, house raisings and weddings.

At all these festivities New England rum and hard cider played an important part. "Dry years" were unknown in those times.

Dancing was taught in many localities and became common toward the Revolution. The Puritan put his stamp upon marriage and funeral as well as on all other institutions. Marriage was early and often. Most men under twenty were husbands, while mothers at fifteen and sixteen were common. Families were large, not infrequently counting over twenty children, while the average family was near a dozen.

The ceremony of marriage was purely civil for a hundred years, and could not be performed by the clergy. The wedding dances were serious exercises and made up in quantity for the general dearth of amusements. The order of dances would appall even the most enthusiastic gallants and maidens of to-day. At a dance at Norwich there were 92 guests and there were recorded 92 jigs, 52 contra dances, 45 minuets, and 17 hornpipes. The festivities attending the nuptials of Gov. John Hancock and Dorothy Quincy lasted all night, and at daylight the bridal party set out for New York in carriages.

In this state of society bachelors were regarded with suspicion, while unmarried women were objects of pity.

An English traveller writes of an old maid of 26 as a "dismal spectacle," while another speaks of two women of 25 and 26 "like to continue ancient maids."

Funerals, at first simple and solemn ceremonies, grew to be very extravagant and ostentatious.

The family of the deceased were expected to distribute gloves, scarfs, or wigs among all the mourners, which in many instances were a serious drain upon the domestic treasury. After the introduction of tea, tea-parties became very popular among the women, each of whom possessed an individual tea-set which was carried to each sociable.

Our forefathers were a conservative race with great distrust of innovations, as is illustrated by the fact that in Norwich, in 1750, the owner of the first chaise was fined for riding it to church.

The manners were often rude, but always kindly. Friends signified their good will toward a new enterprise by giving actual or symbolical assistance. The future bride gave token of her hopes by driving a pin in the building of her future home. The striking features of country life, then as now, were general well being, industry and equality of condition. The conflict with the unpropitious elements and the hard, unyielding soil marked the race physically as well as mentally. The rounded Englishman became the tall, thin-faced, brawny New Englander. As the features of the men grew sharp their minds grew acute, and Yankee shrewdness became proverbial.

Few of us would care to go back to the manners, customs and toils of our colonial forefathers. But there was then developed a race from whom all are proud to claim a heritage. The 19th century farmer of New England may well be satisfied if posterity garlands his history with as much praise as has been awarded justly to his Puritan ancestors.

Remarks followed by Messrs. Mooney, Southwick and Crane in relation to the character of the early settlers of New England, the former maintaining that they were not entitled to the praise generally bestowed upon them, but that many of them, were of doubtful antecedents and reputation. Mr. Southwick took strong ground against this view.

Informal discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Sleeper, Denny, Kent and M. A. Maynard took part.

Mr. F. P. Rice read an autograph letter from the late Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, giving a circumstantial account of his visit to Charles Sumner immediately after the assault by Brooks. No allusion is made to this matter, either in Butler's Book or in Peirce's Life of Sumner.

The meeting was then adjourned.

255th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, April 4th.

Present: Messrs. Denny, Dickinson, Davidson, G. L. Estey, J. L. Estey, Gould, Hosmer, Harrington, Kent, Meriam, G. Maynard, M. A. Maynard, J. C. Otis, Potter, Stiles, Tucker, Corwin M. Thayer, Whittemore, and four visitors.—22.

The Librarian's report showed 130 additions.

Mr. James C. Stewart and Mrs. Clara E. Hopkins were admitted as active members.

The President called attention to the group of photographs of sixty members of the Society, the work of Mr. T. W. Marion, to whom the Society is indebted for this generous gift.

Thomas G. Kent, Esq., then addressed the meeting for an hour on the subject of the Territory and Boundaries of Massachusetts. His remarks quite

fully outlined the difficulties and settlements of the various disputes concerning the boundary lines of the State from the earliest time. An abstract is here given.

THE TERRITORY AND BOUNDARIES OF MASSACHUSETTS.

BY THOMAS G. KENT.

In 1497, Sebastian Cabot, born in Bristol, England, landed in America, and was the earliest to discover that portion of the continent now called the United States and lay a foundation for its future colonization.

A local chronicle is as follows, viz.: "This year (1497) on St. John the Baptist's day the land of America was found by the Merchants of Bristowe in a ship of Bristol called the 'Matthew' the which said ship departed from the port of Bristowe the 2nd of May and came home again 6th August following."

A patent was granted Mar. 5, 1496, by Henry 7th, to "John Gabote citizen of Venice; to Lewis Sebastian and Sautius sonnes of the said John," empowering them to seek out subdue and occupy at their own charges any regions which before had "been unknown to all Christians." A fifth part of the gains of the voyage was reserved to the Crown. Under this patent and a subsequent patent dated Feb. 3, 1498, was discovered eighteen hundred miles of seacoast of the North American continent. An attempt was made to establish a colony but it was located so far north that nearly the whole company of three hundred men perished and the attempt failed.

No subsequent steps looking towards the occupation of North America by Englishmen took place until 1584, when Queen Elizabeth granted to Sir Walter Raleigh free liberty

and license from time to time and at all times forever hereafter to discover, search, find out and view such remote heathen and barbarous lands, countries and territories not actually possessed by any Christian Prince nor inhabited by Christian People as to him shall seem good, and the same to have, hold, occupy and enjoy forever. Reserving to herself one 5th of all the gold and silver taken or to be taken therefrom and providing that the inhabitants of such territories should owe her allegiance.

Sir Walter Raleigh "sent Amadas and Barlow to examine the country afterwards known as North America which he named Virginia, in honor of the Virgin Queen. In 1585, he dispatched a fleet laden with colonists. They were, however, soon discouraged, and were brought back to England by Drake, in the following year.

"Shortly afterwards fifteen fresh colonists were landed and another party in 1587. All these, however, perished, and although Raleigh did all that was possible to succor them the permanent colonizing of Virginia passed into other hands."

In A. D. 1606, King James established two Colonies. "He Grants and agrees that Thomas Gates and others, adventurers of and for our city of London, and all such others, and &c., shall be called the First Colony. And they shall and may begin their first Plantation and Habitation at any place upon the coast of Virginia and America, where they shall think fit and convenient, between *four and thirty degrees* of northerly latitude from the Equinoctial Line and *one and forty degrees* of the said latitude. And that they shall have all the lands, &c., from the said first seat of their said Plantation and Habitation, by the space of fifty miles of English statute measure, all along the said coast of Virginia and America, towards the west and south-west as the coast lyeth, with all the islands within one hundred miles directly over against the same seacoast. And also all the lands &c., whatsoever, from the

said place of their first Plantation and Habitation for the space of fifty like English miles all alongst the said coast of Virginia and likewise towards the east and northeast, or towards the north as the coast lyeth, together with all the islands within one hundred miles directly over against the said sea coast. And also all the lands, &c., whatsoever, from the same fifty miles every way on the seacoast directly into the main land by the space of one hundred like English miles.

"And shall and may inhabit and remain there and may build and fortify &c., and that no other of our subjects shall be permitted to plant or inhabit behind or on the back side of them towards the main land without the express license or consent of the Council of said Colony thereunto in writing first had and obtained."

This included a coast line from near New York City on the north to near Wilmington, North Carolina, on the south.

King James, in the same charter, "Grants and agrees that Thomas Hanham and others of the town of Plymouth, in the County of Devon, shall be called the *Second Colony*.

"And they shall and may begin their first Plantation and Seat of their first Abode and Habitation at any place upon the said coast of Virginia and America, where they shall think fit and convenient, between *eight and thirty degrees* of the said latitude and *five and forty Degrees* of the same latitude.

"And that they shall have all the lands &c., from the first seat of their Plantation and Habitation by the space of fifty like English miles as is aforesaid, all alongst the said coasts of Virginia and America, toward the West and Southwest or towards the South as the coast lyeth, and all the Islands within one hundred miles directly over against the said Sea Coast.

"Also all the lands, &c., from the said Place of their first Plantation and Habitation for the space of fifty like miles, all alongst the said coast of Virginia and America towards the East and North-east, or towards the North as the Coast

lyeth, and all the Islands also within one hundred miles directly over against the same Sea Coast.

"And also all the lands &c., from the same fifty miles every way on the sea coast, directly into the main land by the space of one hundred like English miles.

"And shall and may inhabit and remain there, and shall and may build and fortify, &c.

"And that none of our subjects shall be permitted to plant or inhabit, behind or on the back of them towards the main land, without the express license of the Council of that Colony in writing thereunto first had and obtained."

This last description included a coast line from Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the north, to Delaware Bay on the south, and covering Massachusetts.

Each of these charters overlapping each other, gave to settlers dominion over the main land one hundred miles along the coast and one hundred miles inland from the coast.

In A. D. 1620, King James granted the Charter of New England in the following terms, viz.:

"Forasmuch as we have been certainly given to understand by divers of our good subjects, that have for these many years past, frequented those Coasts and Territories between the degrees of *Forty and Forty-eight* that there is no other the subjects of any Christian King or state, by any authority From their Sovereigns, Lords or Princes, actually in possession of any of the said Lands or Precincts whereby any right &c., may, might or ought, by that means accrue, belong or appertain to them.

"We, therefore, grant, ordain and establish that all that Circuit, Continent Precincts and Limits in America, lying and being in Breadth from *Fourty degrees* of Northerly Latitude from the Equinoctial Line to *Fourty-eight degrees*, of the said Northerly Latitude, and in length by all the breadth aforesaid from Sea to Sea, shall be the limits and bounds and Precincts of the Second Colony. And to the end that the said territories may forever hereafter be certainly known and

distinguished, Our Will is that the same shall from henceforth be called by the name of New England in America. Provided, always, that the said Islands or any of the Premises hereinbefore mentioned, and by these Presents intended to be granted, be not actually possessed or inhabited by any other Christian Prince or Estate, nor be within the Bounds, &c., of that Southern Colony, heretofore by us granted to be planted by divers of our loving Subjects in the South Part."

The Charter of Massachusetts Bay, 1629, by Charles 1st.

Recites the Charter given above by James, embracing New England territory.

Recites that the Second Colony, by their deed of Mar. 19, 1628, granted to Henry Rosewell and others, all that part of New England which lies and extends between a great river, there commonly called Monomack alias Merrimack, and a certain other River, there called Charles River being in the bottome of a certain Bays, there comonly called Massachusetts Bay, and also all and singular those Lands lyeing within the space of three English miles on the South Part of the said Charles River or of any or every part there of and also all and singular the lands lyeing and being within the space of three English miles to the Southward of the Southermost Part of the said Bay called Massachusetts, and also all those lands which lye and be within the space of three English miles to the northward of the said River called Merrymack, or to the Northward of any and every part thereof, and all lands lyeing within the limits aforesaid North and South in Latitude and breadth and in length and Longitude of and within all the Bredth aforesaid throughout the Mayne lands there from the Atlantic and Western Sea and Ocean on the East part to the South Sea on the west part.

"Grants and Confirms to said Henry Rosewell and others all the said part of New England so deeded.

"Provided that if the said lands or any part thereof were at the time of the grant by James, in 1620, actually possessed or inhabited by any other Christian Prince or State, or were

within the bounds of the Southern Colony, then this present grant shall not extend to any such parts, but as to such parts this shall be utterly void."

Dated Mar. 4, 1629.

The Charter of 1629 was cancelled by a judgment of the High Court of Chancery of England, June 18, 1684.

It is to be noted that while the New England Charter, granted by King James, in 1620, and the Massachusetts Charter, granted by Charles I., in 1629, included the territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean or Sea, they each contained a proviso that as to any lands *actually possessed or inhabited* by any other Christian Prince or State, these grants shall be utterly void.

At the date of the New England Charter, 1620, and of the Massachusetts Charter, 1629, the Dutch had established a Colony on both sides of the Hudson River, far enough North to intercept both the lines in the New England and the Massachusetts Charters running west, and this territory on the Hudson was more or less actually possessed or inhabited by the Dutch, who were then a Christian State of equal power and naval strength with England, and by the terms of these Charters the grants were limited by such possession.

This Dutch territory was called New Netherlands.

In 1664, the English fleet attacked and defeated the Dutch and drove them out of New Netherlands, and took possession of their territory, which was afterwards called New York.

The Dutch retook this country in 1667, but the English, in 1674, again came into possession of the same and afterwards held it.

This will explain the two Charters which follow, to wit:

The Grant of Charles II., to James, Duke of York, in *1664*.

"Gives and grants all that Island, called by the name of Long Island, scituate, lying and being toward the west of Cape Cod, and the Narrow Higansetts abutting upon the Main land, between the two Rivers, there called or known

by the several names of Connecticut and Hudson River, together also, with the said River called Hudson River and *all the land from the west side of Connecticut River to the East side of Delaware Bay:* and also all those several Islands called or known by the names of Martin's Vinyard and Nantukes otherwise Nantucket."

In 1674, King Charles II., to the same James, Duke of York:

Grants all that part of the Main Land of New England, to wit:

"All that Island commonly called Long Island, scituate and being towards the west of Cape Cod and the Narrow Higansetts abutting upon the Main land between the two Rivers known as the Connecticut and Hudson River, together also, with the said River called Hudsons River, and all the lands from the west side of the Connecticut River to the east side of Delaware Bay. And also all those several Islands called Martin Vine Yard and Nantukes, otherwise Nantucket."

As has been said, the Massachusetts Charter, in 1684, was annulled, and thus the Charters to the Duke of York took precedence in point of time to the Charter afterwards granted, covering the territory of Massachusetts and that included in the Plymouth Colony.

Prior to 1791, the latter Colony had no grant from the King. It then sought a separate Charter which was refused, and in that year William and Mary, King and Queen of Great Britain, granted a Charter to Massachusetts Bay, which Recites the Charter to New England 1620.

Recites the Charter of 1629 to Massachusetts Colony, and the deed of the Second Colony to Henry Rosewell and others, of Mar. 4, 1628, confirmed by the Charter of 1629, and that said Charter had been forfeited.

Recites that they have been petitioned to grant a New Charter to Massachusetts and also to the end that our good

subjects within our Colony of New Plymouth, may be brought into better condition.

Declares that they have willed and ordained that the Territories and Colonies, commonly called or known by the names of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay and Colony of New Plymouth (and other eastern territory), be united and incorporated into one real Province by the name of Our Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England, and gives and *Grants* unto our good subjects, the Inhabitants of our said Province of Massachusetts Bay, all that part of New England in America, lying and extending from the Great River commonly called Merrimack, on the North part and from three miles northward of the said River to the Atlantic or Western Sea or Ocean on the South Part. And all lands lying within the limits aforesaid, and extending as far as the outermost Points or Promontories of land called Cape Cod and Cape Malabar, North and South and in latitude, Breadth and in Length and Longitude of and within all the Breadth and Compass aforesaid, throughout the Main land there from the said Atlantic or Western Sea and Ocean on the East part toward the South Sea or Westward as far as our Colonies of Rhode Island and Connecticut, and the Narraganset Country (and also other land in Main)e.

Reserving any part of said territory that had been granted by the Gen'l Court, or by virtue of Letters Patent, heretofore recited, or by any other lawful right or title whatsoever.

Both Rhode Island and Connecticut had received Charters while the Massachusetts Charter of 1629 was in full force, and both these Colonies were extended to the north and bounded there by the southern line of Massachusetts, and although the latter Colony afterwards lost its Charter, it did not extend or change the northerly line of the two former Colonies.

Thus we have the outline of the State of Massachusetts 1st, not including the Plymouth Colony.

On the north it was a line commencing three miles north

of the mouth of the Merrimack River, then following the course of that river at a distance three miles north to a point north of Lowell, and then, as afterwards construed, running due west to its westernmost limit.

On the west, terminating where it turned out to be limited by the possessions or habitations of those claiming under the Dutch or the Charter of the Duke of York.

On the the south by a line drawn from a point three English miles south of the Massachusetts Bay at the Atlantic Ocean to a point intersected by a line, which running due west, would be three English miles south of the said Charles River or of any and every part thereof.

On the east by the Atlantic Ocean.

Fortunately the sea was a fixed boundary which could not be encroached upon and whose line could not be subject to dispute.

As to all the other lines—north, west and south, bitter and persistent controversies have arisen, which have only been finally settled after the lapse of nearly two centuries.

On the north the river Merrimack, at or near Lowell, takes a sharp turn from the north and following a line on the same side of the river from its mouth to its source in Lake Winnipiseogee, and then striking due west, nearly the whole of New Hampshire would be swept into the embrace of Massachusetts.

This was claimed to be the true construction of the Charter, and Massachusetts continued to exercise her jurisdiction over these extended limits from 1641 till 1676, when John Mason, the proprietor of New Hampshire, presented his petition to the King. The merits of the claims were closely scrutinized by the King and Council, aided by the Chief Justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, and Massachusetts lost her case and was compelled to accept the line running west from near Lowell. From this point to the sea, the line will be observed on any map, to follow the sinuosities of the river. It is not till within a very few years that this bound-

ary line has been finally settled and the monuments set up, even if it now is.

On the west, Massachusetts, though by the Charter to the Duke of York hemmed in by the line of the Connecticut River, finding the territory beyond not actually "possessed and inhabited" by any civilized race, boldly pushed her line westward towards the Hudson River.

Long and fierce struggles for possession, often times accompanied by bloodshed, marked the history of the controversy for more than half a century.

The records of the State department in either State contain volumes of correspondence between the authorities of the two States. Commissioners were appointed by the two Colonies, and after long delay an agreement was substantially reached in 1773, just before the war of the Revolution broke out, but which was interrupted and rendered nugatory by that war. After the close of the war, in 1784, the matter was again taken up by the two States, and by agreement referred to the Continental Congress, and in 1787 it was finally settled there by a conventional line established about twenty miles east of the Hudson River, and this line has since remained undisputed.

The line of Massachusetts on her south boundary, and that of Rhode Island and Connecticut on their north, was from very early in the eighteenth century in dispute. The principal controversy was as to the construction of the language in the Charter, "lying within the space of three English miles on the South part of the Charles River, or of any or every part thereof."

Was the three miles to be measured from the principal stream or from its tributaries which rose farther south?

Massachusetts claimed the latter construction, and as early as 1640 or 1641, had a survey by her engineers, Woodard and Saffrey, who established a monument at or a little north of the point fixed by measure, from a stream tributary to the Charles from the south. This was before the Charter of

Rhode Island was granted, and of course she then had no hearing in the matter. A commission appointed by the two Colonies early in the 18th century agreed to this line. Rhode Island afterwards, about 1750, claimed that she had agreed to it under a misapprehension of the facts, and that she supposed the monument was only three miles south of the main stream.

The State of Rhode Island long afterwards brought a suit in the Supreme Court of the United States, asking for a correction of the error, but the Court declined to interfere, basing its decision not so much on the true construction of the Charter, as on the fact of the agreement aforesaid, and the *laches* of the State in not learning the facts, and the long delay after they were more correctly informed.

The case was decided in 1845, and since then stone monuments have been set at the corners, east and west, and at two or three angles in the line, and the whole controversy is at an end.

The fact that the line is not entirely straight is due to local compromises along the whole northern boundary of the two States, Rhode Island and Connecticut, which have been found necessary to settle the controversy.

It only remains to say that the only disputed line in the territory included in Plymouth Colony, which, as has been seen, was embraced in the New Charter of 1691, was the westerly line between that Colony and Rhode Island's easterly line.

From time to time changes have been made in this line, exchanging small areas from one side to the other, but it is believed that no further controversy exists.

Remarks followed by several members, and the meeting was adjourned.

256th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, May 2d.

Present: Messrs. Abbot, Barrett, Burbank, Denny, Davidson, Dickinson, Dodge, J. L. Estey, G. L. Estey, Eaton, F. Forehand, Gould, Hosmer, Hutchins, Jackson, T. G. Kent, Lyford, Mann, Meriam, G. Maynard, M. A. Maynard, J. C. Otis, Potter, Rockwood, F. P. Rice, Sawyer, Smith, Staples, Stedman, Wheeler, and Mrs. Hopkins.—31.

The Librarian reported 120 additions.

Mrs. Sarah J. Maynard and Mrs. Eliza A. Barrett were admitted as active members.

The Committee appointed to consider the advisability and propriety of changing the name of the Society, offered the following report, which was read by Thomas G. Kent, Esq.

REPORT.*

The Committee appointed to consider the expediency of changing our Society name have held two meetings, at each of which all the members of the Committee were present.

At the first meeting members who were known to favor the change were invited to be present. By the invitation of

* At the annual meeting in December, 1892, Mr. T. A. Dickinson introduced a proposition, of which notice had been given at the November meeting, to change the name of the Society, and after some discussion, Messrs. Dickinson, Salisbury, Crane and Sawyer favoring the change, and Messrs. Staples, F. P. Rice, Stedman and Seagrave

one of those members the Librarian of the American Antiquarian Society was present, and, in addition to the reasons of others, gave his own views. With a single exception all the advocates of a change who appeared before us were officers of our sister society. At the second meeting, an equal number of members opposed to the change, submitted their reasons.

The grounds given for a change were in substance the same as were presented in one of our late monthly meetings, namely, that mistakes were frequently made in the delivery of books or packages. It was also claimed that gifts and even a bequest, intended for us, had failed to come to us by reason of the similarity of our name to that of the American Antiquarian Society. These claims were not verified to the satisfaction of the Committee, the counter claim being made that these gifts were not intended for our Society. However this may be, we do not think that if such a mistake has been made, it will be likely to be repeated, now that our Society

opposing, the matter was indefinitely postponed by a strong majority. An informal gathering was held on Wednesday evening, December 21, for the purpose of considering the financial situation of the Society, but the evening was principally given to discussing a change of name. The following were present at this gathering: Messrs. Abbot, Bemis, Crane, Cutler, Dodge, Dickinson, Ely, F. Forehand, Hubbard, Hutchins, Kent, G. Maynard, M. A. Maynard, Meriam, J. C. Otis, F. P. Rice, Salisbury, Staples, Sawyer, J. A. Smith, A. Stone and Tucker. At the suggestion of Mr. Kent a committee of five was appointed to carefully consider the advisability of changing the name and report at some meeting of the Society. Messrs. Kent, Staples and Dodge of Worcester, C. C. Denny, of Leicester, and F. E. Blake, of Boston, were appointed. Mr. Staples declining, Hon. Clark Jillson was named in his place. This Committee gave hearings to both parties, the first to those in favor of the change, at which Messrs. Salisbury, Paine, Crane, and E. M. Barton of the American Antiquarian Society appeared; the second to those opposed, attended by Messrs. Staples, F. P. Rice and Wesby. The reasons for and against the change given in the arguments of these gentlemen before the Committee are set forth in the above Report.

has become more widely known, and has an established building and location.

No one claimed that a change of our name would restore to us any gifts that had been received by our more fortunate neighbor.

The fact that all the advocates of the change, with one exception, were officers of the American Antiquarian Society would seem to indicate that it is that society, and not ours, that seeks to induce us to abandon our name, and take some other name totally unlike their own.

We have no reason to doubt that these gentlemen believe that a change of our name would benefit both societies.

So cordial are our relations towards these gentlemen, and so great our obligations to one of them, that nothing would give us greater pleasure than to gratify their wishes if we could do it with safety, or without great risk to our own welfare.

This we might do, if our Society had done no work, and had established no reputation. We have, however, wrought under our name for almost a score of years, and have taken the first steps which are always the most difficult.

We have won respect and position which belong necessarily to our Society by its present name. The work that has been done by the members of our Society is not personal in its character. It does not merely reflect personal credit for industry, accuracy of research, literary merit, and sacrifice of time and money in the foundation of a worthy and lofty enterprise. All that has been done, all that has been collected, all that has been published, has been the work of "The Worcester Society of Antiquity."

It is chartered under that name. The title to its noble edifice and the land on which it stands is in that name.

The numerous precious gifts it has received in books, manuscripts, relics of art, rare publications, ancient and rude implements of agriculture, and manufactures, domestic utensils and old time weapons of warfare, are all gifts to "The Worcester Society of Antiquity." If any foothold has been

gained, if any credit is due, if any person or body has achieved anything or stands for anything in the line which is marked out in our Constitution, it is the Corporation under its chosen and established name. Members are nothing. The Corporation known as "The Worcester Society of Antiquity" is everything.

Take away its name, and its past achievements and sacrifices belong to nobody. The Society under its new name must begin over again. So vital does the Commonwealth consider the name of such a Corporation as ours, that although all the members should desire it they have no power to make the change without leave granted by the Legislature. Such leave would no doubt be granted by the Legislature if our members were substantially unanimous in their request and could show good cause.

Without such unanimity your Committee believes no legislative sanction could be obtained, and so strong is the opposition to any such change that some of our members appear honestly to believe that it would be the destruction of the Society and very many are convinced that it would cause fatal discord in our ranks. This opposition would, as we believe, disclose itself before the Legislature, and the attempt to make the change would prove a failure.

The Committee are aware of the importance of the subject committed to them, and have endeavored to give full consideration to the opinions of all interested, and as a result of their consideration they have reached the unanimous decision to report that they fail to find sufficient reasons to justify any change in the name.

THOMAS G. KENT,
BENJ. J. DODGE,
C. C. DENNY,
FRANCIS E. BLAKE.*

WORCESTER, April 29, 1893.

* The serious illness of Judge Jillson prevented his signing the report which he cordially approved.

On motion of Mr. G. L. Estey, it was voted to lay the report on the table, to be considered at the next regular meeting.

After some discussion, on motion of Mr. Stedman, it was voted to hold the annual Field Day at Westborough, and the following were appointed the Committee of Arrangements: W. T. Forbes, Joseph Jackson, Mrs. Clara E. Hopkins, M. A. Maynard and W. Davidson.

On motion of Mr. J. L. Estey, June 24th was fixed as the date of the Field Meeting.

A discussion of the financial condition of the Society, resulted in a subscription of $145 by those present.

The meeting was then adjourned.

257th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, June 6th.

Present: Messrs. Abbot, Davidson, Dickinson, J. L. Estey, Hutchins, Hosmer, M. A. Maynard, Meriam, J. C. Otis, Potter, F. P. Rice, Smith, Staples, Corwin M. Thayer and Mrs. Sarah J. Maynard.—15.

The Librarian reported 709 contributions.

Messrs. P. G. Kent and H. W. Eddy were admitted as active members.

On motion of Mr. Hutchins the report on the change of name of the Society was accepted and the recommendations therein adopted.

The meeting was then adjourned.

258th Meeting.

A special meeting was held in Salisbury Hall, Tuesday evening, June 20, to celebrate the liquidating of the floating indebtedness of the Society. About eighty ladies and gentlemen attended.

The President delivered an address of welcome, urging the members to look on the bright side. The floating debt, amounting to $1,400, had been extinguished, after a special effort among the members, by a generous contribution from the Hon. Stephen Salisbury. The prospects for the future were cheering, and the members are encouraged to renewed efforts.

Hon. Stephen Salisbury was introduced and received with applause. He commended the Society for its work, especially the publishing of the Worcester Records. He spoke of the self-sacrifice and

earnest labor of the original members of the Society, and urged all to continue the work in the same spirit, that each meeting might be a "Jubilee Meeting."

Thomas G. Kent, Esq., spoke of the works of Nature and those of man, contrasting the two: those of Nature are never improved, but the works of man show wonderful improvement, and traced their course from Colonial times to the present. He alluded to the great generosity of Mr. Salisbury.

Judge W. T. Forbes made brief remarks in reference to the Field Meeting of the Society; also speaking of his meeting with Dr. Schliemann among the ruins of Ancient Troy.

Rev. Dr. Gunnison said "The most valuable organizations are those which preserve the past; the real history of the war would be the history of the common soldier. No people appear so interested in memorials of the past as Americans. The advance of the world preserves only the good things. The people who do not erect monuments to their ancestors will never do anything worthy of being honored."

Mr. E. M. Barton, Librarian of the American Antiquarian Society, spoke briefly.

The members and guests were then invited to the room below, and refreshments were served.

FIELD-DAY IN WESTBOROUGH.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24th.

A party of 62 members of The Worcester Society of Antiquity, with invited guests, observed the annual Field-Day at Westborough, by invitation of the Westborough Historical Society. They left the Union Station in special cars at 9.10 A. M., and on their arrival at the Westborough station were cordially received by Judges Forbes and Bates, and other officials and members of the local society, who had several large omnibuses in readiness to convey them about the town to visit places and scenes of historic interest.

The first halt made was at the site of Thomas Rice's garrison, and Judge Forbes explained the localities where, in 1704, Silas, Timothy, Asher and Adonijah Rice were captured by the Indians, and Nahor Rice was killed 80 rods from the house. The party next proceeded to the houses of the Fays, among the earliest settlers, of whom John Fay was the first town clerk, and Samuel Fay was his brother.

The next stop was at the birthplace of Eli Whitney, inventor of the cotton gin, who was born in 1765 and died in 1825, Judge Bates giving the general story of the locality. "Jack Straw Hill," so called, was next visited.

The birthplace of Hon. Horace Maynard, member of Congress from Tennessee, who was driven from the South because he would not sanction secession, was then visited, and after that the homestead of Edmund Rice, father of Silas, Timothy and Nahor. Next came the Wesson Tavern, visited by Lafayette in 1825, and the site of the first church, built in 1724, and the parsonage of the first minister, Rev. Ebenezer Parkman, born in 1703, who died in 1782, after a ministry of 59 years. The Lyman School for boys occupies this site. The party then came to Lake Chauncey and

the Westborough Insane Hospital. The asylum occupies 500 acres of land in that vicinity, granted to President Chauncey, of Harvard College, in 1659. The party went through the asylum, where they were pleasantly received and entertained by the superintendent, Dr. George S. Adams.

Forbush Tavern was next visited, a point named in the act of incorporation of the Worcester turnpike from Boston to Worcester in 1806. The birthplace of the odd character, "Tom Cook," mentioned in Westborough history, "thought to be a son of Belial because he would not travel in the regulation way," was next looked over. This was afterwards the home of James Hawes. The party then proceeded to the Whitney House, where dinner was served at 1.30 P. M.

The President of the Society, B. W. Potter, Esq., presided, and the divine blessing was asked by Rev. S. D. Hosmer. After the very excellent menu had been properly attended to, President Potter opened the speaking with a congratulatory address, closing by introducing Mrs. Forbes, who read the following historical essay on "The Two Chiefs," comprising the story of "Jack Straw" and the two Rices, above alluded to.

TWO INDIAN CHIEFS.

BY HARRIETTE MERRIFIELD FORBES.

Of the two Indian Chiefs whose names are most closely associated with the early history of this town, one was born in the wilds of Virginia, and owed his renown to his capture by the English,—the other, an English boy was a native of Westborough, and became a famous chief through his capture by the Indians.

When first settled by white men, Westborough was wild land. There was no Indian community within its limits. Six miles distant was Hassanamisco, where there was a village of praying Indians, as probably there once had been of their fighting ancestors. The old Bay Path, a mere trail through the woods, led from Hassanamisco through Westborough to Framingham and beyond. Although boasting no village, Westborough can pride herself on sheltering a very famous old Indian, who was the first of his race among all the English colonies to embrace the Christian religion. We have to glean his history from many disconnected sources. Our first glimpse of him is at the Court of Queen Elizabeth, standing with a brother Indian, arrayed in all his barbaric splendor, while Raleigh kneels and begs the Sovereign lady to accept these presents from the land beyond the ocean which she had graciously chosen to call for herself—Virginia. In those days he bore the name Manteo. We next find him king of a small island near Roanoke, and a most devoted and faithful friend to the English colonists.

After that colony was abandoned, and Elizabeth was dead, and Raleigh had been beheaded in the tower, Manteo, in looking for some quiet secluded spot, where he might be free from conspiracies and treachery, and from the giddy claims

of society as well, followed down the old Bay Path until he reached the wild lands, now Westborough, where he halted with his little family, and in that vast wilderness his squaw put up the lodge poles and spread the skins over them. From this time on we get glimpses of him serving as guide and interpreter to the English. Henceforth he was known as Jack Straw, and the hill where his wigwam was pitched will in all probability be called in the long future as it has been in a past of 250 years, Jack Straw Hill.

We find among the Massachusetts Historical Society collections an old letter, giving an account of a trading expedition made to our New England shores in 1623. Capt. Lovett with his little band of men is described in the letter as hiring two Indians for interpreters, and a sneering bystander asks: "How can you trust these salvages? Call the name of one Watt Tyler, and ye other Jack Straw after ye names of ye two greatest rebels that ever were in England."

Our next glimpse of him we owe to Governor Winthrop's entertaining journal. He writes, April 4, 1631, "Wahginnacut, a Sagamore upon the river Quonehtacut, which lies west of Naraganset, came to the governor at Boston, with John Sagamore and Jack Straw (an Indian who had lived in England and had served Sir Walter Raleigh, and was now turned Indian again,) and divers of their Sannops, and brought a letter to the governor. * * * The governor entertained them at dinner."

About a year later we find in Treasurer Pyncheon's report to the General Court, among other payments, "To Jackstraw, one coat, by a note from the Governor, 12s."

This seems to have been the price for killing a wolf, and all the Indians, of whatever station, claimed the reward.

When he died, or where he is buried we do not know, but his descendants, retaining Jackstraw as a surname, still remained in this vicinity. They did not show the friendly spirit to the white man that he had always manifested. A son and two grandsons probably took part in the massacre of

the Eames family at So. Framingham. They claimed that they were only spectators, that they even tried to save the lives of some of the children, but the court decided that they were instigated by the devil, and they paid the penalty of their crime on Boston Common.

There is an old house now standing on the shores of the St. Lawrence, a few miles below Quebec, which claims the distinction of being the oldest house in Canada. Altered in its long life it undoubtedly has been, but still those are the same walls which sheltered Breboeuf, Lalemant, and many another devoted Jesuit father, as they knelt and wrestled to receive the spirit of consecration, which made it possible for them to go bravely among the fiercest Indian tribe in the country, and receive with rejoicing their crown of martyrdom. In this house there was but one subject paramount—the conversion of the Indian. They accounted their own lives nothing, sobeit they could save the dying souls around them. To them the sufferings of this world were but a means of greater glory in the world beyond. So they went out from the open doors, one after another, and suffered cruel tortures and death at the lighted fires of the Iroquois.

A hundred years later, their successors, in this house of the Jesuits at Sillery, pondered over the work which had been done. Certainly many a dying babe or feeble old man or woman, had unconsciously been touched with the baptismal water, and gone to Paradise. The grand scheme of bringing all the men of the forest into the church of Christ had failed, but the seed had been sown, and gathered here and there into villages of their own were the Mission Indians, true sons of the church.

The Frenchman, in trying to raise the Indian to a higher grade, followed the path of strongest influence by becoming one with him. He learned from him medicine, wood-craft and the tactics of forest warfare, and adopted his convenient dress and war-paint. Many of the Indians whose raids were so dreaded by the scattered farm-houses of New Eng-

land were led by Frenchmen, to all appearances of one blood with their followers.

The Indians of the Mission Villages were ruled by chiefs as were their heathen brethren. Their armies were organized in the same way, and there was the same necessity that their number of fighting men be kept up. In adopting into their tribe the New England boys who were taken from sorrowing homes here, they followed the fashion of their kindred.

There is scarcely a New England town which has not its story of an Indian raid, although many of them have been preserved only through the unreliable medium of tradition.

Westborough is more fortunate. One of the two boys who was carried to the Mission Village of Caughnawaga, near Montreal, for some reason now unknown, decided, after some forty years of Indian life, to return for a visit to his birthplace. He came, as Governor Hutchinson tells us, "in his Indian dress and with his Indian complexion." The Governor, in his History of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, fails to mention him by name, although he undoubtedly was one of the "two or three men" whom he met at Albany. Rev. Mr. Parkman was then the pastor of the Westborough church, and noticing the omission, wrote a letter to the Governor. He must have kept a copy of this letter, for it was found after his death among his papers, and used by Rev. Peter Whitney in his "History of Worcester County." This paper is still in the possession of one of his descendants, Mr. Parkman Denny, of Leicester, and reads as follows:

WESTB°, March 31, 1769.

Much hon^d & respected.

When I was at Boston I endeav^d to wait on y^r Hon^r at y^r House, but you was gone to the Office. What I especially had in view was, to communicate an Occurrence in this place, where divine Providence has cast my lot, w^c is omitted (as

far as I discern) in y^r^ valuable Hist. of y^e^ *Massach^ts^ Bay*. For when, about y^e^ year 1703 or 4, mention is made of y^e^ taking M^r^ *Tarbel* of *Groton* by y^e^ Indians, nothing is inserted of M^r^ *Timothy Rice*, who was a somewhat remarkable person. If the following Acc^t^ may be at all acceptable it is humbly submitted to y^r^ Hon^rs^ Candor.

At the South west part of *Marlboro'*, then called *Chauncy*, now *Westboro'*, as several persons were busy in spreading Flax, on a plain about 80 Rods from the House of M^r^ *Thomas Rice* (who was several years formerly of the hon. House of Representatives for *Marlb^o^*) and a number of Boys were with them, of w^c^ two were sons of y^e^ said M^r^ *Thomas Rice*, and three more, sons of M^r^ *Edmund Rice*, *Ten* (some say seven) Indians suddenly rushed down a woody Hill close by, and knocking y^e^ least of y^e^ Boys (one of y^e^ three last mentioned, & about 5 years old) in y^e^ Head, they seized Two of M^r^ *Tho^s^ Rice's* Sons (*Asher* and *Adonijah*), the oldest of about 10, the other about 8 years; and the two other of M^r^ *Edmund Rice's*, of ab^t^ 9 & 7; their names *Silas* & *Timothy*; and carried them away to Canada: Those persons who were spreading Flax escaping to y^e^ House safely. *Asher*, in about four years, returned, being redeemed by his Father. This was bro't about by the kind Mediation of the Rev. M^r^ *Lydius*, then minister of Albany. [It is a little observable, that when the old Indian Sachem *Ountassogo*, (the Chief of the *Cagnawagas* at the Conference with Gov^r^ *Belcher* at Deerfield) made a visit to *Boston* & stop'd a while here in this Town, the forementioned *Asher* saw him, & knew him to be one of the Indians who rushed down the Hill, as afores^d^, when he was taken by the Indians]. This M^r^ *Asher Rice* is now living at *Spencer*. His Brother *Adonijah* grew up in Canada, but marry'd first a french, afterwards a dutch, woman, and settled in Husbandry, on some good Land, a little way off from *Montreal*, on the North side of the great River; has hed a good Farm there for many years (as we

have been certifyd); & he is, very probably, now living there.

As to the other two Boys, *Silas* & *Timothy* (sons of M^r^ *Edmund Rice*, aforesaid) we have had credible Information from Time to Time, that they mixed with y^e^ Indians; lost their mother Tongue, had Indian wives, & children by them; & liv'd at *Cangawaga*. Their Friends here among us had news of them last Fall that they were then alive; So that they may be in all probability there to this Day.

But respecting *Timothy*, the youngest, who is by much the most noticeable, the Acc^ts^ we have alwayes had, have represented him as having been for many Years, the third of the Six Chiefs of that Tribe beforementioned. This Advancem^t^ I understand, was upon the Death of his Master, or Foster Father, who adopted him to be his Son inst^d^ of a son which he (the former Chief) had lost. But however, *Timothy* had much recommended himself to the Indians, by his own Super^r^ Talents, his Penetration, Courage, Strength & warlike Spirit for which he was much celebrated; as was evident to me in Conversation with y^e^ late Sachem, *Hendrich* and Mrs. *Kellogg*, when they were in the Massachusetts; & his Name among them the same as we had known him by, viz. Oughtzorongoughton. But he himself, in process of Time, came to see us. By the Interposition of Coll. *Lydius* & the captive *Tarbell*, who (as has been said) was carried away from *Groton*, a Letter was sent me, bearing date July 23, 1740, & certifyd that if one of their Brethren here, w^d^ go up to *Albany*, & be there at a time specifyd, that w^d^ meet him there, & y^t^ one of them at least w^d^ come hither to visit their Friends in New England. This proposal was readily complyd w^th^ & it succeeded. The Chief aboves^d^ came, & y^e^ said Mr. *Tarbell* w^th^ him as Interpreter & Companion. They arrived here Sept. 15th. They viewd the House where M^r^ *Rice* dwelt, & the place from whence the Children were captivated; of both w^c^ he retained a clear Remembrance; as he did likewise of Several elderly persons who were then

living; tho he had forgot our Language. His Excell^{cy} Gov^{r} *Belcher* sent for y^{m} who accordingly waited on him at *Boston*. They visited also *Tarbell's* Relations at *Groton*; then return'd to us in their way back to *Albany* & *Canada*.

Coll. *Lydius*, when at *Boston* a while ago, said this *Rice* was the Chief who made the speech to Gen. *Gage* (w^{c} had in our publick prints) in behalf of the *Cagnawagas*, soon after the Reduction of *Montreal*. This last may be further enquired into; But the rest I have writ, is from good Auth›rity, as I humbly suppose. As to the *Captivating*; three persons who were present, and escaped the Indians Hands, are alive and testify to this Acc^{t}. But asking y^{r} Pardon for this Tediousness, I am,

May it please y^{r} Hon^{r}

}^{r} Hon^{rs} most humble & Obed^{t}

E^{s} PARKMAN.

Westb^{o} May 1769.

To His Hon^{r} L^{t} Gov^{r} Hutchinson.

The father of these two boys never saw them after that sad day of the flax-spreading. Twenty-two years afterwards he was taken very ill, and sent for Mr. Parkman, his pastor and near neighbor. He felt, so he said, that he was "near his winding-up," and at his request, Mr. Parkman wrote his will.

"In the name of God," he begins, "Amen. The 10th day of August, anno domini, 1726, I, Edmond Rice of Westborough, in the County of Middlesex, Province of Massachusetts Bay in N. E. Yeoman, being very sick and weak in Body, but in full strength of mind and understanding, thanks be given to God for it; knowing that it is appointed to all men once to Dye, and that it is expedient in my own preparation there for to set my house in order, do make and ordain this my last will and testament, that is to say;—

"Principally and first of all I give and recommend my soul into the hands of God that gave it, and my body I recommend to the earth, to be in decent Christian manner buried at the Discretion of my Executors, nothing doubting but at the General Resurection I shall receive the same again by the Mighty Power of God. And as touching such worldly estate wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me in this Life, I give, devise, bequeath and dispose in Form and manner following."

Then comes *imprimis* and item after item as each member of his large family is mentioned, and last of all "And it is my will and pleasure that if Almighty Power should work that Deliverance for my two sons Silas and Timothy out of their captivity, which we indeed of ourselves can have little prospect of, and bring them home, they shall receive five pounds each."

Perhaps, after the mournful manner of the times, the parents of these boys accepted their sad fate as a token of Divine Displeasure, and tried afterwards to amend their own lives in accordance with the suggestions of this very awful warning. It may be that they believed in it there was manifest the over-ruling hand of Providence and bowed their heads in submission. They could not foresee that these sons of theirs, like Joseph of old, would be the means of bringing life and liberty to the brethren they had left at home.

When, in the early part of 1775, the war of the revolution was impending, both parties sought for allies in Canada. The Caughnawagas then was the most powerful tribe, and was called the Six Nations, and a letter addressed to Samuel Adams and Dr. Joseph Warren, dated March 29, 1775, shows the position this powerful tribe took.

"The Indians," so writes Mr. Brown, of Montreal, "say they have been repeatedly applied to and requested to join with the King's troops to fight Boston, but have peremptorily refused, and still intend to refuse.

"They say if they are obliged, for their own safety, to take

up arms on either side, that they shall take part on the side of their brethren, the English in New England. All the chiefs of the Caughnawaga tribe, being of English extraction, captivated in their infancy."

There is also very noticeable another result of these "captivations"—the almost entire cessation of the dreaded raids in this vicinity.

The two boys for at least eighty-six years lived in the town of their adoption. Caughnawaga was a walled town on the St. Lawrence, with a stone fort, church, parsonage and government buildings.

Just outside the fort lay the houses of the Iroquois savages. Nearly two centuries have rolled by since that time, but the village still stands, and rarely is a word of English or French spoken on its streets, while the guttural sounds of the Iroquois are heard on all sides. The great chief, Timothy Rice, still lives in the remembrance of his descendants, and Rice is an honored name in Caughnawaga.

For the past thirty or forty years the tourist on the St. Lawrence has felt a thrill of interest as nearing the Lachine Rapids, word has been passed along that the boat was slackening speed to take on board the Indian pilot who could conduct it safely by the dangerous rocks. In the row boat pulled over from the other shore was an old Indian, large and muscular, with full face and clear, deep-set eyes. It was Jean Baptiste Rice, the direct descendant of sturdy old Edmund Rice of this town. Of the Indian Rices, he is the one best known to the English, although among the Indians, his brother Thomas, was until his death a few years ago, grand chief of the tribe.

For all these years this celebrated pilot has taken the boat through the rapids with no accident. "They think I am too old now," he said to us when we saw him last July, although even then they called upon him in an emergency. He was then 82 years old.

Although he had had the unusual distinction of having

his picture engraved on a Canadian $10 bank note, we wished to try our success in obtaining a likeness of him and other members of his family.

After our return home we sent him a print, and soon after received a letter from the parish priest; "Have you heard," he writes, "of the death of the good old Grand Baptiste, so-called, John Rice your distant cousin, the celebrated pilot, whose family you have visited with me. Four weeks before his death, he led a steamboat through the Lachine Rapids. He was buried on the 6th of September. I think it was the day on which your photographs came."

John Rice was the father of fifteen children. His first wife was a pure bred Indian. She died in 1842, and two years later, he married Marion McComber, whose ancestor was a Scotchman adopted by the tribe. John Rice was called by the other Indians Taiaike, a word which means "to eat fruit."

It is customary now, and probably has been since the days of the captivation, for these Mission Indians to have two names. One is either English or French, and is coupled with a surname which is retained from one generation to another. The other, an Indian word, is bestowed at a family council, and is supposed to express some attribute of the baby. This name they are generally known by, and it alone appears on the records of the church.

It is interesting in this connection to note that the Tarbells, of Groton, mentioned in Mr. Parkman's letter, separated a little later from the Rices, owing, according to tradition, to quarrels and jealousies which had crept in, and embarking with their families in a canoe rowed up the St. Lawrence seeking a new home. They chose well, selecting a spot where the land is level and the soil rich. Here they founded St. Regis. Afterwards a colony from Caughnawaga joined them, but it is not known that any by the name of Rice ever went there. The Tarbells have been and still are chiefs among the St. Regis Indians, as are the Rices at Caughnawaga. Peter Tarbell, the present chief, is usually called

Peter Laffin, a name given to him on account of his father's flow of spirit, Laughing Charlie as he used to be called.

One of the Tarbells who founded the first church bore the Indian name of Peres—which means, "his coming to us," while another was Karikoe—"he is looking after news." These Mission Indians call the President of the United States, not only in speaking of him, but also in their addresses to him, Anatakares, which literally translated is—the destroyer of villages. It appears that the immortal father of his country earned this unenviable title for his successors on account of some depredations committed by his troops during hostilities with the French.

The Tarbells, and perhaps the Rices too, with their sannops, still occasionally raid our New England towns, and sell to their American cousins the great Indian Sagwa, a cure for all ills. "Do you make this in St. Regis?" we ask Peter Tarbell. A look of pity for our credulity passes over his face. "It is all made in Boston," he laughs.

Of the other boys captured at the time of the raid we know but little. Tradition has it that Nahor Rice, the five year old lad who was too little to take, and who met such a cruel fate at the hands of the savages, was the first white person buried in town. The short funeral procession wended its way two or more miles from the scene of the raid, and laid the little body away in a bit of clearing in the forest beyond the church. The site of the small cemetery which afterwards grew around his grave is now covered by large trees.

Of the two sons of Mr. Thomas Rice, Adonijah left the Indians, but not until after he had become too good a Catholic to endanger his soul among the Puritans of New England. He married a Dutch woman and cultivated a farm near Montreal.

Asher, who was the oldest of the four boys, being ten at the time of his capture, was redeemed by his father in four years and came back to the old farm. He seems to have suffered most from the shock of the capture, so much so,

indeed, that his mind was somewhat affected, and he became one of those simple individuals that seem a part of early New England society. There were customs he had learned among the Indians which he never abandoned, but the most striking effect of his capture was the deep dread of the red man which formed a part of each day's thought. Long after Indian raids had become a thing of the past, he built garrison-houses and fortifications to be ready for an attack.

Of the many persons, red or white, who have lived during the last 300 years on the ground encircled by our drive this morning, many have brought honor to their mother town. But among them, surely these two Indian chiefs hold no mean place—Jack Straw and Timothy Rice.

Remarks followed by Vice-President, B. B. Nourse, of the Westborough Society, Vice-President, William H. Sawyer, of the Worcester Society, Prof. Joseph Jackson, of Woodland Street school, Worcester, who spoke of the flowers and plants of the town; Mrs. Clara E. Hopkins and C. B. Knight, of Worcester, Judge Bates, of the Westborough Society, Ledyard Bill, of Paxton, Lawrence V. K. Van DeMark and Librarian Thomas A. Dickinson, of the Worcester Society.

Mr. Dickinson read the names of 12 members of what might now be called a club, formed in Boston in 1722, for the "Promotion of Good Morals and Good Citizenship," of which Rev. Ebenezer Parkman, the first minister in Westborough, was a member till his death. Among the other members was Edmund Quincy, ancestor of a noted New England family.

Thanks were voted Mrs. Forbes for her excellent paper, and the Westborough Society and its officers for their generous hospitality.

Before taking the cars for the return home, at 5.30, the Memorial Cemetery, the oldest burial place in the centre of the village, was visited, where are the Parkman and Whitney monuments.

259th Meeting.

Salisbury Hall, Tuesday evening, July 11th.

Present: Messrs. E. B. Crane, John C. Crane, G. E. Barrett, Dickinson, Davidson, J. L. Estey, G. L. Estey, Eaton, Gould, Hosmer, Hutchins, Hubbard, T. G. Kent, George Maynard, M. A. Maynard, Meriam, J. C. Otis, F. P. Rice, Sawyer, Seagrave, A. Stone, Tucker, Corwin M. Thayer, Whittemore, Mrs. E. A. Barrett, Mrs. J. C. Crane, and several visitors.—30.

Vice-President W. H. Sawyer took the chair.

The Librarian reported 230 additions.

Mr. Edwin Brown was admitted an active member of the Society.

Mr. John C. Crane, of West Millbury, read a paper entitled "The Headwaters of the Mississippi River." After giving an account of the discovery of the river by De Soto, in 1541, a history of the various attempts to explore it was given, with particular notice of those of Pike, in 1805, Schoolcraft, in 1832, and Capt. Willard Glazier, in 1881, the latter having caused considerable controversy owing to the claim made by Glazier that Itaska Lake was not the source; but that a lake discovered by himself was the true fountain head. Mr. Crane dwelt mostly upon the expedition made by the party

under Capt. Glazier, in 1891, of which he was a member, and gave an interesting narrative of the journey. At the conclusion a vote of thanks was given the speaker.

Informal remarks by Vice-President Sawyer and several members followed, and the meeting was adjourned.

260th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, Sept. 5th.

Present: Messrs. Abbot, Baker, Barrett, Crane, L. B. Chase, Brigham, Davidson, Dickinson, Eaton, F. Forehand, Gould, Fowler, Hosmer, G. Maynard, M. A. Maynard, J. C. Otis, Potter, Sleeper, Stiles, Corwin M. Thayer, Whittemore, Mrs. Hopkins and Mrs. Barrett.—23; and 19 visitors.—42.

The Librarian reported 226 additions.

Mrs. Clara E. Hopkins read a paper on "Japan as I saw it," which country she visited in company with her husband, who was captain of a vessel; this being one of six voyages of circumnavigation of the globe. The works of the natives, their homes, the manner of dress and modes of travel, were described, together with many things and incidents connected with her visit to that strange country.

After informal remarks by several present, the meeting was adjourned.

261st Meeting.

Tuesday evening, October 3d.

Present: Messrs. Abbot, Crane, Davidson, Dickinson, Harrington, Hosmer, Hubbard, Hutchins, Lowell, G. Maynard, Potter, F. P. Rice, Roe, Staples, Stiles, Stedman, Sawyer and A. Stone, members, and seven visitors.—25.

The Librarian reported 197 additions.

Rev. J. Bowstead Wilson, of Worcester, England, was elected a Corresponding Member, and Mr. John G. Heywood, of Worcester, Mass., was admitted to active membership.

Mr. Alfred S. Roe read the following Memorial Sketch of the late Hon. Samuel E. Hildeth:

SAMUEL ELBRIDGE HILDRETH.

BY ALFRED S. ROE.

Our cities are not built without hands. Worcester's reputation depends upon the character of her inhabitants. The people, those who go in and out among us, they are the ones who build and maintain. As they are, so is the city. "Except the Lord build the house they labor in vain that

build it." Composed of many nationalities and creeds, there is still in Worcester a large substratum of the same material that braved the dangers of early settlement, the deprivations of homes in the wilderness, that there might be liberty to worship God, without let or hindrance, and to care for self and family without the intervention of priest, king or noble. Laying no other claim to nobility than that which comes from correct living and moral uprightness, this class forms the foundation of New England character, determines her purposes, and makes and maintains her reputation.

Of this class was the man whose memory we consider to-night. It was May the 10th, 1643, or two hundred and sixty years ago, that Richard Hildreth was recorded a freeman in Cambridge. Ten years later, he is found in Chelmsford, one of the original patentees of that township. Between him and Samuel E. Hildreth, five generations intervened. Some of these ancestors, as Richard, Isaac, and possibly the second Isaac, dwelt in Woburn, and, to us, it is not a little satisfactory to know that later, some of them were in Petersham, for from that Worcester County town, four brothers moved to Chesterfield, New Hampshire, so that the eventual coming to our city was something like returning home. Of these migratory brothers, Samuel was the father of Isaac whose son, Royal, was the father of our Ex-Mayor. Presumably the Hildreths, till Royal's day, were farmers, but he was a blacksmith. In this century, many of the name have been college graduates and Richard Hildreth, the Historian, belongs to the family, but surely no better pedigree can be found than that which comes through long lines of farmers and mechanics. The education which, according to Dr. Holmes, should begin with one's grandfather has an excellent foundation when it lays hold on the soil and the shops of New England. The Hildreth descent then stands, Richard, Isaac, Isaac, Samuel, Isaac, Royal, Samuel. Nor in these genealogical notes, should we omit to mention the maternal line. His mother was Adaline Gerry, a mem-

ber of that family whose most famous representative, Elbridge, was in continuous public life from 1773 to the time of his death in 1814. At that date he was Vice-President of the United States, had been Governor of this Commonwealth, Representative in Congress, in fact had filled nearly every office in the gift of his fellow citizens, but crowning glory of all, he was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Students of Heredity delight in seeking the sources of characteristics, but for us let it suffice that very likely each one of the fathers and mothers who had preceded had transmitted traits which contributed their share in the success of Mr. Hildreth's career. The family appreciation of the Gerry connection is evident in that Mr. Hildreth's two older brothers bear the name as their second one and Mr. Hildreth himself was Samuel Elbridge.

In Mr. Hildreth's life there was a singular mingling of experiences in the New England States. He was born in Brattleboro, Vermont ; when two years old, his parents returned to Chesterfield, N. H., where he remained till the death of his father, three years later. Then an aunt took him to her home in Connecticut, where he remained till he was nearly sixteen years of age. At that period he came to this city which has been his home ever since ; surely he sampled well New England air and scenery. These earlier years, however, were little more than transitional. In them he obtained such education as the common schools of Connecticut could give in the short winter months alone devoted to them. In the meantime, his mother had married Jonathan Sawyer and had become a resident of Worcester, bringing here her other sons, Bradley G., George G., and Isaac. Worcester was then, in 1844, a large village, developing some of the thrift and enterprise which in a few years were to carry her to the front rank among New England municipalities. It is a pleasure to think that among these developing causes our friend bore his part.

In this place, his first work was in a printing office, but

six months of that labor convinced the lad that composing stick and rule were not to his mind and he left the art preservative to become a worker in metals. From the earliest times those who wrought in iron and the other useful metals have enjoyed a high position among mechanics. Legend has it that when once King Solomon was absent from his throne, the metal workers of Jerusalem invaded the room and installed their master or chief upon the royal seat. The king, returning, said that with propriety was this done for to him and his guild was everything of value in his city due. In this city, soon to be conspicuous in the mechanic arts, the boy Hildreth identified himself with one of the highest forms of industry. Alexander and Sewell Thayer taught him the machinist's trade in the old Court Mill. Afterward he worked for Samuel Flagg, till 1854, the date of the burning of the Merrifield Building where Flagg's shop was located. Then came nearly twenty years service with the late L. W. Pond to whom he proved himself a valuable helper. In this business, which grew to be one of the largest in the country, Mr. Hildreth was an important factor, his mechanical ability enabling him to improve upon many appliances then in use, securing patents for improved drills and planers. He became Mr. Pond's foreman and finally his superintendent. In May, 1873, the subject of our sketch began business for himself, in buying a fourth interest in the business of P. Blaisdell & Co., and under this firm name his work continued to the last. His partners at the end were John P. Jones and Enoch Earle; their business, the making of machinists' tools in which line they had few if any superiors. The thorough apprenticeship which Mr. Hildreth had served, and his native skill and ingenuity, enabled him to give the enterprise a position abreast of any. As late as the Friday before his death, he was at his shop, directing and advising. He was not one of those who believed that a business can run itself. His affairs had his constant and unfailing supervision.

The public did not know that he was ill till his sickness had terminated in death. That is, while many were aware that the splendid physique which once had been equal to any task was far from its former strength, no one suspected that the day of dissolution was so near at hand. Ever erect and alert, only those who knew him most intimately had noticed the deepening pallor and the lessened weight which proved to be indications of that modern business man's scourge—Bright's disease.

The bulletin which bore the statement that he was no more was read by hundreds as the hours advanced, all eager to get the facts as to his sudden departure. The evening and the next morning papers told the story of the illness that had come upon him and its fatal termination. A congestive chill, an incident in the kidney ailment from which he suffered, on Friday night, was followed by others Saturday and Sunday, and by one of great severity Monday morning, with loss of consciouness, and his death at 9 o'clock A. M. His only son was not at home, having gone to a western state to visit a classmate. However much friends might regret their loss there was the fact that a prominent citizen had gone and there were to follow only the final offices of respect. These were paid in Piedmont Church, of which he had long been a member, at 2.30 P. M., Thursday, the 29th of June. In the busiest part of a busy day and week, men turned aside from their callings to pay a parting tribute to the employer, associate and friend. Only a New England city could assemble such an audience as that which filled the spacious edifice. A large portion of the seats were occupied by the workmen who had labored under his direction. Not since the long array of artisans filed by the lifeless body of the late Philip L. Moen, had this city seen so impressive a sight as that when stalwart Labor marched into the church to show its appreciation of the departed. Almost all the members of the City Government, with many representatives of former administrations, with present and

past legislators, together with a large assemblage of Worcester's citizens were present.

The tribute paid to his memory by his former pastor, Dr. Geo. H. Gould, was worthy of the subject, and that is saying much. From his words, the following are selected: "He had an instinct for work. He had untiring patience. His broad shoulders, in his days of health, invited responsibility. He was an ardent patriot, a true philanthropist. He loved his city; he loved his country; he loved his fellow men, and as opportunity offered, private or public, his highest ambition was to serve them in all that was noblest and best. He made for himself a clean record. His standards of public honor and obligation were high; perhaps too high for his greatest popular successes along mere political lines. He enjoyed, however, public duties and companionships, and he thus formed many pleasing affiliations of a business and social character with many different organizations."

From the remarks of Alderman Rufus B. Dodge, Jr., at a meeting of the City Government, June 26th, these words were taken. "Alone, and unaided by influential friends, he began his career in an humble walk of life, and by his indomitable courage he finally acquired a place in the community which they all might envy. As we glance back upon his character, we see imprinted upon it those sturdy traits of Puritan character which on the rockbound coast of Plymouth laid the foundation of this republic."

Among other sentiments expressed in resolutions of the School Board, adopted in July, were these, "As a husband and father he was loving and kind. In business affairs he was industrious and honest. Of him it can be truly said that he never ate the bread of idleness and that from very early youth he carved his own way through the world, overcoming the many difficulties which beset life's pathway, by self-reliance, patient industry, and an inflexible purpose to succeed in every undertaking. As an official, Mr. Hil-

dreth was zealous and watchful of the public interests, diligent and faithful in the discharge of every trust confided to him ; gentle and courteous in his dealings with the public. Descended from Puritan stock, he was intensely American and loved the institutions of his country."

Mr. Hildreth's entrance upon public life was in 1866, when he represented Ward 3 in the Common Council. The next two years he was an alderman, discharging faithfully all the duties incident to his office. In 1872, he was sent as representative to the General Court, and in 1882, he was elected Mayor of this city as an out-and-out Republican, a political complexion, by the way, that he always maintained. Mr. Hildreth's inaugural was characterized by that business-like terseness and brevity that successful men of affairs are wont to manifest. It was frequently said of him and his document that he had only one new suggestion to make and that was that the city should buy and use a steam roller, a bit of advice that was followed and whose beneficial effects are seen to-day and will continue to be seen to the end of the chapter.

His next public position was one upon the School Board to which he was elected from Ward 7, in 1887, and which he continued to hold up to the time of his death. Though some of his other offices were nominally higher in grade than this last one, it may be doubted whether in any one he was of more real good to his city than when he acted as a school-committee man. His devotion to all the details of his position was noteworthy. He shirked nothing. He visited schools and attended committee meetings, never omitting any of the routine work of his office, but it is for his interest in Manual Training in the schools that he must be chiefly remembered. Perhaps no member of the Board gave so much time and attention to this subject as did our Ex-Mayor. He made himself thoroughly conversant with the working of the system in other places and was a constant worker for its introduction here. He did not live to see the

fruition of his hopes and wishes, but some day this city will realize all that this mechanic Mayor dreamed and then, if not before, due credit will be given him for his arduous labors in behalf of progressive education. Having passed over every foot of the *Via Ardua* leading to success, he knew what young Worcester needs far better than some of those who opposed his advanced propositions.

There was nothing of the recluse in Mr. Hildreth's nature. He lived in the sunlight. He loved his fellows and liked to be where they congregated. His friendships were firm and lasting. It was unnecessary for him to renew his fealty at intervals. His hand once given, the matter was settled. This regard for others led him to associate himself with many organizations more or less social in their nature. He was a Knight of Pythias and had taken all the degrees in Free Masonry, in both of which societies he had held high positions. Naturally he was a member of the Worcester County Mechanics Association and in 1885-6, its President. He belonged to the Order of United American Workmen, and to The Worcester Society of Antiquity, though the regular meetings of the School Board prevented his often appearing here. He was a long time member of the Brigade Club, while his church home had been at Piedmont, from the very beginning of that body.

There yet remains to mention the home of our friend. He began the year 1852, its very first day, with his marriage to Miss Matilda Coleman Howe, formerly of Leicester. Of their three children, only Charles Elbridge survived childhood. This young man, preserving in his middle name the Gerry connection, passed through the schools of this city and in 1892, was graduated from Amherst College. He is now associated in the business which so many years absorbed his father's efforts. What is now the parsonage for Piedmont Church, on May Street, was long Mr. Hildreth's home. On disposing of it he made his home for awhile at the Hotel Adams, on Pleasant Street, but his death took place on Oxford Street,

at the residence of Mrs. C. C. Coleman, an aunt of Mrs. Hildreth, and while a new house was being constructed for Mr. Hildreth on Main Street. It would be quite superfluous to state that Mr. Hildreth had all the love for his home that characterizes the genuine American, derived not only from his ancestors in New England, but from the generations of those in Old England who have made the English race the special patron of that dearest word in our language. While he was not to realize the ease, comfort and happiness that his new home promised, we know that the thought that those whom he loved would enter upon all its pleasures, would have been sufficient reward for all his outlay.

Here, then, are the principal facts in the life of a respected citizen of Worcester. He lived, he did his work well. To the most of his friends there was little indication of loss of energy. Yesterday, he was at his post; to-day—he is gone. Forest trees may die gradually; the top, the branches, till finally they stand sorry reminders of their former stateliness. Not so with our friend. Few detected any failure of vitality in the stalwart man, till, like an uprooted monarch of the forest, he was prone before them. For him there was no drivelling senility, nothing of what Shakespeare calls the last stage of all, when sans everything, the lean and slippered pantaloons merely exists, he does not live. No, he died in the plenitude of his powers. Generous things were said of him at his funeral and then came the journey to the cemetery, the consignment to Mother Earth in our beautiful Hope, and soon a stately monument will tell to the careless passer-by that he lived and died. But to those who knew him in his days of earthly living, there is more than the bare recital of facts, we may recall the cordial grasp of the hand, the hearty greeting, the anxious enquiry after health and prospects. Says one who knew him intimately, "He made up his mind slowly, but when once his decision was reached, he could be moved only by the clearest reasons; there was nothing vacillating about him." He was generous to the

needy and no good cause came to him in vain. He was once asked to present to the High School of this city a series of expensive engravings. Without the least hesitation, he said, "I have long wanted to do something for that institution and this is just the thing." The story of Alexander's Career, as depicted by the brush of LeBrun and the burin of Audran, will ever tell to the pupils of our school not only the powers of the Macedonian, but the generosity of the Worcester Mechanic and Mayor.

He had travelled in Europe and had traversed well his native land. He was interested in what the world had to show, but he ever came back to the city of his adoption with an increased devotion to her and her interests. He lived the just, progressive, discerning citizen, and died the respected, lamented Christian. Could more be said in volumes of panegyrics?

Remarks by Mr. S. E. Staples and others followed the reading of the paper.

Rev. S. D. Hosmer spoke of the approaching meeting of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions to be held in this city, and gave some interesting facts connected with the former meetings held here.

262d Meeting.

Tuesday evening, November 7th.

Present: Messrs. Davidson, Dickinson, J. L. Estey, G. Maynard, and F. P. Rice. Mr. Estey was chosen president *pro tem.* On motion it was

voted to adjourn to Tuesday evening, November 14th.

263d Meeting.

Tuesday evening, November 14th. Met in Salisbury Hall. A large audience was present.

The Librarian reported 864 additions.

William T. Forbes, Esq., of Westborough, delivered an address on "Schliemann and Old Troy." Judge Forbes gave personal reminiscences of a visit to Troy while Dr. Schliemann was making his wonderful discoveries, with an account of interesting scenes and incidents, and describing some of the objects found. A sketch of Dr. Schliemann's life formed a part of the address.

Mr. A. S. Roe read selections from Chapman, Pope and Bryant, descriptive of the Shield of Achilles.

Hon. Stephen Salisbury spoke of a journey he made to the Orient 36 years before, and described the many historical places visited at that time.

Mr. H. H. Chamberlin spoke of his correspondence with Dr. Schliemann, relative to the latter's citizenship in the United States.

Adjourned.

264th Meeting.

Annual meeting Tuesday evening, December, 5th.

Present: Messrs. J. C. Crane, Davidson, Dickinson, J. L. Estey, Lynch, M. A. Maynard, Salisbury, Stedman, and Corwin M. Thayer.—9.

Hon. Stephen Salisbury was chosen president *pro tem.* He asked for an expression of the opinion of the meeting as to the advisability of doing the annual business, it being an unusually stormy evening.

After some discussion it was voted to proceed with the business of the meeting.

The Librarian reported 390 additions.

Messrs. F. P. McKeon, J. M. Wheeler, W. H. Crawford and H. L. Wheeler, all of Worcester, were admitted as active members.

The Treasurer presented his Annual Report.

The Chairmen of the several departments were authorized to present their reports in print.

Officers for the year 1894 were elected as follows:

President: BURTON W. POTTER.

Vice-Presidents: THOMAS G. KENT, WILLIAM H. SAWYER.

Secretary: WALTER DAVIDSON.

Treasurer: HENRY F. STEDMAN.
Librarian: THOMAS A. DICKINSON.

The transaction of other business was postponed for one week.

Mr. John C. Crane then read a paper on Asa Holman, a Revolutionary Colonel.*

Adjourned for one week.

265th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, December 12.

Present: Messrs. Davidson, Dickinson, Hosmer, Potter, F. P. Rice, Staples and A. Stone.—7.

On motion of Mr. Rice it was voted to complete the business of the annual meeting.

Rev. S. D. Hosmer was elected a member of the Standing Committee on Nominations to serve three years.

The annual assessment for 1894 was fixed at five dollars.

The meeting was then adjourned.

This completes the record of 1893.

* See Department of Military History.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Officers and Members of
The Worcester Society of Antiquity:

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with the requirements of the By-Laws of this Society, I herewith present this Annual Report, showing the receipts and expenditures of the Society from Dec. 6, 1892, to Dec. 5, 1893, as follows:

CASH RECEIVED.

1893.	Dr.
Assessments,	$552 60
Admissions,	97 00
Life Membership,	25 00
Donations,	1,234 00
Rent,	214 00
Sale of Proceedings,	30 80
	$2,153 40
Balance from 1892,	48 56
	$2,201 96

CASH PAID.

1893.	Cr.
Coal,	$344 85
Water,	2 00
Gas,	25 62
Printing Proceedings,	155 00
Postage and Notices,	31 73
Librarian,	349 00
Interest,	777 50
Insurance,	10 00
City Tax, two years,	151 98
Sidewalk,	92 36
C. W. Parker & Co.,	13 50
Collecting,	51 15
Clark-Sawyer Co.,	72 77
Library Expense,	52 02
	$2,129 48
Balance on hand,	72 48
	$2,201 96

There are admission fees and assessments due the Society to the amount of $302.40.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY F. STEDMAN, *Treasurer.*

BUILDING FUND.

CASH RECEIVED.		*CASH PAID.*	
1893.	Dr.	1893.	Cr.
Joseph Jackson,	$10 00	L. C. Clark & Co.,	$13 81
E. J. Rockwood,	5 00	C. W. Walls & Co.,	12 75
	$15 00		$26 56
Previously received,	$25,151 28	Previously paid,	25,136 20
			$25,162 76
		Balance on hand,	3 52
	$25,166 28		$25,166 28

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY F. STEDMAN, *Treasurer.*

DECEMBER 5, 1893.

COST OF THE SOCIETY'S BUILDING AND FURNISHINGS TO DATE.

Plans,	$400 00	Hardware,	$117 24
Surveying and batter boards,	63 76	Curtains and fixtures,	200 31
Excavations,	1,485 00	Gas fixtures,	172 77
Addison Palmer, contract and extras,	20,024 78	Wire screens,	83 13
Water pipes, extra,	31 39	Electric bell,	6 50
Gas pipe, extra,	17 36	Book stacks,	221 49
Stained glass,	286 10	Show cases,	230 00
Stone work, extra,	39 00	Fitting up Museum,	205 43
Heating,	1,042 20	Grading and sodding lot,	100 00
Wood work, extra,	1 67	Making out papers,	6 25
Iron work, extra,	12 75	Account book,	1 00
			$24,748 13

E. & O. Ex.

HENRY F. STEDMAN, *Treasurer.*

NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS

To the fund raised to pay the floating debt of the Society, June, 1893.

Hon. Stephen Salisbury,	$900 00	C. G. Washburn,	$10 00
Wm. H. Sawyer,	60 91	F. L. Banfield,	5 00
B. W. Potter,	35 00	A. S. Lowell,	10 00
Thomas G. Kent,	25 00	E. T. Raymond,	5 00
James Logan,	15 00	Chas. F. Washburn,	10 00
F. W. Southwick,	10 00	Harvey B. Wilder,	5 00
Chauncey G. Harrington,	10 00	John C. Otis,	15 00
A. G. Mann,	5 00	Joseph Jackson,	5 00
C. C. Denny,	20 00	S. E. Hildreth,	10 00
B. J. Dodge,	10 00	W. W. Rice,	10 00
J. L. Estey,	10 00	Chas. A. Chase,	10 00
G. L. Estey,	10 00	Chas. A. Peabody,	5 00
W. F. Abbot,	10 00	S. Warren Hobbs,	4 00
F. L. Hutchins,	5 00	S. Forehand,	5 00
Frederick Forehand,	5 00	E. D. Buffington,	10 00
Henry M. Wheeler,	5 00	A. H. Waite,	10 00
J. A. Smith,	5 00	E. J. Whittemore,	10 00
Rufus B. Fowler,	10 00	T. S. Johnson,	5 00
Wm. S. Barton,	5 00	F. A. Leland,	5 00
L. A. Ely,	5 00	Samuel S. Green,	5 00
		Geo. A. Barnard,	5 00

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

Nineteenth Annual Report of the Librarian.

The additions for the year 1893 have been as follows: 346 bound volumes, 1,157 pamphlets, 1,456 papers, including manuscripts, pictures and broadsides.

These have been received from 176 individuals and 53 societies and governmental departments.

The proceedings for 1892 (No. 40) have been issued and furnished to members and societies on our exchange list. One number of the Worcester Town Records, covering the period 1817 to 1821, has also been issued.

We have received regularly from the publishers "The Catholic School and Home Magazine," "The Mid-Weekly," "Webster Times," "Messenger," and from Mr. I. E. Pomeroy, complete files of the "Voice of Spring," "Fair Record," and "Christmas Greeting."

A donation of 153 volumes from the estate of the late Rev. Adin Ballou, of Hopedale, who was an honorary member of this Society, was left by will, and came through Mrs. W. S. Heywood, of Sterling.

Town Histories and Genealogies have been received:

From Rev. W. S. Heywood, History of Westminster.
" E. C. Bates, History of Westboro'.
" Mrs. H. M. Forbes, "The Hundreth Town."
" A. E. Peck, Boylston Memorial, 1865, 100th An.
" A. S. Roe, Rose Neighborhood Sketches.
" Hezekiah Conant, Esq., The Conant Memorial Church, Dudley.
" Henry P. Upham, Upham Genealogy.
" Hon. Stephen Salisbury, Five volumes of the Salisbury Family History and Genealogy.
" B. W. Potter, Esq., The History and Genealogy of the Potter Family in America.

Among the pictures and engravings we have :

The National Assembly of France in 1789, from J. H. Knight.

Picture of the Old Bancroft House, from Dr. Merrick Bemis.

Old Oil Painting (Portrait of a Lady, name unknown), from Dr. Francis Brick.

A Picture of Minot's Ledge Light House, showing the foundation, plans of construction, and the complete building, the gift of Elbridge Boyden.

Thirty-five Photographs of Columbus, taken from different portraits in the Columbian Exhibition, were presented by Nathaniel Paine, Esq.

A plaster cast (bust) of Frederick W. Gale has been placed in the Library by Charles R. Johnson, Esq. Mr. Gale was born in Northboro', graduated at Harvard in 1836, studied in the law office of Hon. Isaac Davis. He lived for a time in St. Louis, and afterward returned to Worcester. He visited Europe, and while returning was lost on the steamer Arctic (Collins line), Sept. 27, 1854. His name appears in the Worcester Directory in 1844, 5, 6 and 7, and again in 1852, 3 and 4.

The Library has been open every afternoon (Sundays excepted), during the year, excepting two weeks in the summer, with a gradual increase in the number of visitors.

THOMAS A. DICKINSON,

Librarian.

GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

Abbot, W. F. 93 pamphlets, 36 papers.
American Museum of Natural History. 2 pamphlets.
Anderson, John, Jr. 1 pamphlet.
American Antiquarian Society. 1 vol, 4 pamphlets, 11 papers.
Arnold, James N. 1 pamphlet.
American Geographical Society. 4 pamphlets.
Adams, W. F. & Co., Springfield. 5 pamphlets.
American Congregational Association. 1 pamphlet.
Academy of Science, St. Louis. 10 pamphlets.
Bloss, W. C. 1 pamphlet.
Buffington E. D. 2 pamphlets.
Bureau of Information, (S. California.) 1 pamphlet.
Briggs, Mrs. F. W. 25 volumes, 7 pamphlets.
Brown, Freeman. 1 pamphlet, 1 picture.
Buffalo Historical Society. 1 pamphlet.
Bemis, Dr. Merrick. Picture of "Old Bancroft House," 2 volumes.
Boyden, M. A. 1 pamphlet.
Boston Book Co. 3 pamphlets.
Blake, Francis E. 3 volumes, 1 pamphlet.
Boston University. 1 pamphlet.
Board of Trade, (Worcester.) 3 pamphlets.
Brooklyn Library. 2 pamphlets.
Banfield, Dr. 11 volumes, 2 pamphlets, 18 papers, 2 miscellaneous.
Barton, E. M. Newspaper cuttings, "Carl's Tour on Main Street," 1 volume, 53 pamphlets, 25 papers.
Boyden, Elbridge. Framed picture of Minot's Ledge Light House.
Brown, Edwin. "Chicago Day Illustrated."
Blanchard, F. S. & Co. 1 volume.
Bates, E. C. 1 volume.
Burnham Antique Book Store. 1 pamphlet.
Banister, Chas. H. 82 pamphlets.
Bancroft, Miss E. B., Petersham. Ancient piece of bead work—1840.
Brick, Dr. Francis. 1 oil painting, 4 volumes.
Canadian Institute. 2 pamphlets.
Crowell, Thos. Y. & Co. 1 pamphlet, 1 paper.
Cutler, U. Waldo. 3 pamphlets.
Cadby, John W. 1 pamphlet.

Cambell, W. J. (Phil.) 1 pamphlet.
Course, F. M. Bulletins.
Clemence, H. M. 3 volumes.
Congresso Nationale, Costa Rica. 1 pamphlet.
Chase, Charles A. 1 pamphlet.
Cheever, Henry T., D. D. 1 volume.
Columbian College. 1 paper.
Conover, George S. 1 paper.
Christian Literature Co. 1 pamphlet.
City Messenger, (Providence, R. I.) 1 pamphlet.
Clarke, Robert & Co. 5 papers.
Conaty, Rev. Thomas J. Catholic School and Home Journal for the year.
Connecticut Hist. Co. 2 pamphlets.
Conant, Hezekiah, (Pawtucket, R. I.) The Conant Memorial Church, Dudley, Mass.
Clarke, A. S. 1 pamphlet.
Crane, E. B. 8 pamphlets.
Crane, John C. 1 volume, 1 pamphlet.
Crompton Loom Works. 1 pamphlet.
Cyr, Narcisse. Cruel persecutions of the Protestants in the Kingdom of France.
Denny, C. C. Coil of English card wire, 2 papers.
Davenport Academy of Science. 1 pamphlet.
Darling, Gen. Chas. W. 1 volume, 5 pamphlets.
Department of Agriculture. 1 volume.
DeWolf, Fisk & Co. 1 pamphlet.
Drew & Allis. 4 directories.
Department of State. Consul Reports for the year, 5 volumes.
Dedham Historical Society. Register for the year.
Davis, A. McFarland. 1 pamphlet, 1 paper.
Department of the Interior. 7 pamphlets.
Dodd, Mead & Co. 2 pamphlets.
Davidson, Walter. 1 volume, 16 pamphlets, 10 papers.
Dickinson, T. A. 3 volumes.
Estes & Lauriat. 4 pamphlets.
Essex Institute. 5 pamphlets.
Elson, A. W. & Co. 3 papers.
Forbes, Mrs. H. M. The Hundreth Town.
Foster, Geo. H. Old spinning roll (English.)
Forehand, Fred. 2 volumes.
Fitton, Mrs. E. Cane which belonged to Booth Bottomly.
Grider, Rufus A. 4 historical powder horn pictures.

Goddard, Charles A. Springfield musket 1861, taken from a rebel at Cedar Creek, N. C., 1862, sword found in the attic of the Otis Corbett house, biscuit issued as rations in 1863.
Gunther, Alexander. 1 German cooking lamp, 16 volumes.
Gun & Co. 1 pamphlet.
Gregory, Harry. 1 pamphlet, 1 paper.
Griffin, Martin I. J. 1 paper.
Green, Hon Samuel A. Map of Worcester County in 1785, : volume. 6 pamphlets.
Goodell, H. H., Mass. Agricultural College. College reports.
Ginn & Co. 4 papers.
Howard, Albert H. 1 egg beater.
Hierseman, Karl W. 1 pamphlet.
Harlow, Maj. William T. Ancient map of Leicester.
Hoepli, Ulrico. 1 pamphlet.
Holman, Charles R. 2 volumes.
Holden, Henry C. 1 volume.
Harrassowitz, Otto, (Leipsig.) 2 pamphlets.
Howard, Joseph Jackson. Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica for the year.
Houghton, Mifiin Co. 5 pamphlets, 2 papers.
Hanley, N. H. & Co. 1 pamphlet.
Heitman, F. B., Washington, D. C. 1 paper.
Harper, Francis P. 1 paper.
Harrington, Hon. Francis A. 1 pamphlet.
Harvard University Library. 3 pamphlets.
Humphrey, George W., (Dedham.) 2 pamphlets.
Heywood, Wm. S. History of Westminster, Mass.
Heywood, Mrs. Wm. S. 153 volumes from the estate of Rev. Adin Ballou.
Howe, Frank I. Binding for pamphlets.
Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba. 2 pamphlets.
Iowa State Historical Society. 1 volume, 5 pamphlets.
Johns Hopkins University. Publications as issued.
Johnson, Charles R. Plaster cast of Frederic W. Gale, portrait of Isaac Davis.
Jillson, Hon. Clark. 1 picture.
Kent, Thomas G. North American Review, 1892.
Knight, J. H. Framed picture.
Kendall, Horace. 1 volume.
Knowles, Edward R., LL D. 2 pamphlets.
Lancaster Town Library. 1 pamphlet.
Lincoln, Edward W. 1 pamphlet.

Library Co., Philadelphia. 2 pamphlets.
Lowell, A. S. Nails from his old house in North Worcester, built in 1730.
Lewis, Thos. H., St. Paul. 7 papers.
Lindsay, R. M., (Phil.) 2 papers.
Library Bureau, Boston. 1 paper.
Los Angeles Saturday Times and Weekly Mirror. Illustrated paper, October 1, 1892.
Lang & Co., (St. Louis, Mo.) 1 pamphlet.
Longman's & Green. 3 pamphlets.
Leonard, B. A. Silver bowed spectacles which belonged to Calvin Ammidown, of Southbridge, 1 volume.
Leicester Town Library. 1 pamphlet.
Libbie, C. F. & Co. 3 pamphlets.
Meriam, R. N. 3 medals, 1 volume, 68 pamphlets, 37 papers.
Maine Historical Society. 1 volume, 4 pamphlets.
Marsh, Hon. Henry A. 1 pamphlet.
Marble, A. P. 60 pamphlets.
Museo National de Costa Rica. 1 volume.
Minnesota Historical Society. 1 pamphlet.
Manitoba Historical Society. 1 pamphlet.
Macmillan & Co. 1 pamphlet.
May, Rev. Samuel. 2 volumes, 48 pamphlets, 29 papers.
Mitchell's. 1 catalogue.
Maine Genealogical Society. 1 pamphlet.
Merriman, Rev. Daniel. 1 volume.
Mareau, Mrs. Oren. Indian dugout, found in Comet Pond, Hubbardston.
Maynard, M. W. Framed picture.
Maynard, Mander A. 2 car locks, ticket dating stamp, and one pair calipers.
McDonough, Joseph. 1 pamphlet.
Moore, W. H. 1 pamphlet. 2 papers.
New England Historic Genealogical Society. Register as issued, 3 pamphlets.
Nash, Edward W. 1 pamphlet.
Nims & Knight, (Troy.) 1 pamphlet.
New York State Library. 1 pamphlet.
Nebraska State Historical Society. 1 volume.
Old Colony Historical Society. Reports, 2 papers.
O'Flynn, Richard. 1 volume, 36 pamphlets.
Ohio State Archeological Society. 1 pamphlet.
Paine, Nathaniel. 35 photos of pictures of Christopher Columbus, 5 pamphlets, 3 papers.

Pennsylvania, The Historical Society of. 9 pamphlets.
Pope, Col. Albert A. 2 pamphlets.
Putnam, Samuel H. 2 sermons by Job Cushing, of Shrewsbury, 1727, 3 volumes, 2 pamphlets.
Peabody, Dr. Charles A. 2 pamphlets.
Putnam & Davis. 1 souvenir, 3 volumes, 1 pamphlet, 87 papers.
Pomeroy, J. E. 4 papers.
Providence Athenæum. 1 pamphlet.
Picturesque Publishing Co. 2 volumes.
Potter, Burton Willis. 4 volumes, 1 pamphlet.
Peck, Augustus E. Portraits of Moses Spooner and wife, 1 volume.
Pierce, George M. 1 pamphlet.
Putnam, Eben. 1 pamphlet.
Parliment Publishing Co., (Chicago.) 2 papers.
Putnam, G. P. Sons. 3 pamphlets.
Rice, Franklin P. 1 volume, 43 pamphlets.
Roe, Alfred S. 3 volumes, 33 pamphlets, 9 papers.
Rhode Island Historical Society. 3 pamphlets.
Revere, Fred. Painting and lettering sign.
Rasson & Palmer. 1 pamphlet.
Rockwood, E. J. Fire bellows and brush.
Reed, Miss Julia. 2 volumes, 1 pamphlet, 2 pictures.
Risser & Co., (Toronto.) 1 pamphlet.
Salisbury, Hon. Stephen. 1 oil painting, 10 volumes.
State Board of Health, Nashville, Tenn. Bulletin for the year.
State Historical Society, (Topeka, Kan.) 1 pamphlet.
Scribner, Charles & Son. 3 pamphlets, 11 papers.
Staples, Samuel E. 1 rebel gun, 2 volumes, 28 pamphlets, 103 papers.
Swan, Robert T. 1 volume.
Schultz, Albert, (Paris.) 2 pamphlets.
Skinner, John. 1 pamphlet.
St. John, Rev. T. E. 1 photograph, 2 maps.
Smith, James A. 1 pamphlet.
Smith, William S. 7 pamphlets, 38 papers.
Stone, Augustus. 2 volumes, 40 pamphlets, 36 papers.
Steiger & Co. 1 pamphlet.
Stevens, B. F., (London.) 3 pamphlets.
Secretary of the Commonwealth. State Documents, 7 volumes.
Smith, J. D. 1 paper.
Sheldon, George. Muster roll of the Company under command of Capt. Benj. Hastings, in Col. Asa Whitcomb's regiment, to 1st of Aug., 1775. Copied from original by the donor, 2 volumes, 7 pamphlets.

Smithsonian Institution. 4 volumes, 8 pamphlets.
Seagrave, Daniel. 1 pamphlet.
Stearns, C. C. 3 relics, 7 volumes, 27 pamphlets, 200 papers.
Stryker, Gen. W. S. 2 volumes.
Stechert, G. E. 1 pamphlet, 1 paper.
Swayne, Wagner. 1 volume.
Taylor, Marvin M. Package of sermons of Dr. Samuel Cooper, of Brattle Square Church, Boston, 1730–1780.
Tatman, Charles T. 1 pamphlet.
Tyler, Rev. Albert, Oxford. 3 photographs of old Newgate Prison.
University of the State of New York. 1 pamphlet.
University of California. 5 pamphlets.
Upham. Henry Pratt. The Upham Genealogy, 1892.
Van Dorn, F., (Mt. Morris, N. Y.) 5 photographs, 1 pamphlet.
Walworth, Mrs. E. H. 1 pamphlet.
Wesby, Herbert. 19 volumes, 1 pamphlet, 192 papers.
Weatherbee, Mrs. E. D. 1 paper.
Wisconsin State Historical Society. 2 pamphlets.
Williamson Book Co , (Toronto.) 3 pamphlets.
Whitmore, W. H. 23d Report of the Record Commissioners of the City of Boston.
Williams, W. A. 2 portraits, painted by Willard, of Ex-Mayor Richardson.
Worcester Board of Health 4 pamphlets.
Worcester Woman's Club. 1 pamphlet.
Watertown Historical Society. 1 pamphlet.
Westchester Co. Hist. Society. 1 pamphlet.
Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts and Letters. 1 pamphlet.
Walker, Hon. J. H. 1 volume.
Woodman, Charles L. 1 pamphlet.
Yale University Library. 1 volume, 6 pamphlets.

DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND GENERAL HISTORY.

For several years it has been customary to embody in this report a paper or essay of some member on a subject within the scope of the Department work. On the present occasion, however, no such paper is forthcoming, and it remains for the Chairman, as in former times, to make brief reference to a few salient points in the archæological work of the world during the last twelve months.

Mr. Flinders Petrie has continued his explorations at Kaft, in Egypt, a large measure of success attending his efforts, as in the past. He is expected to return to London the coming spring to deliver a series of lectures at the Royal Institution. Some of the results of his recent labors may then be detailed. In this connection it may be stated, as a matter of interest, that the library and museum founded by the noted Egyptologist, Amelia B. Edwards, and placed under Mr. Petrie's charge at University College, London, is now open.

Excavations have been kept up on the sites of buried cities in the valley of the Euphrates, and the British Museum is constantly receiving additions to its Semitic department in the form of sculptured figures, pottery and inscribed tablets from this source. The inscriptions are mostly in cuneiform characters, especially those dating farthest back in point of time; many of them have been read, as the work of deciphering them is constantly going on, and they have been found to cover a wide range of subjects. In fact every business transaction, however small, seems to have been recorded, so that we find here set forth details of the lives not only of kings and nobles, but also of the poorest people and even of beggars. Among the inscribed clay tablets is one which has been called "the oldest dressmaker's bill in the world." It was found in the ruins of a temple dedicated to the ghost god in the

city of Nipur in Southern Chaldea. From the style of the writing and the irregular system of numerals used it would appear that the tablet must date at least as far back as 2800 B. C. It contains a list of 92 vestments which were presented to the temple by the king. Among the items are: "Twelve white robes of the temple, eight robes of the house of his lady, ten collars of the house of his lady, ten pure gold collars, two wide robes, and four scented robes."

The excavations at Athens, under the direction of the American School, are still proceeding with profit, and so are similar operations in Rome and its vicinity.

On this continent, and in our own country, the work of exploration is constantly going on, the mounds of the Mississippi Valley and the pueblos and cliff dwellings of the Southwest being the chief objective points. The territory now covered by Ashland County, Ohio, appears to have been one of the chief seats of the mound-builders in pre-historic times. A series of mounds or intrenchments of a military character surrounded this territory on all sides when the first white settlers took up their abode there. Many of these earthworks have since been reduced by the plough and shovel, but a large number still remain. In the summer of this year two young men interested in such work, J. W. Mykrantz and Henry Graham, began a scientific excavation of these mounds, and their labors were well rewarded. One mound opened was found to contain an immense number of skeletons, some of which showed marks of violence, from which it was supposed that a battle had occurred near the place, and that all the slain were placed in a heap and covered. In another mound indications of an altar were discovered, the remains also indicating that the people were sun worshippers. In still other mounds were found finely ornamental pottery, and articles of household use and personal adornment, as well as weapons of war. All these articles were of the stone age. Some of the flint implements were very finely wrought, and it is thought must have been the work of years, as such a state of polish could only be attained by constant rubbing for a long period. The evidence seemed to point to the Asiatic origin of these people as the relics found tally with those

of the East. It is proposed to open more of these mounds in 1894.

Dr. J. Walter Fewkes of Cambridge, Mass., an archæologist of ability, and a member of the Hemenway Southwestern archæological expedition, is now engaged in preparing a description of the results of his labors in the Southwest. He has during this year issued three monographs with the following titles: "A Central American Ceremony, which suggests the snake dance of the Tusayan (or Hopi, Moki) villagers"; "Awatobi; an archæological verification of a Tusayan legend; and "Certain Personages who appear in a Tusayan Ceremony." These are all very interesting articles, and cannot fail to arouse in the student a desire to possess more of the works of the eminent author who, it is to be hoped, will continue his narrative to the end, and afterwards reënter the field of discovery in which by education and natural talent he is so well fitted to labor.

CHARLES R. JOHNSON, *Chairman.*

LOCAL HISTORY AND GENEALOGY.

Notable Events of the Year—National Matters.

JANUARY.

10. Fire in Boston destroys $1,600,000 worth of property.

A republican and a populist House organized in Kansas, two speakers standing side by side in the same desk.

14. The National House of Representatives votes to purchase the Cherokee Strip.

Monsignor Satolli appointed Permanent Apostolic Delegate to the United States by the Pope.

21. Railroad collision at Alton, Illinois, on the "Big 4." Nine killed, twelve fatally injured and one hundred burned by oil.

22. Fire at St. Louis destroys an elevator and 1,250,000 bushels of wheat. Loss $1,500,000.

23. National Quarantine Bill passes Congress.

28. Queen of Hawaii dethroned, and a provisional government established who send commissioners to Washington to ask annexation.

31. Martin Ryerson gives $100,000 towards a campus fund of $500,000 for the University of Chicago.

An ice gorge on the Ohio river at Cincinnati causes a loss of many boats and $100,000 worth of lumber.

FEBRUARY.

2. Bill introduced in the National House providing for the admission into the United States of such States of Canada as might apply.

3. Rev. Dr. W. J. Tucker, of Andover, elected President of Dartmouth College.

4. Ram "Katahdin" launched at Bath Iron Works, Maine.

5. Convention of Canadians at Essex votes to remain as now, 21; for independence, 12; for imperial federation, 3; for political union with the United States, 413.

8. Militia of the United States numbered 112,496.

10. Monsignor Satolli revokes the rule refusing sacraments to those sending their children to public schools.

15. Riot in Kansas caused by rival political factions.

The President recommends annexation of Hawaii.

22. President Harrison hoists the American Flag over the "New York" of the American line of trans-Atlantic steamers.

28. Battleship "Indiana" launched at Philadelphia.

MARCH.

4. With the inauguration of President Cleveland the Democratic party came into full possession of the government for the first time since 1861.

Tornadoes in the South destroy life and property.

9. Hawaiian annexation treaty returned to the State Department at President Cleveland's request.

10. Several killed, 30 injured and $5,000,000 loss by fire in Boston.

13. Floods cause great damage in several States.

16. U. S. Navy ranks 5th in the world.

18. G. W. Vanderbilt gives the Teachers' College of New York City $200,000. The Baptist Missionary Society receives $50,000 from J. D. Rochefeller.

Fire at Milwaukee, Wis. Loss, $500,000.

19. Tremont Temple, Boston, destroyed by fire.

21. Largest flour mills in the world at Litchfield, Ill., burned.

25. General strikes interfering with freedom of commerce, declared illegal.

APRIL.

1. Mine explosion kills 10 men at Shamokin, Pa.

8. Cornell University receives $50,000 from Hiram W. Sibley.

11. Will of Elliott W. Shepard gives $150,000 to various religious institutions.

13. Commissioner Blount ends American protectorate and hauls down U. S. flag at Honolulu.

15. Public reception of Duke de Veraga, lineal descendant of Columbus.

27. Ships and men of ten nations participate in the grandest naval pageant ever witnessed.

MAY.

1. Opening of the World's Columbian Exhibition by President Cleveland.

Decline in prices. Panic followed by failures.

9. Engine on N. Y. C. R. R. makes 102 miles in one hour.

22. Speed of 21.00 knots made by warship "New York."

31. Dr. Briggs convicted of heresy.

Body of Jefferson Davis reinterred at Richmond.

JUNE.

9. Ford's Opera House, the place of Lincoln's assasination, now used as the pension record office, collapsed. 21 killed and many wounded.

10. Launching of battleship "Massachusetts" at Philadelphia.

20. Earthquake shock at Charleston, S. C.

Lizzie Borden acquitted at New Bedford of the murder of her father and step-mother.

26. Anarchists pardoned by Gov. Altgeld of Illinois.

29. Panic prevented by the loan of $6,000,000 by N. Y. Clearing House.

JULY.

5. Michigan women secure right to vote in municipal elections.

10. Fifteen firemen cremated and cold storage building at the World's Fair, Chicago, destroyed by fire.

20. Mills in New England begin to suspend; bank failures all over the country announced.

Mr. Drexel of Philadelphia leaves $1,000,000 for an art gallery.

28. Discovery in Wyandotte Co., Kansas, of the ruins of a prehistoric people.

AUGUST.

3. Scarcity of currency makes a premium of 45 per cent.

7. Congress convenes in extraordinary session to relieve the financial stringency.

12. Discovery of the lost records of the first fourteen congresses.

Launching of the "Minneapolis" at Philadelphia.

24 and 29. Great storms on the Atlantic coast. Many lives lost and much damage to shipping.

SEPTEMBER.

9. A daughter born to the President and Mrs. Cleveland in the White House.

11. Parliament of Religions opens at Chicago.

16. Opening of the Cherokee Strip to settlement. A mad crowd struggle for possession.

17. Forest fires in Wisconsin destroy 200 sq. miles of timber.

OCTOBER.

2. Terrible cyclone in Louisiana.

4. Northwest wheat crop greatest ever known.

13. Excursion train accident at Jackson, Mich., killing 12 and injuring many.

20. Railroad wreck at Battle Creek, Mich. 26 killed.

26. Battleship "Oregon" launched at San Francisco.

27. Million dollar fire at Pittsburg, Pa.

28. Carter Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, assassinated.

30. Sherman Silver Bill repealed.
Columbian Exposition closed.

NOVEMBER.

1. Twenty lives lost by an electric car going through a draw in Portland, Oregon.

3. Extraordinary session of Congress closed.

22. A $500,000 fire at Springfield, Mass.

23. An $800,000 fire at Detroit, Mich. Seven lives lost.

24. A 1,000,000 fire at Columbus, Ohio.

DECEMBER.

2. Lehigh strike results in train wrecking, loss of lives and destruction of property.
$200,000 fire at White Haven.
$700,000 fire at Baltimore.

20. Deficiency in the National Treasury estimated at twenty millions.

21. $2,500,000 fire at Manchester.

31. The year may be said to have been one of receiverships, many of the prominent railroads passing into the hands of trustees. Business generally unsettled. Great numbers unemployed.

Prominent Obituaries.

JANUARY.

1. Prof. E. N. Horsford, a noted Harvard instructor.

2. Martha J. Lamb, editor Magazine of American History.
Peter Nolan, of Orange Co., N. Y., aged 103.

11. Gen. Benjamin Franklin Butler.

17. Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes.

23. Justice L. Q. C. Lamar of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Bishop Phillips Brooks.

27. James G. Blaine.
Gen. Abner Doubleday.

28. Ex-Judge James Campbell, P. M. G. in Pierce's Cabinet.

FEBRUARY.

20. Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard.

MARCH.

10. Rev. Dr. Andrew Preston Peabody, Harvard University.

24. Col. Elliott F. Shepard, editor New York Mail and Express.

28. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, last of the Confederate Generals.

APRIL.

18. Lucy Larcom.

27. Gen. John M. Corse, who "held the fort."

JUNE.

6. Edwin Booth, the eminent tragedian.

21. Senator Leland Stanford, of California.

AUGUST.

10. Hon. George Makepeace Towle.

SEPTEMBER.

7. Hamilton Fish, Grant's Secretary of State.

OCTOBER.

7. William Smith, LL. D., lexicographer and scholar.

18. Lucy Stone, "Woman's Rights" advocate.

NOVEMBER.

9. Francis Parkman, the Historian.

21. Ex-Gov. Jeremiah Rusk, of Wisconsin.

DECEMBER.

2. Pauline Cushman, noted scout of the late war.

15. John L. Porter, Confederate naval constructor and builder of the "Merrimac."

Worcester City and County Events.

JANUARY.

1. Electric cars on North End Street R. R. begin regular time from Foster street to Adams square.

2. Inauguration of City Government. Mayor Marsh recommends revision of city charter.

30,000 new Columbian stamps sold at the Postoffice.

Madame Janauschek as Lady Macbeth at Theatre.

Celebration of 60th marriage anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan E. Ward at Upton.

3. Fire at Charles Baker & Co.'s, North Foster street. Alarm at 11 P. M., thermometer 8 below zero. Loss $54,909.46.

Charles H. Baldwin drowned at Lake Quinsigamond while fishing.

6. Lease of Providence and Worcester R. R. to N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. The last local road to exist here.

7. Golden Wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Cook at Milford.

11. 125th anniversary of First Parish (Unitarian) Church at Fitchburg.

12. Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, burned. Loss $160,000.

21. Fire at E. T. Smith & Co.'s Shrewsbury st. Loss $11,000.

100th anniversary of the Worcester Fire Society.

Carmencita, famous dancer, at Theatre.

24. Public hearing upon proposed new city charter.

26. First tax on collateral legacies collected in this Co. under chap. 425, Acts of 1891, amounting to $5,235.52, on estate of Ida W. Johnson.

FEBRUARY.

3. Postmaster C. H. Griffin of Brookfield celebrates 50th anniversary of marriage.

6. Electric car on Kendall st. breaks control and is demolished.

Accident on O. C. R. R. at Leominster. 6 injured.

13. Fire at Spencer. Loss $100,000.

21. Fire in Chase Building, Front st. Loss $5,000.

23. Celebration at Grace Church of 50th anniversary of marriage of Rev. and Mrs. William Pentecost.

Edwin C. Thayer offers library building and fund to Uxbridge.

MARCH.

13. 100th anniversary of Morning Star Lodge, F. & A. M.

New Water Works in North Brookfield tested.

14. Golden Wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Aldrich at Spencer.

16. First Electric Car on Main street.

19. Fire in Slater Woollen Works, Webster. Loss $20,000.

20. Anton Seidl's orchestra, Emma Juch and Galassi at Mechanics Hall in a Wagner concert.

21. Agreement to postpone for five years the grade crossing law in Worcester.

29. 50th anniversary of marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Milton Stone of Hubbardston.

31. First issue of The Millbury Journal, a weekly paper.

APRIL.

1. New High School Building opened for inspection.

2. 50th anniversary of marriage of F. M. Marble and wife.

4. First concert Mendelsshon Society under direction of E. N. Anderson.

Julia Marlowe as Rosalind at the Theatre.

6. $10,000 given to Union Congregational Society at North Brookfield to build a new church, by Mrs. Nancy H. Tucker.

Solomon Shumway elected Constable of Webster for the 53d time.

7. Fall of snow to the depth of several inches.

9. Fierce and bloody riot caused by the sign of the cross between Mahometans and Christians of the Arabian quarter on Dungarven.

First regular electric car on Quinsigamond route.

10. Eagle Satinet Mills at Hubbardston burned. $35,000 loss.

11. Presentation to the City of a pear-tree from Worcester, England, by Senator Hoar.

50th anniversary of the marriage of Capt. Joseph Hancock and wife at Milford.

18. 50th anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Clark at Hubbardston.

19. Wire Cloth Co.'s buildings at Clinton burned. Loss $250,000. Worcester Fire Department sent help.

50th anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Sumner Reed at North Brookfield.

20. 59th anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Wheelock at Uxbridge.

21. Fire in Whitcomb Block, Front street.

23. Matt Jansen, a Russian Finn murdered by Simon Alanen, a fellow countryman.

MAY.

1. As evidence of late spring the last vestige of snow has just disappeared.

2. Installation, after a year's preaching, of Rev. F. B. Vrooman, as pastor of Salem Street Church.

4. Rains swell streams and dams break in different localities.

5. Commencement of work of relaying rails for electric street railway.

9. 50th anniversary of marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Horatio Hall at Spencer.

10. Mojeska in Henry VIII. at Theatre.

13. Woollen Mills of Crossley Bros. at Barre burned. $50,000 loss.

17. Gen. Ballington Booth of the Salvation Army at Mechanics Hall.

20. Howe Factory at East Douglas, occupied by American Axe & Tool Co. burned. Loss $75,000.

23. Electric cars commence running on single track, 15 minutes time, Lincoln square and Adams square. No rails across the steam R. R. tracks at Lincoln square.

25. 100th anniversary erection of Unitarian Church at Bolton.

27. North End Road runs 15 minute cars to Greendale.

30. Electric cars between Webster square and Hope Cemetery.

JUNE.

6. New City Charter, with minority representation clause, passes Legislature, to be submitted to vote of the people.

10. Fire at Bay State House. Loss $19,890.

22. 50th anniversary of marriage of Jonathan C. French and wife.

JULY.

1. Horse car run through Summer st. to save franchise.

2. Dedication of Park Avenue M. E. Church.

Double track in Shrewsbury st. first used by electrics.

4. Golden Wedding of Nathaniel L. Parkhurst and wife at Paxton.

P. O. Block in Webster burned by incendiaries, who were convicted and sentenced.

5. Heavy storm; cows and horse killed by lightning at North Worcester. Slight earthquake in Blackstone valley.

10. Body of William Baxter found at Holden. Edward Cunningham confessed manslaughter and took sentence.

AUGUST.

1. First time since 1857 the local savings banks require notice of withdrawal of amounts over $50.

2. Warren's tannery at Auburn burned. Loss $12,000.

7. Celebration 102d birthday of Miss Huldah Arnold at Milford.

9. Worcester Clearing House requests payment of wages in clearing house checks, because of lack of currency.

16. Fire in R. C. Taylor's building, Front st. Loss $9,590.

17. Veteran Firemen's Tournament. Many visiting companies.

19. Ground broken for extensive improvements at North End by Stephen Salisbury.

24. Heavy wind damages many trees, notably the elephant elm on the Common.

25. Electric cars running from City Hall to Lincoln square, and on the 30th several run through to Adams square.

SEPTEMBER.

1. Electric cars commence running on Chandler street.

7. Heavy wind and rain does much damage in Blackstone valley. Cars blown across track P. & W. R. R.

9. Fire at 79 Washington square causes loss of $4,584.

11. Golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Tucker.

12. Dedication of new town hall at New Braintree.

13. Big fire at Spencer.

17. Over $600,000 expended in reconstruction street railway. First meeting in new Second Advent Church, Chandler st.

24. 150th anniversary Leominster First Church.

OCTOBER.

6. 150 anniversary of Centre Cong. Church at Boylston.

8. Dedication of the new Park Church on Elm street.

10. 84th annual meeting of American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions opens in Mechanics Hall.

12. Golden Wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Whitney at Upton.

18. Boston Tigers the guests of the Worcester Continentals. Michael Carey, aged 70, arrested for murder of his wife at Southbridge on the 12th, and confessed.

19. Golden Wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin B. Nourse at Westborough.

21. Fire at East Douglas destroys shops of American Axe and Tool Co. Loss $100,000.

NOVEMBER.

2. Fire at Clinton burns stable and 13 horses. Loss $9,000.

5. West Side cars to Newton square by electricity.

7. Dedication of new Y. M. C. A. building in Southbridge.

9. 50th anniversary Holy Cross College.

16. Golden Wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Alzirus Brown.

26. 50th anniversary First Universalist Church.

27. Fire burns out the *Telegram*. Loss $6,183.

28. H. T. Pratt's barn on Burncoat st. burned. Loss $12,500.

30. Electric cars commence running on Southbridge st. Last horse car used and stored.

DECEMBER.

4. Organization of Park Avenue M. E. Church, 70 members.
7. Lecture on Shakespere by Robert G. Ingersoll.
10. Fire at 20 Front street causes loss of $1,200.
12. City election. New Charter adopted.
14. Electric car on Providence st. hill breaks from control. Narrow escape of two passengers. This the third accident of the kind in the city in 1893, the second being at the Lake.
22. Presentation of 20 double gold eagles to Superintendent of Schools A. P. Marble on completion of his 25 years' service.
Fire in Upton destroys straw shop. Loss $20,000.
28. Salvini at the Worcester Theatre.
30. Joseph Jefferson in Rip Van Winkle at the Theatre.

Worcester City and County Obituaries.

JANUARY.

1. Tillson Gray, 80 years, 10 months.
3. At Leominster, Charles Joslin, 69.
Eneas Morgan, 70 years.
4. George W. Jenkins, aged 80.
5. George Sumner, 68. A Vice-President of this Society. See Memorial in the next volume.
7. At Auburn, Sarah O. Allen, 87.
9. Mrs. Bede G. Dane, 82.
10. At Milford, Amariah A. Taft, born Mendon May 15, 1824. Married Feb. 20, 1854, Thankful Sayles Wilkinson of Smithfield, R. I.
12. Rev. John D. E. Jones, 74. Former pastor 1st Baptist Church, and later Superintendent of Schools in Worcester.
At Millbury, Richard Taylor Buck, 61. Born at Sheffield, England. A manufacturer of edge tools.
15. At Leicester, Alonzo White, 84.
16. Dwight C. Sumner, 53.
Mrs. Hannah G. Jones, 84.
18. Erastus W. Wheeler, 87. First white child born in Dixfield, Maine. First to make and wear a combined cloth and rubber shoe. Passenger in first R. R. train to Boston.

17. In Upton, Justus Aldrich, 85.

20. Hon. Dana Woodman, 85. Long a resident of Hampton, N. H.; at one time a member of the Governor's Council. His daughter, with whom he lived, was wife of the late Nathan Leavenworth, Principal of Worcester Academy.

21. George W. Russell, born in Carlisle, Mass., Aug. 9, 1809. Apprentice in same carriage shop in Concord with Albert Tolman and many years his partner in Worcester.

In Grafton, Dea. L. S. Pratt, 81.

24. Isaac Rivers, 81. Joseph Rims, 81.

In Grafton, John S. Sweeney, 83.

25. Sarah A., wife of Samuel Waite, 83.

28. George P. Clark, 86, an old anti-slavery man who harbored runaway slaves.

29. John Trumbull, 52, youngest son of the late George A. Trumbull, for whom Trumbull street and square were named.

FEBRUARY.

6. At Boston, Mrs. Susan W. Ware, formerly of Worcester, 87.

11. Sumner Cook, 86 years, 11 months.

16. In Blackstone, Mrs. Hannah (Rosese) Clarke, 92.

18. Rebecca B., widow of Rev. George H. Kilton, 83.

19. Jane H., widow of Henry Palmer, 86.

23. Mrs. Lucinda E. Peck, 84. Born in Thompson, Conn.

22. In Pittsburg, N. Y., Mrs. Rebecca Heywood Rogers, formerly of Leicester, 96 years, 11 months. In 1833 she married Rutherford Rogers, a descendant of the martyr.

MARCH.

6. Mrs. Thirzah Pierce, 80.

Joseph P. Young, 73, a war veteran.

11. Addison Macullar, 70.

14. In Leominster, E. J. Marsh, born Cabot, Vt., March 21, 1811. A graduate of Middlebury College. He was successively principal of the Concord High School, Thetford Academy, Milton Academy, and Lawrence Academy, Groton. He compiled the Marsh genealogy.

15. Mrs. Clarrisa J., widow of Joseph H. Nash, 85.
19. In Petersham, Abigail Holden, 85.
20. In East Brookfield, Dea. Joshua Cole, 87.
Brigham Gross, 87.
Sylvia A., widow of Elias Boyden, 86.
22, Thomas D. Brooks of Athol, born 1811. Justice of the Peace, Franklin Co., 1850.
23. In Upton, Perley P. Taft, 88. Born and lived in the house in which he died.
At Webster, Mrs. Sarah F. D. Spurr, 85.
" " Stebbens Fay, 80.
24. Mrs. Mary Stone, 82.
26. Mrs. Malinda, widow of John W. Utley, 83. Her son, John L. Utley, died the 21st, aged 54.
28. Edward Somers, 87.
At Newton Centre, George Capron, principal of the High School in Worcester 1852 to 1854. Born in Millville in 1824.
30. Harrison Moore, 74. Son of Willard Moore who lived and died on same farm in Tatnuck. Youngest of 12 children.
Narcissa, widow of Jonathan Allen, formerly widow of Edward Hall of Spencer, 82.

APRIL.

1. James Livigo, 83 years.
In Upton, Gordon N. Heywood, born in 1819.
4. Lucy S. N., widow of George F. Farley, 77.
Lois H., widow of Samuel F. Shattuck, 80.
5. In Leicester, Reuben R. Hills, 81
6. John A. Bancroft, 76. Born in Auburn.
In West Boylston, Maria, widow of Dea. James Fiske, 83.
7. In Petersham, Mrs. Mary Cook, 90.
8. Harriet N., widow of Sumner Dinsmore, 82.
In Millbury, David B. Harrington, 92.
10. In Rutland, Clarissa E., widow of Willis Smith, 88.
In Grafton, Charlotte, widow of Joseph Leland, 87.
11. Betsey Cooper Green, 78.
Lorin Wetherell, 79.

15. Mary, widow of James B. Syme, 78.

16. William Sumner, born in Spencer April 19, 1817. A musician of note, and vice-president of the Worcester Co. Musical Association.

28. Lois P., widow of Timothy Parker, 85.

MAY.

2. In Providence, William Capron, 82. Oldest railroad man in New England.

4. In this city, Betsey G., widow of Samuel H. Harrington, 83.

5. Abel Brigham, 77.

8. Miss Lucy Merriam Green, well known as an instructor in New York fashionable society of other generations, 82. An interesting obituary notice appeared in the *Spy* of Aug. 10, 1893.

9. In Uxbridge, Judson Hicks, 89.

10. In Warren, Eunice Powers Cutter, widow of Calvin Cutter, author of text-books in physiology, and surgeon of the 21st Mass. regiment in the rebellion, in the 74th year of her age. In 1856 she went to Kansas with her husband, who led a colony of Free-State emigrants; and soon after she returned East bearing important dispatches to friends of the cause. She was stopped by border ruffians, but escaped after a thrilling experience, the stage-wagon in which she was riding being riddled with bullets. She rendered effective aid to the soldiers in war-time in hospital and sanitary work.

16. Simeon Newton, a prominent citizen, aged 75. He was a native of Templeton.

17. Dr. George Chandler, aged 87. See biographical notice following the Department Reports.

19. In Whitinsville, George William Smith, 86.

21. James J. Warren, one of the oldest manufacturers in the city. He was born in Brimfield in 1822. His grandfather, Philemon Warren, was a cousin of Gen. Joseph Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill. John W. Warren, the father of James J., established the boot and shoe business at Brimfield in 1818. James began business in New York, and was afterward in Brimfield, and in Petersburg, Va. He came to Worcester in 1867.

20. In Mendon, Austin Wood, 75.

25. In Hardwick, Calvin W. Mann of Gilbertville, 63. A prominent citizen, holding various offices.

30. At Falmouth Heights, Henry Palmer, forty years a well-known citizen of Worcester, aged 70. He was a contractor and builder, in company with his brother, Addison Palmer. A native of Orford, N. H.

31. Oliver N. Stark, 61.

JUNE.

2. Sarah S., widow of Dea. Willard Allen, 80.

Mrs. Sarah Whittaker, 82.

3. Caroline, widow of Amos Porter Edwards, 87.

In Portland, Me., Hon. Milo Hildreth, the most prominent man of Northborough, aged 69. He took an active interest in politics as a republican, and was a radical temperance advocate. He was a representative in 1858, a state senator in 1865, and was appointed one of the board of managers of the Philadelphia Exposition of 1876. He also filled various other offices.

4. In Whitinsville, William Haliday Whitin, a native of that place, born Sept. 5, 1841, a son of the late Charles P. and Sarah Haliday Whitin. He was graduated at Yale College in 1863, and passed a year in Europe. He held several offices in the town, and was well known as a manufacturer and capitalist.

13. Persis H., widow of Thomas D. Blake, 87. A native of Ackworth, N. H.

18. Dr. George F. Woodbury, a prominent physician of this city, aged 42. He was born in Sutton.

18. In Worcester, Susan Hutchinson, widow of Capt. Amos Wheeler of Fitchburg, 99 years, 5 months, 18 days.

23. Mary M., widow of Chester Bancroft, 80.

26. Ex-Mayor Samuel E. Hildreth. See biographical notice, page 436 of this volume.

25. In Northborough, Moses Hildreth, a brother of Milo, 65.

27. Rebecca Elbridge Arnold, widow of Welcome Arnold, 92. She was a native of Harwich.

20. In Hubbardston, Leonard Hodgman, 75. He was a well-known builder, and erected forty-nine houses in Gardner, where he lived many years. He was a gold-seeker in California in 1849.

JULY.

1. In Brookfield, Hon. Washington Tufts, a native of the town, aged 72. He held prominent town offices, and was once a state senator. A Democrat in politics. He was station agent of the Boston and Albany railroad for thirty years.

3. Andrew J. Waite, one of the oldest and best known residents of the city, aged 72. He was a son of Lemuel Waite of Hubbardston, and came to Worcester with his parents in 1818. He was one of the original members of the first Methodist church in Worcester, and built the edifice in which it worshipped.

7. In Gardner, John Edgell, born in Westminster in 1804. In 1834 and later he ran a coach from Gardner to Worcester. As representative in 1850–51, he voted twenty-six times for Charles Sumner for U. S. senator.

In Paxton, Mrs. Eliza Pierce, a native of Holden, 82.

9. Lucy, widow of Ashley Moore of Worcester, 81.

Martha B., widow of John Chickering, 91.

11. In Milford, Joseph Dexter Hunt, 73. A native of Upton. He was well known as a prohibitionist.

12. In Oxford, Harriet W., widow of Zenas Larned, 82.

13. In Uxbridge, Mrs. Mary Chapman, 95.

18. In Hubbardston, Lucy Whitney, widow of Rev. Benjamin Rice, formerly pastor of the First Church in Winchendon, and mother of Hon. William Whitney Rice of Worcester, aged 94 years, 1 month and 14 days. She retained her mental faculties to a remarkable degree to the last. She was of genuine Puritan stock, the daughter of Phinehas and Berthia (Barrett) Whitney of Winchendon, the sixth generation in descent from the emigrant, John Whitney, who came from England in 1635.

20. Charles Francis Washburn, vice-president and secretary of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Co. See notice following that of Dr. Chandler, at the end of this volume.

Appleton Walker, a native of Danbury, N. H., 82.

23. In Warren, John Haskell Powers, 84.

26. John H. Martin, a well-known grocer, 63.

George Prentice Appleton Currier, a native of Holliston, aged 45.

27. In South Shrewsbury, Mrs. Marinda Warren, 87.

AUGUST.

6. In Westborough, Gen. George B. Brigham, a native of Rochester, N. Y., born April 29, 1821. He lived in Wisconsin and Kansas, coming to Westborough in 1881. He was in the Wisconsin volunteer service in the war, and attained the rank of brevet brigadier-general.

9. In North Brookfield, Miss Lucy Edmands, 91.

10. Dwight Waters, 84. He had been blind for many years, but was a familiar figure in our streets.

In Oxford, H. G. O. Taft, aged 75.

12. Franklin Wyman, aged 85. He had been a resident of Worcester for about twenty years, coming here from Westminster, where he was a manufacturer of paper.

13. Elizabeth Bancroft Cheever, widow of Ichabod Washburn. She was the daughter of Nathaniel Cheever, a publisher in Hallowell, Maine, where she was born Jan. 29, 1812. She was married to Dea. Washburn in 1858.

In Berlin, Mary S., widow of Dr. Lemuel Gott, 81 years. Formerly of Rockport.

17. In Brookfield, Mrs. Mary E. Gibbs, a native of Worcester, 90 years.

18. In Gardner, Asa T. Greenwood, 65.

20. Mrs. Olive Hartshorn Morrow, the last seven years the faithful custodian at the rooms of the Worcester Natural History Society, aged 54. A native of Norwich, Vt.

26. Miss Mary R. McFarland, aged 85. She was a native of Worcester, where five generations of her ancestors had lived. She was born at the old homestead on Pleasant street, and was the youngest child and last survivor of the family of James McFarland, which numbered ten.

27. Sophia P., widow of Elisha Copeland of Sterling, 90.

28. In Grafton, Emily W., widow of Hon. C. M. Owens of Stockbridge, 80.

29. In Leicester, Ervin Sprague, 73. He was a large real estate owner, a scientific farmer and a mechanic. He had been one of the selectmen.

In Athol, Mrs. Dr. George Hoyt, aged 84.

SEPTEMBER.

2. Elias T. Balcom, a veteran hotel keeper of years ago, aged 79. He was a native of Douglas.

In Holden, Charles Flagg, aged 85.

4. In Fitchburg, Adel Eaton, 88.

6. In Grafton, Mary L., wife of Hon. George K. Nichols, 62.

8. Dr. Austin K. Gould, 67. He was a surgeon in the war.

12. Mrs. Hannah Day, aged 101 years. She had been a resident of Worcester only a year and eight months, coming from Brunswick, Maine, her native place. She was the daughter of Caleb Jones. Her husband, Jesse Day, died twenty-seven years earlier, aged 76. She was a member of the Society of Friends.

In Paxton, Anna C., wife of S. H. Penniman, 77.

14. In Upton, Eleazer Gould, 70.

15. In Warren, Mrs. Lucy Bangs, 91.

16. In Sutton, Capt. Luther Little, aged 69, was drowned in Singletary Pond. He was an old sea-captain.

23. Samuel Bennett, 90.

26. In Rockdale, Northbridge, Joseph Mallett, 101. He was born in Chateaugay, P. E. I. in 1792.

27. In Whitinsville, Harriet Ann, wife of Joshua Thompson, 72.

29. In Uxbridge, Jeremiah Murphy, 83.

OCTOBER.

2. In North Brookfield, Mrs. Eliza W. Johnson, 91.

3. In this city, Mrs. Jane E. Wheaton of Greenfield, 82.

5. John Dorrington Seagrave, 79.

7. In Leicester, Mrs. Charlotte C. Partridge, 90.

12. Mowry A Lapham, 75. He was a well-known manufacturer in Millbury. A native of Burrillville, R. I.

12. In Shrewsbury, Lambert Bigelow, a native of Marlborough, 70 years.

15. In Leicester, Erastus W. Woodis of Worcester, 52.

21. In Barre, William W. Glazier, born in Albany, Vt., in 1827.

26. In Millbury, Sylvester Stockwell, a native of Sutton, 85.

27. Dr. Charles H. Warner, a graduate of the Harvard Medical School, aged 46.

28. In Sturbridge, Benjamin H. Franklin, aged 86.

30. In this city, Lucy L. Moor, 93.

NOVEMBER.

5. Hannah R., widow of Mason Whiting, 95.

Mrs. Priscilla Alden, 89.

6. Frances J., wife of Benjamin F. Parkhurst, 59. She had been for nearly 17 years the matron at the City Almshouse.

In Charlton, William H. Tucker, 74. He was the son of Jeremiah, and a great-grandson of Jonathan Tucker, one of the first settlers in the "County Gore."

12. In this city, Lois W., widow of Oliver Rice of Millbury, 89 years. She was his second wife, he her second husband. She married first J. Orton Williams. Her maiden name was Kelsey.

13. In Fitchburg, I. H. Lawrence, president of the Wachusett National Bank, 49.

In Millbury, Jeremiah Marcy, a cousin of Gov. Marcy.

14. In Oakdale, Linus Monroe Harris, 79.

16. Theodore H. Bartlett, 65. He was a native of Portsmouth, N. H., and came to Worcester in 1843, where he learned the printers' trade of Church & Prentice, who printed the *Palladium*, in the old Central Exchange. He afterwards worked several years as printer on the *Cataract and Waterfall* a temperance journal edited by Jesse W. Goodrich. In 1853 Mr. Bartlett began service as clerk in the Worcester Post Office, where he remained nearly twenty years. In 1872 he became the Mayor's clerk, and held the office until his death. His familiarity with the practical details of work in the various municipal departments rendered his services of great value.

19. Jonathan R. Putnam, 84. He was a native of Grafton, a son of John and Anna R. (Wheeler) Putnam. He was a currier by trade, and came to Worcester about forty years ago, and carried on business for many years as a dealer in leather and oil at Washington square. He was a man of genial temperament, quiet and unobtrusive in manner, and esteemed by all who knew him for his many good qualities.

In Uxbridge, Mrs. John S. Taft, 75.

20. In this city, Moses Bagley, a war veteran, 54.

In Millbury, Alden B. Lovell, 74.

23. In Sutton, Franklin Freeman, 81.

24. In Millbury, Anna, widow of Alden B. Lovell, 68.

In this city, William Grant Gould, aged 86. A native of Attleborough, where he was a manufacturing jeweler before he removed to Worcester in 1875.

26. Henry A. Green, aged 52. A native of Grafton.

Miss Susan Maria Williams, daughter of the late George and Susanna Williams of Williamsville, 61.

In Barre, Dr. Lucius F. Billings, a native of Hardwick, 72.

27. In Worcester, Hannah Kerr, widow of Pardon Dexter Tiffany, aged 71.

DECEMBER.

2. In Clinton, Anton Weisman, a prominent citizen, 64. He was born in Freckenhurst, Prussia.

6. In Worcester, Jonathan B. Grosvenor, 71. Born in Paxton. He was a musician of some note.

8. In Charlton, Sylvester Gale, 70.

9. In Barre, Lyman A. Rice, 71.

11. Nathaniel P. Gates, 79. He was born and always lived at Tatnuck, a son of Levi and Maria (Paine) Gates. A farmer.

12. In Grafton, Sergt. James D. Whitney, a war veteran.

13. In Worcester, Mrs. Mary Rheutan, 92.

Charles Emery Stevens, 77, a long time Register of Probate at Worcester. He was born in Pembroke, N. H., and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1835. He was first a teacher and afterwards a newspaper editor. He was a reader for a book

publishing house in Boston, and came to Worcester to edit the *Transcript*. Mr. Stevens was the author of several books.

16. Solomon Parsons, aged 93 years, 2 months. He was a lineal descendant of Rev. David Parsons, who was born in 1680 at Northampton, and was the first minister of Leicester. Solomon was born in Leicester Oct. 18, 1800, and was the son of Dr. Solomon and Rebecca Wesson Parsons. His father was a revolutionary soldier, and was severely wounded in the battle of Monmouth. An interesting account of his life and sufferings is given in Washburn's History of Leicester.

The subject of this sketch came to Worcester to live when a lad of twelve years. He was one of the pioneer Methodists of this section, and a frequent attendant at their meetings. His deep religious convictions in some instances found expression in eccentricities of a remarkable kind. About 1843, when the Second Advent movement had its origin, he erected on a rocky hill some three miles west of this city and in the midst of romantic woodlands, a building for divine worship, where, for half a century, he held services quite regularly. It was a structure, both in its purpose and architecture, probably unique in the world's religious history, while the tract of land upon which it was founded was deeded, according to an inscription on a large rock, "to God, through the Laws of Jesus Christ." An interesting account of this place, by T. W. Higginson, appeared in *The Atlantic Monthly* for Oct. 1870.

Mr. Parsons was quite an extensive traveller, and in the winter of 1869–70 he visited Jerusalem and the Holy Land, going thither with his son-in-law and daughter, Capt. Angus Henderson and wife. His remembrance of the visit was a source of great joy and satisfaction to him. He was one of the old-time abolitionists, and did his part in the so-called "Underground Railroad" work, in helping forward fugitives on their way to freedom. Early in life he was a lieutenant in the old Worcester Light Infantry, but in his later life he was opposed to war and everything connected with it. He was a firm vegetarian, and a consistent exemplifier of the command, "Thou shalt not kill" in its broadest sense. His long life was an exceedingly active one, and he retained his

faculties remarkably till within a short time of his death. He was a man of quiet, unobtrusive character, but earnest and sincere in his ideas, happy in his domestic relations, and universally respected.

16. In Paris, Texas, Samuel N. Taft, 73. For many years he had visited the South winters for the purpose of buying cotton for northern manufacturers.

17. Rufus A. Fish, 77.

19. In Spencer, Nathaniel Myrick, 70, a wealthy citizen.

In Wilkinsonville, Harvey Dodge, a prominent citizen, 86.

20. In this city, Mrs. Maria Gould, aged 80.

In Brookfield, Dea. Thomas Snell, 84.

22. In Spencer, Mrs. Charlotte S. Rice, 81.

23. In West Brookfield, Lemuel Fullam, 63.

In Spencer, Nancy B., widow of Russell Sibley, 80.

24. In Worcester, Mrs. Ruth E., wife of Hon. Clark Jillson, 68. She was the daughter of Lewis and Hannah (Albee) Lilley of Oxford.

In Whitinsville, Eliza, widow of Olney Bolster, 89.

26. In Greendale, William Eames, 84.

27. In Millbury, Martha F. Jacobs, widow of Sewell Brown, 74.

29. In Grafton, Ruel T. Knowlton, 83.

30. In Worcester, William C. Blos, born in Saxony in 1830.

In Greendale, Dorothy G., widow of Dr. Ephraim Lovell of West Boylston, 85.

In Worcester, Ebenezer W. Nichols, 78.

31. In Sutton, Mrs. Sylvia Hutchinson, 93.

FRED L. HUTCHINS,
GEORGE MAYNARD.

MILITARY HISTORY.

JONATHAN HOLMAN, A REVOLUTIONARY COLONEL.

BY JOHN C. CRANE.

THE earliest knowledge we have of the ancestor of the subject of this sketch in America, is given in Coffin's History of Old Newbury. The historian says:

"Solomon Holman was one of the early settlers in the west parish of Newbury. He was born in England, served seven years on board a man of war, ran away in Bermuda when sent for milk, secreted himself in the barn till the vessel sailed, and lived by milking the cows. He was discovered by the owner of the barn, who befriended him, and gave him employment. He afterwards married his employer's daughter Mary, came to Newbury, built him a bark, and then a log house on land of which he bought thirteen acres for a fat heifer. The land is now owned by Mr. Jonathan Ilsley, from whom I obtained this account. Mr. Holman died May seventh, 1753, in his eighty-second year."

Like other early settlers of Massachusetts, Solomon Holman, senior, cast about him for land beyond the confines of his home at Newbury, in the unsettled portions of the Old Bay Province. Among those who purchased land in Sutton, or emigrated thither, may be mentioned the Armsbys of Wrentham, Buckmans of Beverly, Bonds and Bullards of Watertown, Burnaps and Daggetts of Reading, Carters of Sudbury, Crossmans of Taunton, Dikes of Ipswich, Dwinnells of Topsfield, Davidsons of Essex, Singletarys of Framingham, Pierces of Woburn, Waters of Salem, Burbanks, Chases and Holmans of Newbury.

In 1732, twenty-eight years after Joseph Dudley, Esq., Governor of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, had approved the sale by John Wampus, a Nipmuc Indian, of land later called Sutton, and which included Hassanamisco, to John Conner and

others of Boston, Solomon Holman divided among three sons, Edward, Thomas and Solomon, Jr., the land he had purchased in that part of Sutton now known as Millbury. From 1726 we may safely reckon among the inhabitants of early days in old Sutton, Solomon Holman, Jr. The estate on which he settled lies in the historic village of West Millbury, just back from the main road leading to Auburn and Oxford. A half-mile to the south is Ramshorn Pond, a fine sheet of water, and claimed to be the main source of the Blackstone river. The stream issuing from it runs through the village, on through the town of Auburn to New Worcester, furnishing much of the power for the extensive mills of Curtis & Marble. It was on this brook, just across the road from where the oil and saw mills of Jonathan Holman were situated, that Thomas Blanchard brought to perfection the eccentric lathe that has been such a factor in mechanical progress throughout the world.

From the Holman farm can be seen the site of the old settlers' Fort or Block House of Indian days in Sutton. The Holman estate, with its magnificent fields and varied prospects, has ever commanded admiration and attention.

The first wife of Solomon Holman, Jr., was Mary Brackett, supposed to have been of Newbury, by whom he had two children, Solomon and Elizabeth. His second marriage was with Mercy Waters of Sutton, in 1729. Thus early in the history of the town we find the two families connected by the holy ties of matrimony. By the latter marriage he became the father of eight more children, among whom was Jonathan, the subject of this sketch, born at Sutton in 1732. From the record we learn that Solomon Holman, Jr., was in 1726 among the protestants against having a council of ministers at Sutton in relation to a difference between pastor and people. In 1742 a petition was presented to the inhabitants of Sutton for a new parish, which was eventually formed and became the second in town. Among the petitioners were Thomas Holman and Solomon Holman, Jr.

From this point onward in this sketch the junior will be dropped from the name of the above Solomon Holman, as there is no evidence that Solomon the first ever resided in Sutton.

In the documents which follow under date of their respective years, so much of early history, boundaries and names of persons appear that it has been thought best to enter largely upon their publication. They cannot but be of great value to all interested in the early history of Sutton as originally bounded, or in what later became the North Parish and eventually the town of Millbury.

In 1744 Nathaniel Waters, the first settler on the farm now owned by the heirs of the late John G. Wood of West Millbury, deeded as follows: "A certain brook or stream commonly called Rams Horn Brook, with yard room and all other priviledges necessary for a saw-mill or mills, on the said brook or stream." This was granted to Solomon Holman, for twenty-six pounds lawful money. Nathaniel Waters, the grantor, was a brother of Jonathan Waters, the father of Asa, first, proprietor of the first armory and the first powder mill in Worcester County, at Sutton, both built during the Revolution. Ebenezer Dagget, a witness, was a son of Ebenezer, senior, to whom was granted Singletary Pond and land connected with it, on condition of maintaining a grist-mill at the outlet.

In 1757 a deed was made which was witnessed by Solomon Holman, in which he is called Captain.

1758. Solomon Holman of Sutton deeds to Jonathan Holman "All that my certain messuage or tenement of housing and land where I now dwell, one hundred acres, more or less and in what I call my homestead through which goes a Town way from y^e^ precinct meeting house to Rams Horn Pond. Also the half part of my Saw mill with the mill Dams. Said mill stands on a stream running out of said pond." The deed was witnessed by J. Chandler, "The mens (meeting) first informed before signing." By the above conveyance it will be seen that a saw-mill was then in existence nearly opposite where later was the shop of Thomas Blanchard, the inventor. At this place, near the saw-mill, years afterward, were the extensive tanning and currying works of Capt. Joseph Griggs and others. On the old mill site now stands the wool-scouring mills of Thomas Windle.

1767. Richard Waters deeds land or timber swamp in northwest part of Sutton to Abel Holman. Mr. Waters was of the old family of gun-makers from Salem, of the same ancestry as Asa first and second, as well as Col. Asa H. of armory fame. He was the owner of an extensive timber swamp lying on the line of what is now known as the Norwich Division of the New York and New England Railroad, at present included in the town of Auburn, or most of it.

In the list of officers and men in the Colonial service from Sutton from 1755 to 1761, we find the following Holmans: Solomon, Solomon, Jr. (3d), John, David, Edward, Stephen, and Jonathan, the subject of this sketch.

In comparison with other towns of Worcester County at the beginning of the struggle for American Independence, the old town of Sutton stands well. Resistance to British aggression had often been contemplated by the hardy yeomen of this hill-crowned inland town. Within her borders were many veterans of the old French war who had done valiant service at Crown Point, Lake George, and had seen the standards of France go down before the victorious army of England. Among the sturdy farmers of this prosperous hamlet was a descendant of one of the early families of Newbury, namely, Jonathan Holman. His landed interests even then were quite large, and eventually extended until at the time of his death he was the owner of several thousand acres. He seems to have had within himself a goodly share of military spirit that could not be repressed when opportunity offered for its display, and it impelled him to be a leader among men. Its outcropping was seen when to the North Parish of Sutton came the news of English arrogance towards the people of the old Bay Province—tidings of the massacre in the streets of Boston in 1770. It raised to fever heat the blood that coursed in the veins of him who had struck telling blows for England in the contest with France twelve years before. Hopes of better things led him with others to wait for wrong to be righted, but the hand of oppression was not to be easily shaken off. The clouds of a coming storm gathered thick and fast as the months rolled on. Before the shot was fired whose echo spread far and wide, the men of

old Sutton stood ready for the call. It came at last, and the minute men of the North and South Parishes saddled their steeds and spurred for Lexington. They had been tutored by one who knew by experience that grim-visaged war meant death to many strong brave hearts. That tutor was Jonathan Holman.

As I lean back in the old veteran's arm chair, while writing this tribute to the worthy hero, my eyes rest upon his old silver candle-sticks that lit the hearth-stone for his loved ones, while on the field of Saratoga he camped a victor. The flame that then streamed from their now blackened sockets long since died away, but the flame of liberty he fanned at Bunker Hill, White Plains and Bennington is not yet extinguished. His old musket of French War days is now silent, but it bears the scars of a contest waged fiercely for the mother-land. Yet by the injustice of a cruel king, its bearer was forced to take the sword to maintain a patriot's rights.

Less than three miles from his home in Sutton were tories who, as he well knew, sought opportunity to aid the royal cause. In his intercourse with them he was not backward in condemning their action.

A firm friend of Col. Holman at this time was Ebenezer Learned of Oxford, who, though connected with those who opposed the patriot cause, bravely espoused the side of freedom. With Jonathan Holman he had bravely fought in the war with France, and had participated in the glory that came by the conquest of Canada. In 1775 Learned was early in the field. As a trusted officer for the regiment which he had organized he sought Jonathan Holman; the latter was chosen major, and with others he threw a line of brave hearts at Bunker Hill to shield patriot homes near that shrine of liberty. For several months Holman served in the region of Boston, preparing for the great conflict he saw was sure to come. An occasional visit to his home in Sutton was made, to look after the business interests intrusted to others. His papers of this year are barren of record of purchase or sale of land.

So also were the years 1776 and 1777; not a document in my

possession bears those dates. This was a busy period in the military life of the Sutton patriot. The Fifth Massachusetts Regiment was organized and the command of it bestowed upon Col. Holman by the proper authority. The part it bore in the great contest for liberty is a matter of history. It was an honorable service, and the men of Sutton under their trusty leader won fame amid the fortunes of war. Their great leader of all was the immortal Washington, and in carrying out his orders no one was found more faithful than the Colonel of the Fifth Massachusetts.

In 1776 Boston was evacuated. In the Rhode Island Plantations this year the regiment of Holman did effective service with other troops from Massachusetts. Gen. William Heath of Massachusetts had been ordered to New York. On the 30th of March he arrived in that city, and under date of July 27th he writes as follows in his diary: "A regiment of militia, under command of Col. Holman, arrived from Massachusetts." Thus we find the whereabouts of our hero at that time. On the 27th of August of that year his regiment received a baptism of fire near New York that steeled its men for harder conflicts to follow. The result was disastrous to the American arms, but the spirit of liberty yet burned bright in the men from Worcester County and elsewhere. In October the regiment of Holman met the foe at White Plains. Although no great advantage was gained, it nobly bore its part in the fray. The entire command of the Sutton officer received the commendations of his superiors.

At Bennington in 1777 we find Holman and his men opposing the onward march of the historic Burgoyne. They were present at his military death and witnessed the humiliation of the proud English lord on free American soil. Under Schuyler and Gates, among the patriots concentrated at Saratoga in the autumn of 1777 the record of Jonathan Holman and his regiment of farmer boys shines bright on the page of history. Though the conflict was not yet ended, the path to final victory was more plainly seen. New zeal for the patriot cause was kindled, and as Wilkinson told the tidings of victory, he exclaimed in a burst of enthusiasm, "The whole British army has laid down arms at Saratoga!"

Col. Holman's active military career ended with the surrender of Burgoyne, and dreams of peaceful pursuits at home filled the minds of the homeward-bound patriots of Sutton. They had borne aloft unsullied, 'midst disaster and victory, the banner of a free people, and the rest they sought was well earned.

The following Holmans from Sutton were in the revolutionary army: John, Samuel, Stephen, Abel, Daniel, Elisha, and Col. Jonathan.

In January, 1778, the subject of our sketch was at home. At a meeting of the town this month the articles of confederation proposed by Congress for the several States were read, and a committee chosen to consider them and report at a future meeting. Col. Holman was one of those selected. In February of the same year he was chosen a member of a committee to oppose the formation of a new town out of the Second or North Parish.

In 1779 Samuel Waters deeded some land in Sutton to Jonathan Holman. The deed was acknowledged before Amos Singletary, Esq., the first white male child born in Sutton, and who was at one time a member of the Provincial Congress.

1780. A committee was chosen by the town to examine the proposed new State Constitution and report at some future meeting. Col. Holman was one of its members.

1786. A committee was chosen by the town to treat with the Court of Common Pleas, and the insurgents in regard to the troubles then brewing. This was at the time of the Shays rebellion. Col. Holman was a member of this committee.

1788. Daniel Holman of Livermore Town, so called, in the County of Cumberland and Commonwealth of Massachusetts [in that part set off as Maine in 1820] deeds for Seven Pounds one quarter part of the saw-mill [in Sutton] before mentioned and first owned by Solomon Holman.

1794. Solomon Holman of Braintree, Vermont, deeded to Jonathan Holman: "One certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in Township Number One, on Androscoggin River, in the Province of Maine, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, containing five lots as lay^{d} out in said township. Solomon Holman, Original Proprietor."

1798. Col. Holman was of a committee of the Town to treat with the North Parish about a separation and forming a new town.

1802. Elisha Holman of Winchester, Cheshire County, New Hampshire, for seventy dollars quit claims to Jonathan Holman "One third part of a saw-mill, being in the westerly part of the Second Parish in Sutton, near Joseph Waters." This was at the old original mill of Solomon Holman.

1804. Jonathan Trask of Sutton, administrator of the estate of Peter Trask, sold at auction on the 25th of October, to Jonathan Holman, a triphammer shop on Rams Horn Brook. The site of this was later one of the old-time scythe factories. Aug. 6th, 1797, this property was sold by Abijah Richardson to Jonathan Holman.

1812, April 4th, Jonathan Holman of Sutton, for the sum of four thousand dollars, deeds to Elijah Holman, his son, as follows: "The one undivided half, reckoning for quantity and quality, of all the lands belonging to my homestead farm situate in the Westerly part of the Second Parish in Sutton, containing by estimation, One Hundred and twenty five acres be it more or less, together with one half of the barns & all out buildings belonging to said farm and one half of the dwelling house. Also the one undivided half of all the lands and real estate which I own situate and being in the town of Ward in the County [Worcester] containing by estimation one Hundred acres be it more or less. Also the one undivided half of my part of the Oil mill situate near the paper-mill in Sutton, and the whole of the saw-mill & mill yard situate at the eastwardly end of my home farm aforesaid, with the priviledges and appurtenances belonging."

The above was witnessed by Aaron Pierce and Solomon Holman.

The paper above bears no evidence of having been recorded, but was duly signed, sealed and acknowledged.

1812. Indenture.

"This Indenture made the Fifth day of June, 1812, by and between Jonathan Holman, Esq. and Elijah Holman, Yeoman, both of Sutton in the County of Worcester, of the one part, and Stephen Blanchard, Carter Elliot, David Elliot, and Asa Kenney

all of the same Sutton, Yeomen, of the other Parts witnesseth— That in consideration of acts and covenants hereafter expressed and by the said Stephen Blanchard, Carter Elliot, David Elliot and Asa Kenney to be kept and performed, the said Jonathan Holman and Elijah Holman have hereby given and granted and do hereby give and grant unto the said Stephen Blanchard, Carter Elliot, David Elliot and Asa Kenney, their Heirs and Assigns the Priviledge of making and continueing a Dam across the Brook, on our Lot, near our saw-mill, and to cut a Canal for the purpose of conveying water for working a mill. The Dam is so to be constructed as not to flow above where the ground has been Plowed. The East end of the Dam to begin a little to the North of an Elm Tree and to cross the Brook westwardly three rods, then turning and running Northeastwardly the Northwestwardly Side of the Brook till it comes to Asa Woods land, then turning and running Northerly on said Woods' land three rods to the road, then turning and running Westerly on the Town road six rods and one half to a stake and stones, then turning and running Southeasterly one rod as to join the Dam. To have and to hold the same for the purpose aforesaid, on this Condition— that is to say—they shall in the course of the present year deliver a sufficient quantity of Black lead to paint the said Jonathan Holmans House, properly ground & fitted for use, and each and every year shall pay to the said Jonathan and Elijah Seven Dollars by the year, so long as they shall use the priviledge aforesaid. And the said Stephen Blanchard, Carter Elliot, David Elliot and Asa Kenney do hereby covenant, promise and agree with the said Jonathan and Elijah Holman, That we will deliver to them the black lead in Quantity and condition aforesaid, for painting the said Jonathans Mansion House. And that we do hereby promise, covenant and agree for ourselves, our respective Heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns, That we will each and every year pay the sum of Seven Dollars, as an annual Rent for the Premises afore described. And the said Jonathan and Elijah do hereby covenant and promise on their parts, that so long as the annual rent of Seven Dollars shall be paid to them that they the said Stephen Blanchard, Carter Elliot, David Elliot

and Asa Kenney shall quietly and peaceably enjoy the Premises above described without any molestation from them the said Jonathan and Elijah or any person under them.

"In testimony of all which the Parties to these Presents have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and seals the day and year first written.

JONATHAN HOLMAN (seal).
ELIJAH HOLMAN (seal).
STEPHEN BLANCHARD (seal).
CARTER ELLIOT (seal).
DAVID ELLIOT (seal).
ASA KENNEY (seal)."

"Know all men by these presents that I Elijah Holman, of Millbury, in the County of Worcester* Yeoman, in consideration of eighty dollars the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, have bargained & sold and by these presents do, grant, bargain, sell, transfer and assign unto Joseph Griggs & Co., their heirs and assigns, this present indenture with all the interest title or claim which I have or might have, to any rents annuity or damage of what name or nature soever, by virtue of this instrument.

"To have and to hold the same to the said Joseph Griggs, Benjamin Abbot and Benjamin Whitney, their heirs and assigns forever.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal this twenty-second day of September in the year of our Lord Eighteen hundred & twenty-eight. ELIJAH HOLMAN (seal).

"Signed, Sealed & delivered
in presence of Aaron Peirce."

"Know all men by these presents that we Joseph Griggs, Benjamin Abbot and Benjamin Whitney, all of Millbury, named in the foregoing instrument, in consideration of forty Dollars paid us by Elijah Holman of said Millbury, the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge, do hereby release and for ever quit claim unto the said Elijah Holman, all right, title and interest in and unto the premises described in the foregoing instrument, being the same interest or estate conveyed to us by said Holman.

* In 1813 Millbury was set off from Sutton.

"Witness our hands and Seals, at Said Millbury, this sixth day of November, A. D. 1830. JOSEPH GRIGGS (seal).
BENJ. ABBOT, by
"In presence of JOSEPH GRIGGS (seal).
Joel W. Fay (seal).

"It is understood that one half of the principal of this bond is paid E. Holman Jan. 4th, 1841."

The property above described was that which included the site of the shop of Thomas Blanchard, the birthplace of the process for turning irregular forms. The old building is a thing of the past, but, thanks to Charles G. Washburn, Esq., of Worcester, five different views of it have been saved, copies of which are owned by The Worcester Society of Antiquity. Asa Kenney mentioned in the indenture, contested with Blanchard the right to the invention which has been of so much benefit to mankind. Carter Elliot, another party, with his brother David, were for years engaged here in the grinding of black lead. They were the parties from whom the Worcester Coal Mine at one time received the name of Elliot's Coal Mine.

Dr. Elijah Dix of Worcester, for whom Dix street and schoolhouse in that city were named, and who was the grandfather of that noble woman, Dorothea L. Dix, became interested in landed estates at Dixfield, Maine, with Col. Holman and his sons. As will be noticed later in this sketch the Colonel had invested largely in that locality. In connection with his large farming interests at Sutton (later Millbury) and Ward (now Auburn) he was also a proprietor in two oil mills. These mills were for the manufacture of linseed oil, and in those days were often found in New England towns.

At the close of the eighteenth century Col. Holman resolved on building a new mansion house for his own use. His large family, numerous connections, and increasing manufacturing and landed interests made this necessary. The liberties of his country were assured, and the old hero had retired to his fine and extensive farm at Grass Hill, then in Sutton. He began the erection of a mansion which when completed was considered to be one of

the best in the county. It was soon finished, and within its walls the old warrior resided until 1814, when the conquerer Death gathered him to his fathers. The old building, with its great and solid masonry, stands to-day an imposing structure. A beautiful lawn in front reaches away to the south, beyond which lie the pleasant fields of the ancestor of a host of that name, transplanted from Old Newbury. The land comes in conjunction with that of two farms from which also went soldiers to the Revolutionary War, namely, Capt. Samuel Small and Capt. Samuel Trask. Col. Holman's second wife was the daughter of the latter. The finest farms in Millbury then as to-day, were the Holman, the Waters, the Small and the Trask, two of which remain in the possession of descendants.

Col. Holman at various times filled many of the important offices in his native town. In 1780 and 1781 he was on the Board of Selectmen, and the latter year was Moderator at a town meeting. His sterling character and sound judgment gave him a high standing with his fellow-citizens throughout his life. Probably no man in his day was better capable of estimating the value of land and mill property than the subject of this sketch.

After a long life of usefulness among his fellow-men, Jonathan Holman died during the second struggle with the mother country, at peace with all men. The place he had filled was a prominent one and his death was sincerely regretted.

The following obituary notice appeared in *The Massachusetts Spy*, of March 16, 1814:

"Died Feb. 25, Col. Jonathan Holman, in the 82d year of his age. He commanded a Regiment in the Revolutionary war and was in several considerable actions. He was brave, active and persevering, inflexibly and warmly attached to the liberties of his country, and ever ready to take his stand and make disinterested sacrifices for its sake. Independent in his manner of thinking and acting, he disdained to be a servile follower of others. He has been a staunch follower of Washington in the late political struggle of his country, and deeply lamented the infatuation by which its independence has been jeopardized. He was an industrious citizen, faithful in his domestic relations, and an exemplary,

zealous and vigilant Christian. It is believed that he has exchanged the conflicts of this evil world for the uninterrupted joys of the state of the blessed."

Will of Jonathan Holman.

In the name of God. Amen.

I Jonathan Holman of Sutton in the County of Worcester, Esquire, considering the uncertainty of human life, and the certainty of Death, being at this time by God's blessing in comfortable health, do make this my last will and testament, in manner following—In the first place, I order all my just debts and funeral charges to be paid by my Executor hereafter named.

To my wife Susannah, I give Five Hundred Dollars, all my house furniture, my Chaise and two Cows, to her own use and disposal forever. I also give to my said wife, the use and Improvement of one half of all my estate in Sutton and Ward, during her natural life, excepting however, my land lying near Ramshorn Pond, in common with Jno. Jacobs. The afore provision is in lieu of all Dower in lands which I have owned during my intermarriage with the said Susannah, and is on the express condition that she takes up with the provision made as aforesaid.

Also, I give to my son Solomon, Five Hundred Dollars, to be paid by my son Elijah as hereafter to be expressed.

Also, I give to my Executor hereafter named, all lands in Braintree in the State of Vermont, in trust and for the purposes hereafter mentioned—That is to say—the use and profits of those lands are to be applied for the support and comfort of my said son Solomon during his natural life, and in case my said son should die leaving a widow, she is to have the use and profit of one third of said lands, during her life in common with the lawful heirs of my son Solomon.

I give, devise and bequeath to the children of my son Solomon, born or which may hereafter be born and to their respective heirs, all my lands in Braintree aforesaid, in the following proportions, that is to say, a male to have twice as much as a female, but no division of said lands are to be made until the death of my son Solomon and his wife, in order that the estate may be kept for the comfort of the family of Solomon.

Also, I give to my sons Peter, Jonathan and Ebenezer and to their respective heirs and assigns, all my lands* lying in Dixfield and a place called Holman Town, in the District of Maine, to be equally divided, share and share alike.

Also, I give to my daughter, Ruth Jacobs and her heirs, Eleven hundred and sixty-seven Dollars, to be paid by my Executor hereafter named on demand.

Also, I give to my daughter Sukey, the wife of Asa Waters Jun'r, Eleven hundred and sixty-seven Dollars, to be paid by my Executor hereafter named on demand.

Also, I give to my daughter Nancy, Fifteen hundred Dollars, to be paid by my Executor on demand.

Finally, All the rest and residue of my said estate, whether real, personal or mixt, of what name or nature soever, wheresoever the same may be found, I give, bequeath and devise, to my son Elijah Holman and to his heirs and assigns forever, on condition he pays or causes to be paid, all my just debts, funeral charges and legacies afore recited. And I constitute and appoint the said Elijah, Sole Executor of this my last will and testament.

In testimony of all which, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this seventh day of September, A. D. 1812.

JONATHAN HOLMAN (seal).

Signed, sealed, published, pronounced and delivered, by the said Jonathan Holman, to be his last will in presence of us, who at his request, have hereunto in the presence of each other, set our hands and seals at the same time.

AARON PIERCE (seal).
JONA. TRASK (seal).
HULDA PIKE (seal).

After his death his homestead passed into the hands of his son Elijah, and from him to the latter's son, Elijah M. Holman, now deceased, whose family reside at Warren, Mass., to whom the public and myself are indebted for much information contained in this brief sketch.

* In a former will, made in 1807, the testator gives the number of acres as 3000.

Col. Holman was twice married, 1st to Hannah Sibley, Nov. 3, 1763; 2d to Susannah Trask, July 10, 1783.

Children:

RUTH,	born	Dec. 6, 1764.
SOLOMON,	"	May 24, 1766.
ROBERT,	"	May 28, 1768.
PETER,	"	Oct. 16, 1769.
RUTH,	"	Dec. 20, 1771.
JONATHAN,	"	Jan. 3, 1774.
MERCY,	"	Nov. 14, 1775.
EBENEZER WATERS,	"	May 25, 1778.
ELIJAH,	"	Feb. 2, 1780.
SUSAN,	"	Feb. 22, 1784; married Asa Waters,
LUTHER,	"	Oct. 12, 1786. [Jr.
NANCY,	"	July 14, 1792; married Charles Hale.

In the possession of the family of the late Col. Asa H. Waters, of Millbury, a grandson, is a fine oil portrait of the subject of this sketch. The veteran as there portrayed has more of a ministerial than a military look. A copy fronts this memoir.

In the old North Parish Burying Ground, the God's Acre of the early men of Sutton, sleeps the revolutionary hero. Beneath a towering marble shaft rests all that is mortal of Col. Jonathan Holman. Around are scattered the graves of many who contested with him the battle-fields of his country. The hum of industry is still heard in his native village; the plow still turns the furrows on the broad acres that once were his; the cattle graze the pastures as of old. On the stream where long ago his mill-wheels went round and round other mills stand and the clatter still goes on. His contemporaries have gone the way of all the living, and later generations walk where his feet often trod. But his record as a man and a soldier is written for all time. Other generations will come and go, but on the page inscribed with the list of Worcester County heroes, no name is more indelibly impressed than that of JONATHAN HOLMAN.

DECEASED MEMBERS.

DR. GEORGE CHANDLER.

George Chandler, an honorary member of The Worcester Society of Antiquity and one of Worcester's oldest and most esteemed citizens, died May 17, 1893. He was born in Pomfret, Connecticut, April 28, 1806. He was the son of Major John Wilkes Chandler and Mary Stedman Chandler. His father was a farmer, and until his seventeenth year George remained at home on the farm. After that he attended the academies at Dudley and Leicester, spent two years at Brown University, and was graduated at Union College in the class of 1829. He received his medical degree at Yale College in 1831, and immediately opened an office in Worcester. In March, 1833, he became Dr. S. B. Woodward's assistant at the State Lunatic Hospital, and in 1842 was appointed superintendent of the New Hampshire State Lunatic Asylum at Concord. In 1846 he succeeded Dr. Woodward in the hospital at Worcester, and after he had devoted twenty-five years to the care of the insane he gave up active practice.

Dr. Chandler was a member of the Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut Medical Societies. In 1859 he represented Ward 8 in the Legislature, and in 1862 was an alderman. He was a member of the American Antiquarian Society and of the old Worcester Fire Society. He was at one time an inspector of the Almshouse at Monson. In 1862 he responded to the call for volunteer surgeons, and went to Fortress Monroe, and returned in medical charge of a transport.

Dr. Chandler was married in 1842 to Josephine Rose, a granddaughter of Dr. William Paine. The children of this marriage are the present Mrs. A. George Bullock and Mrs. Waldo Lincoln. His first wife died in 1868, and he married in 1874 Mary E. Douglas, widow of Charles D. Wheeler, who survives him.

Dr. Chandler was an experienced genealogist, and compiled the elaborate history of the Chandler Family. He was an exten-

sive traveller, having made long journeys through Europe and the East, and over the United States.

A steel portrait of Dr. Chandler, as he appeared in his prime, will be found in the fifth volume (Proceedings of 1882) of the Collections of this Society.

CHARLES FRANCIS WASHBURN.

Charles F. Washburn, Vice-President and Secretary of the Washburn and Moen Manufacturing Company, died on the 20th of July, 1893, after a few weeks' illness. He was born at Harrison, Cumberland Co., Maine, August 23, 1827, son of Charles, and nephew of Ichabod, the founder of the extensive Washburn and Moen manufacturing establishment. He came to Worcester in 1835, and later was a graduate of Leicester Academy. In consequence of ill health he did not take a college course as had been intended. He, however, supplemented his academic attainments in a most practical way by travel in Europe, after which he became connected with the Washburn and Moen establishment. Although Mr. Washburn's tastes never led him into political life, yet he was for one term a member of the Common Council, and he held at different times other positions of honor and trust. He was an original Free-Soiler, and ever since a staunch Republican. Mr. Washburn was admitted a member of this Society July 1, 1879.

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